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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 4, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

43

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

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Canada

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

Every month for the last five years Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 20) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Participants in this survey forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index (CPI), the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports. They also forecast the monthly change in gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices.

An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecast (see the March 1993 issue of *Canadian economic observer*) showed it to be superior to the mean naïve forecasts, and suggested that the quality of the forecasts improved over time.

- The forecast of the CPI for June is 2.7%. Opinions range from a minimum of 2.5% change to a maximum of 3.0%. One month ago, the mean forecast (+2.6%) underestimated the outcome of 2.9%.
- The forecasters see June's unemployment rate at 9.6%, with minimum of 9.4% and a maximum of 9.8%. In May the forecast (9.5%) matched the outcome.
- The forecast for exports in May is \$20.4 billion, down from \$21.0 billion a month earlier. Opinions range, from a minimum of \$19.5 billion to a maximum of \$21.5 billion. The current forecast for May imports is \$18.7 billion, with a minimum of \$18.2 billion and a maximum of \$19.1 billion. It is a decrease of \$0.3 billion from what was expected a month earlier, when the forecasters overestimated the outcome of \$ 18.8 billion.
- The experts believe that May's real GDP will show no change. Opinions range widely, from a minimum of -0.4% to a maximum of +0.3%. April's forecast matched the actual outcome of +0.1%.

The next release will be on August 1. For a set of tables or further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Canadian civil aviation operating statistics April 1995

Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) reported growth of 26% in passenger-kilometres flown on international scheduled routes in April. The

cycle of international aviation activity is characterized by greater activity in the months from June to September, with noticeable slowdowns in February, April and November. However, in 1995, there was steady growth throughout the February-to-April period. As a result, there was substantial growth compared with April 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for April 1995 will be published in the July issue of the *Aviation statistics centre service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Cement May 1995

Manufacturers shipped 1 051 912 tonnes of cement in May 1995, down 0.7% from 1 059 215 tonnes (revised) in May 1994 and up 30.7% from 804 753 tonnes in April 1995.

From January to May 1995, shipments totalled 3 289 818 tonnes, up 12.8% from 2 916 005 tonnes (revised) during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The May 1995 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Crushing statistics May 1995

The canola crush was down again in May as several plants closed for maintenance. Oilseed processors reported 189 000 tonnes of canola crushed in May compared with 215 000 tonnes in April and 186 000 tonnes in May 1994. The crop year-to-date crush now stands at 2 142 000 tonnes, up from 1 839 000 tonnes at the same time last year.

Oilseed crushers produced 80 000 tonnes of oil and 118 000 tonnes of meal in May. Processors' stocks of seed, oil and meal were down at the end of May compared with April levels.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687

The May 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) will be released in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

April 1995

Late seeding and weather concerns dominated grain markets in May. Expectations that world stocks would be tight at the end of the 1995-96 crop year led to increases in wheat and coarse grain prices. Oilseed prices dropped on a lack of demand but rallied when rains further delayed planting of U.S. soybeans.

The April 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) will be released in July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Cable television industry


1994

Preliminary data for 1994 are now available for the cable television industry.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1801-1802.

The issue of *Communications service bulletin: Cable television statistics, 1994*, vol. 25, no. 2 (56-001, \$12/\$40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205, Fax: 613-951-9920), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■



The Daily
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 28, 1995
For release at 9:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Economic dependency profiles, 1992**
Canada's rate of dependency for the 1992 for year remained on average 58.8% in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income. This was an increase of almost 10% from 1991 in the rate of transfer payments to employment income.
- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994**
After two months of continuing improvement, the value of manufacturing shipments grew to \$27.7 billion, up 1.1% in April after a 3.1% decline in March. The backlog of unfilled orders rose to \$2.5 billion in the third two months.
- **Industrial production price index, May 1994**
Driven by higher prices for petroleum and materials, the year-over-year change in prices for manufacturing goods posted by 1.4% in May, the highest rate among industries in the G7.
- **Rural materials price index, May 1994**
The index rose 3.4% in May. Costs of prices moved up 10.2% and rose the upper contributor to the change.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- **Index of retail petroleum products, May 1994** 13
- **Oil and gas statistics, April 1994** 13
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Communications service bulletin: Cable television statistics, 1994, vol. 25, no. 2

Catalogue number 56-001

(Canada: \$12/\$40; United States: US\$15/US\$48; other countries: US\$17/US\$56).

Electric power statistics, April 1995

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Construction price statistics, First quarter 1995

Catalogue number 62-007

(Canada: \$23/\$76; United States: US\$28/US\$92; other countries: US\$33/US\$107).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Air carrier fare basis statistics	Third quarter 1994	June 28, 1995
Air charter statistics	Fourth quarter 1994	June 27, 1995
Air passenger origin and destination for domestic trips	1994	June 30, 1995
Annual survey of manufactures	1993	June 27, 1995
Asphalt roofing	May 1995	June 30, 1995
Average prices of selected farm inputs	May 1995	June 13, 1995
	June 1995	June 16, 1995
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Blow-moulded plastic bottles	First quarter 1995	June 14, 1995
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Business entry and exit estimates	Third quarter 1994	June 15, 1995
Canada's balance of international payments	First quarter 1995	June 12, 1995
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Canadian economic observer	June 1995	June 22, 1995
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Cereals and oilseeds review	March 1995	June 6, 1995
Civil aviation financial statistics	First quarter 1995	June 1, 1995
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Composite index	May 1995	June 15, 1995
Construction type plywood	April 1995	June 20, 1995
Construction union wage rate index	May 1995	June 19, 1995
Consulting engineering services price indexes	1994	June 27, 1995
Consumer price index	May 1995	June 16, 1995
Control and sale of alcoholic beverages	Fiscal year ended March 31, 1994	June 19, 1995

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Crude oil and natural gas	March 1995	June 5, 1995
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Dairy review	April 1995	June 13, 1995
Deliveries of major grains	May 1995	June 16, 1995
Demand for telecommunications services	1994	June 14, 1995
Department store sales	April 1995	June 6, 1995
Department store sales, advance release	May 1995	June 12, 1995
Divorces	1993	June 13, 1995
Education quarterly review	Summer 1995	June 16, 1995
Egg production	April 1995	June 9, 1995
Electric lamps	May 1995	June 20, 1995
Electric power statistics	April 1995	June 29, 1995
Electric storage batteries	April 1995	June 7, 1995
Employment, earnings and hours	April 1995	June 29, 1995
Environmental perspectives		June 5, 1995
Environmental perspectives—water use		June 5, 1995
Estimates of labour income	March 1995	June 20, 1995
Export and import price indexes	April 1995	June 21, 1995
Extraction system of agricultural statistics		June 29, 1995
Factfinder on crime and the administration of justice		June 9, 1995
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For-hire trucking (commodity origin and destination statistics)	Fourth quarter 1994 and annual 1994	June 21, 1995
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Labour force survey	May 1995	June 9, 1995
Life tables for Canada and the provinces	1990-92	June 2, 1995
Manufacturing industries, sub-provincial areas	1992	June 14, 1995
Marriages	1993	June 13, 1995
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	May 1995	June 22, 1995
Monthly survey of manufacturing	April 1995	June 28, 1995
Motion picture theatres and drive-ins	1993/94	June 14, 1995
National economic and financial accounts	First quarter 1995	June 12, 1995
New housing price index	April 1995	June 8, 1995
New motor vehicle sales	April 1995	June 9, 1995
Oil pipeline transport	March 1995	June 5, 1995
Oils and fats	April 1995	June 12, 1995
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Passenger and cargo data by airport	Third quarter 1994	June 1, 1995
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Production and disposition of tobacco products	May 1995	June 22, 1995
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies	April 1995	June 20, 1995
Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia	April 1995	June 20, 1995
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	April 1995	June 7, 1995
Quarterly demographic statistics	January to March 1995	June 21, 1995
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Short-term expectations survey		June 6, 1995
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Stocks of frozen meat products	June 1, 1995	June 23, 1995
Stocks of frozen poultry meat	June 1, 1995	June 20, 1995
Sugar sales	May 1995	June 12, 1995
Survey on smoking	Winter 1995	June 7, 1995
Telephone statistics	April 1995	June 19, 1995
Travel between Canada and other countries	April 1995	June 15, 1995
Unemployment insurance	April 1995	June 28, 1995
Who's on the farm?		June 2, 1995
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 5, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Building permits, May 1995** 2
Housing construction intentions continued to slide in May, posting the fourth decline in 1995. In contrast, non-residential construction intentions rebounded, leading to a substantial 7.7% increase in the total value of building permits to \$2.2 billion.

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- Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending June 7, 1995 5
- Specified domestic electrical appliances, May 1995 5

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



MAJOR RELEASES

Building permits

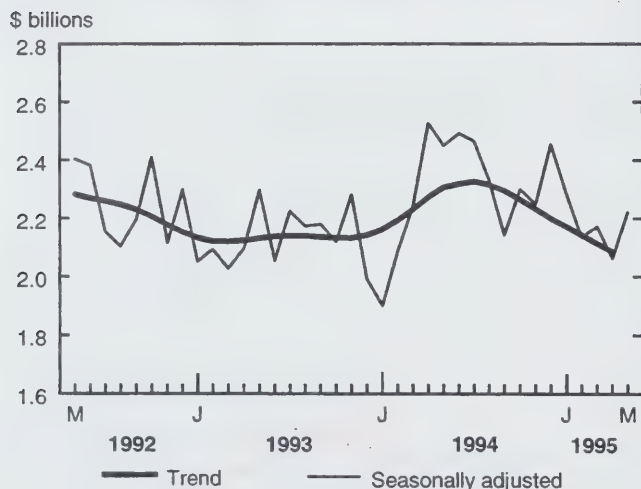
May 1995

Housing construction intentions continued to slide in May, posting the fourth decline in 1995. In contrast, non-residential construction intentions rebounded, leading to a substantial 7.7% increase in the total value of building permits to \$2.2 billion.

The value of residential construction intentions dropped 1.4% to \$1.1 billion, reflecting lower consumer spending. Housing intentions, which remain at a 13-year low, fell despite steadily declining mortgage rates.

The sharp 19.0% rise to \$1.1 billion in non-residential construction more than offset the downturn in housing, and represented the highest level since September 1991. The growth of non-residential construction intentions since January was primarily attributed to its industrial component, up 59.7% over the same period last year. This growth was reflected in strong private and public investments intentions, released in February, and high industrial capacity utilization rates.

Total value of permits up 7.7%



Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building and Demolitions Permits Monthly Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (for example, waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land.

The number of units authorized refers to the number of dwellings on which municipalities have permitted construction to start. The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

A recent survey of home builders and renovators by the Canadian Home Builders Association confirmed low consumer confidence levels as the major reason for the fall in house starts. More than 50% of respondents cited lack of consumer confidence as the cause for the sagging housing market, compared to less than 30% in previous polls. Last May, the Conference Board of Canada found consumer confidence at its lowest level in over a year and a half.

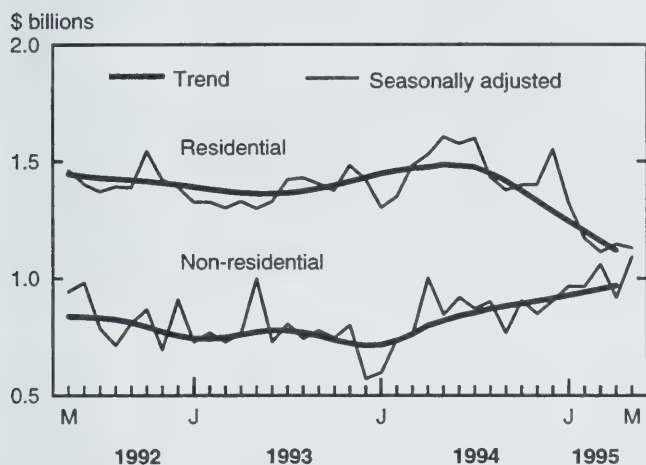
In May, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation slashed its 1995 estimates of housing starts from 141,000 to 128,500 to reflect the sharp drop in residential permits. From January to May, starts plunged nearly 24% compared with the same period last year.

In May, declines in single- and multi-family dwellings were responsible for an 8.2% drop in the value of the residential sector in Ontario. Declines in Quebec (-3.9%) and Nova Scotia (-12.6%) were attributed entirely to the single-family component.

Short-term outlook for housing still bleak

The value of residential building permits remains at recessionary levels for the fourth consecutive month. Falling mortgage rates and more affordable housing did not alleviate consumer concerns over job security.

Short-term outlook for housing still bleak



With slow but persistent growth, the value of non-residential construction intentions from January to May was 26.9% higher than over the same period in 1994. Although the value is still almost 36% below the peak in 1989, the outlook for business spending remains bright.

Among the provinces, May's increase in non-residential construction intentions was practically uniform across the country. Major institutional (+40.3%) and commercial (+28.9%) projects planned by Ontario's builders pushed it ahead of the other provinces. Alberta reported important institutional (+259.5%) and industrial (+222.1%) construction projects.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22 and 24-32), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The May 1995 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, \$24/\$240) will be released on July 12, 1995. The June building permits estimates will be released on August 3, 1995. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Non-residential intentions rebounding

After slumping in April, non-residential construction posted gains in all its components in May. The institutional component (+38.9%) led the way, followed by the commercial (+13.4%) and industrial (+8.2%) components.

Value of building permits

Region and type of construction	April 1995	May 1995	April 1995 to May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change	
Canada	2,063	2,221	7.7	-9.3
Residential	1,146	1,129	-1.4	-29.6
Non-residential	918	1,092	19.0	29.4
Newfoundland	10	20	95.7	-25.2
Residential	10	10	-0.3	-38.6
Non-residential	-	10	2,141.1	-5.5
Prince Edward Island	7	9	20.4	-47.5
Residential	4	5	21.1	12.1
Non-residential	4	4	19.5	-66.5
Nova Scotia	57	54	-6.0	-2.1
Residential	43	37	-12.6	-10.2
Non-residential	15	17	13.3	22.9
New Brunswick	37	49	32.1	45.5
Residential	16	18	11.4	-20.2
Non-residential	21	32	47.4	168.9
Quebec	401	394	-1.7	-22.1
Residential	201	193	-3.9	-34.8
Non-residential	200	201	0.5	-4.0
Ontario	794	828	4.2	2.0
Residential	447	410	-8.2	-25.6
Non-residential	348	418	20.2	60.3
Manitoba	47	45	-3.9	-10.0
Residential	21	20	-5.1	-34.8
Non-residential	26	26	-3.0	27.4
Saskatchewan	36	49	35.8	59.8
Residential	10	15	47.7	8.0
Non-residential	26	34	31.1	104.0
Alberta	190	239	26.0	-21.2
Residential	110	108	-1.6	-34.0
Non-residential	80	131	64.0	-6.2
British Columbia	473	520	9.8	-13.9
Residential	278	308	10.9	-33.0
Non-residential	196	212	8.2	47.4
Yukon	3	3	-16.0	-56.7
Residential	2	2	10.6	-54.3
Non-residential	2	1	-40.9	-60.5
Northwest Territories	6	12	83.8	106.4
Residential	5	4	-23.6	47.1
Non-residential	1	8	608.5	162.2

- - Amount too small to be expressed.

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

OTHER RELEASES

Public-use microdata file - adults 1991

This public-use microdata file on adults originated from the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS). The file contains unaggregated anonymous records on 36,635 persons who reported Aboriginal origin and/or being registered under the Indian Act in the 1991 Census. In the file, 25,122 individuals report identifying with their Aboriginal origin and 11,513 do not. Confidentiality of all records is assured.

The file contains data for the Atlantic region, provinces and territories, and selected census metropolitan areas. On-reserve designation for North American Indians and urban and rural indicators are also available. Each record for persons who identify with their Aboriginal origin contains some 570 variables from the APS as well as 30 variables from the 1991 Census. Records for persons who do not identify with their Aboriginal origin contain data on the 30 Census variables.

The 1991 *Aboriginal Peoples Survey* (89M0013XTB, \$2,500) is now available. Included in this package is the *1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey Guide for Users* (89M0013GPE). The users' guide can be purchased separately for \$100.

To order, contact the Post-Censal Surveys Program, (613-951-4414). ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending June 7, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) for the seven-day period ending June 7, 1995 decreased 5.6% to 4.7 million tonnes. The number of railway cars loaded decreased 6.1% from the same period in 1994.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 323 000 tonnes, a 0.6% increase from the comparable period of last year. The year-to-date figures showed a 21.6% increase.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 5.3% during the reference week. This brought the year-to-date total to 110.0 million tonnes, a 6.4% increase from the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances May 1995

Data on the shipments of kitchen appliances are confidential for May 1995.

The May 1995 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Rigid insulating board, May 1995

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Cement, May 1995

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Gypsum products, May 1995

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Air carrier operations in Canada, April-June 1994

Catalogue number 51-002

(Canada: \$30/\$99; United States: US\$36/US\$119; other countries: US\$42/US\$139).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 6, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, June 1995** 2
Newspaper advertising for help wanted remained unchanged in June, as the help-wanted index stayed at 98 after declining 4% between March and May. The index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 metropolitan newspapers.

OTHER RELEASES

- Steel primary forms, week ending July 1, 1995 3

- PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 4



The family over the life course

Over the course of history, the family has shown a remarkable capacity for adapting itself, even in concept, to the prevailing social and economic conditions. In recent years the family has faced some particularly striking challenges.

By combining cross-sectional and life-course methodological approaches, *The family over the life course*, the latest publication in the Current Demographic Analysis series, shows how an ageing population, low fertility, and increasing economic stress have affected the family situation of men and women at different ages. It then indicates how these effects may evolve in the immediate future.

This valuable analytic source was written by four university professors who are experts on family life: Roderic Beaujot, Ellen Gee, Zenaida Ravanera and Fernando Rajulton.

The family over the life course (91-543E, \$38) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jean Dumas (613-951-2327), Demography Division.

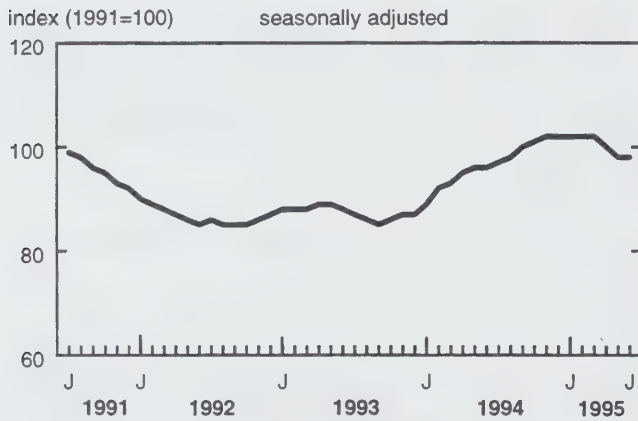
MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted index

June 1995

After declining in April and May, the seasonally adjusted help-wanted index remained unchanged at 98 in June (1991=100). The index indicates employers' intent to hire new workers. Since March 1995, this intent has weakened. Part of the weakness may be explained by the downturn in shipments and the buildup of inventory since January 1995, as reported by the Survey of Manufacturing.

Help-wanted index remained unchanged at 98 in June



Note to readers

The help-wanted index is compiled from help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. For these labour markets, the index reflects changes in the demand for labour. However, since not all jobs are filled through help-wanted ads, the index represents only a portion of all hiring.

All indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to aid month-to-month comparisons.

After following an upward trend throughout 1994, the index was stable at 102 between December 1994 and March 1995. From March to May 1995, the index declined 4% to 98.

In June, the index remained unchanged in all regions except the Atlantic provinces (-4%) and British Columbia (-1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

Help-wanted indexes for the metropolitan areas surveyed are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Carole Fraser (613-951-4039), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted index

(1991=100)

	June 1994	April 1995	May 1995	June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995	May 1995 to June 1995
seasonally adjusted						
					% change	
Canada	96	100	98	98	2	0
Atlantic provinces	95	103	100	96	1	-4
Quebec	98	104	105	105	7	0
Ontario	97	108	105	105	8	0
Prairie provinces	95	92	89	89	-6	0
British Columbia	85	81	79	78	-8	-1

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending July 1, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 1, 1995 totalled 282 408 tonnes, up 4.7% from 269 619 tonnes a week earlier and up 3.2% from 273 682 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 7 401 984 tonnes, a 7.5% increase from 6 886 328 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

The Daily Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 29, 1995 For release at 8:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Economic development profile, 1992 Considerable work has been done for the 1992 year to establish an average \$5.45 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income. This rate is equivalent of about 10% from 1991 to the rate of transfer payments to employment income.	2
• Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994 After three months of successive contractions, the value of manufacturing shipments grew to \$27.7 billion, up 1.7% in April over a 3.7% surge in March. The leading of output index had increased by 0.5% in the last few months.	6
• Industrial production price index, May 1994 Driven by higher prices for industrial raw materials, the year-over-year change in prices for manufacturing goods jumped to +4.9% in May, the highest rate among members of the G7.	6
• Major manufacturing price indexes, May 1994 This index rose 5.0% in May. Order of prices jumped up 10.0% and was the major contributor to this change.	12
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, April 1995

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$15/\$144; United States: US\$18/US\$173; other countries: US\$21/US\$202).

Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1995

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$19/\$190; United States: US\$23/US\$228; other countries: US\$27/US\$266).

Asphalt roofing, May 1995

Catalogue number 45-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Coal and coke statistics, April 1995

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Unemployment insurance statistics, April 1995

Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



How to order publications

Simplify your data search with *Statistics Canada Catalogue*, 1994 (11-204E, \$15; United States: US\$18; other countries: US\$21). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 7, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

● Labour force survey, June 1995

3

Following strong employment growth in 1994, there has been virtually no change in the last seven months—June's employment level was up only 24,000 from last November.

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Estimates of labour income, April 1995

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Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: volume and value of marketable production, 1994

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Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: capital and operating expenditures, 1994

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Steel primary forms, May 1995

8

Steel pipe and tubing, May 1995

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(continued on following page)

Travel-log Summer 1995

The Summer 1995 issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, features an article on Canadians' participation in leisure travel.

Each quarter, *Travel-log* examines international travel trends and the travel price index. It also features the latest tourism indicators, as well information about Statistics Canada's products and services related to tourism.

The Summer 1995 (vol. 14, no. 3) issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, \$10/\$40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Monique Beyrouti (613-951-1673, fax: 613-951-2909), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



Statistics
Canada

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Canada

Canada

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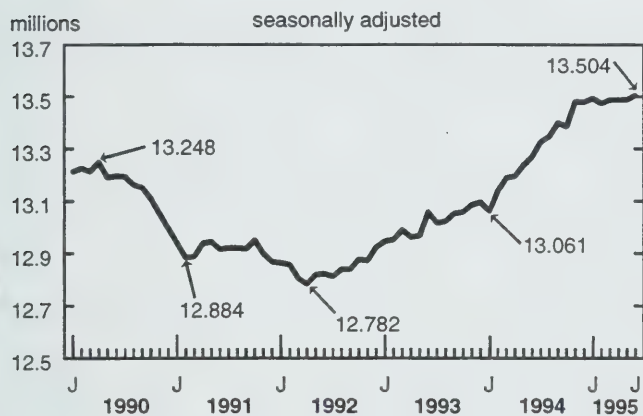
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force survey

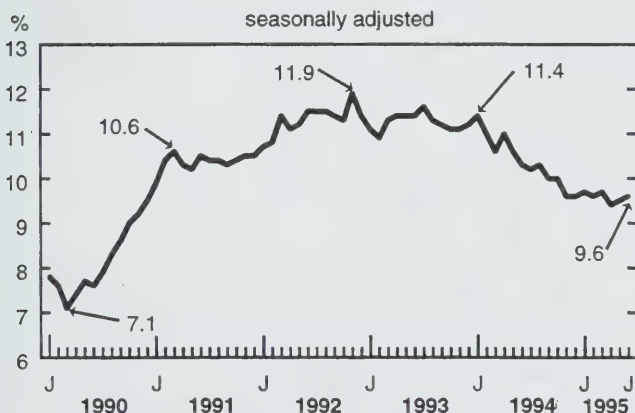
June 1995

Overall labour market conditions were little changed in June. Following strong employment growth in 1994, there has been virtually no change in the last seven months—June's employment level was up only 24,000 from last November. The unemployment rate edged up one-tenth of a percentage point to 9.6%. The rate has been fluctuating around this level since November 1994.

Employment



Unemployment rate



Labour markets little changed

Since November 1994, labour market conditions among youths and adults have shown little variation while full- and part-time employment have remained virtually unchanged.

Trends by industry

Despite little movement in overall employment since November, employment has followed an upward trend in transportation, communications and other utilities, as well as in finance, insurance and real estate. There have also been employment gains in manufacturing. Over the same period, employment levels in construction and in public administration have trended downward.

In June, employment in transportation, communications and other utilities rose by 23,000, bringing gains since November to 69,000. Growth over the period was in both transportation and communications. In finance, insurance and real estate, increases of 35,000 in June and 17,000 in May pushed the employment level up 55,000 since November.

Manufacturing employment fell by 43,000 in June, largely offsetting the previous month's increase. Despite large monthly fluctuations, manufacturing employment remains 36,000 above its November 1994 level. The recent slowdown in job growth in the industry coincides with a fall in shipments and a decline in unfilled orders.

In June, employment declined by 10,000 in construction, continuing a downward trend that began in November 1994. Since then, job losses total 49,000 and are consistent with weakness in housing starts and in the number of new building permits issued.

Provincial labour markets

Overall labour market conditions were little changed in June in all provinces except Saskatchewan. In Saskatchewan, employment declined by 3,000 and the unemployment rate fell by 0.5 percentage points due to a decline in labour force participation, which reversed movements observed in May.

Summer labour market for students

Compared with June 1994, the employment rate for teenagers planning to return to school in the fall rose by 1.4 percentage points to 41.0%. The

unemployment rate edged down 0.1 percentage points to 16.8%. This represents the first improvement in summer employment for teenagers in the last six years.

The employment rate among 20- to 24-year-olds planning to return to school in the fall decreased to 66.1%, down 3.1 percentage points from June 1994; the unemployment rate rose by 1.1 percentage points to 13.1%.

LFS information line

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7:00 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded information.

Available on CANSIM: at 7 a.m. in matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary, *Labour force information, June 1995* (71-001P, \$10/\$100) is available today, as is a facsimile version (71-001PF, \$300 annually). The June 1995 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, \$23/\$230) will be available the third week of July. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on August 4.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics

	June 1995	May 1995 to June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,935	23	141
Employment ('000)	13,504	16	235
Full-time ('000)	11,253	12	223
Part-time ('000)	2,251	4	12
Unemployment ('000)	1,431	7	-94
Unemployment rate (%)	9.6	0.1	-0.7
Participation rate (%)	64.9	-	-0.3
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.7	-	0.3
	June 1995	June 1994	June 1994 to June 1995
	unadjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	15,261	15,132	128
Employment ('000)	13,881	13,654	227
Full-time ('000)	11,666	11,465	201
Part-time ('000)	2,215	2,189	26
Unemployment ('000)	1,380	1,479	-99
Unemployment rate (%)	9.0	9.8	-0.8
Participation rate (%)	66.3	66.7	-0.4
Employment/population ratio (%)	60.3	60.1	0.2

- Nil or zero.

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	June 1995	May 1995	June 1994	June 1995	June 1994	June 1995	May 1995	June 1994	June 1995	June 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	Labour force ('000)					Participation rate (%)				
Canada	14,935	14,912	14,794	15,261	15,132	64.9	64.9	65.2	66.3	66.7
Newfoundland	245	245	245	259	260	53.8	53.8	53.7	56.9	57.0
Prince Edward Island	68	68	66	72	71	64.8	64.9	64.4	68.6	68.5
Nova Scotia	437	437	439	449	450	59.9	59.9	60.6	61.4	62.0
New Brunswick	357	353	348	377	370	59.7	59.0	58.7	63.1	62.4
Quebec	3,611	3,597	3,580	3,708	3,679	62.2	62.0	62.3	63.9	64.0
Ontario	5,738	5,748	5,671	5,840	5,787	65.8	66.0	66.1	67.0	67.4
Manitoba	566	565	559	574	567	66.6	66.5	66.2	67.5	67.1
Saskatchewan	491	497	490	502	502	65.6	66.4	65.8	67.1	67.4
Alberta	1,483	1,487	1,462	1,511	1,490	71.8	72.1	71.7	73.1	73.1
British Columbia	1,931	1,923	1,921	1,968	1,957	65.6	65.5	67.1	66.9	68.3
	Employment ('000)					Employment/population ratio (%)				
Canada	13,504	13,488	13,269	13,881	13,654	58.7	58.7	58.4	60.3	60.1
Newfoundland	200	199	194	211	206	44.0	43.7	42.5	46.3	45.2
Prince Edward Island	58	58	56	64	63	55.0	55.0	54.0	61.5	60.8
Nova Scotia	379	381	380	393	394	51.9	52.2	52.4	53.8	54.3
New Brunswick	312	313	305	334	328	52.2	52.3	51.4	55.8	55.3
Quebec	3,203	3,205	3,152	3,326	3,274	55.2	55.3	54.8	57.3	56.9
Ontario	5,233	5,231	5,135	5,339	5,249	60.0	60.1	59.8	61.3	61.2
Manitoba	525	523	509	537	521	61.8	61.6	60.2	63.2	61.6
Saskatchewan	458	461	456	473	472	61.1	61.5	61.2	63.1	63.4
Alberta	1,375	1,369	1,331	1,404	1,361	66.6	66.4	65.3	68.0	66.8
British Columbia	1,757	1,751	1,743	1,800	1,786	59.7	59.6	60.9	61.2	62.4
	Unemployment ('000)					Unemployment rate (%)				
Canada	1,431	1,424	1,525	1,380	1,479	9.6	9.5	10.3	9.0	9.8
Newfoundland	45	46	51	48	54	18.4	18.8	20.8	18.6	20.7
Prince Edward Island	10	10	11	7	8	15.2	15.3	16.2	10.4	11.3
Nova Scotia	58	56	59	56	56	13.3	12.8	13.4	12.5	12.4
New Brunswick	45	40	43	44	42	12.6	11.3	12.4	11.6	11.4
Quebec	408	392	428	382	405	11.3	10.9	12.0	10.3	11.0
Ontario	505	517	536	501	538	8.8	9.0	9.5	8.6	9.3
Manitoba	41	42	50	37	46	7.2	7.4	8.9	6.5	8.2
Saskatchewan	33	36	34	29	30	6.7	7.2	6.9	5.9	6.0
Alberta	108	118	131	107	129	7.3	7.9	9.0	7.1	8.7
British Columbia	174	172	178	168	170	9.0	8.9	9.3	8.5	8.7

Note: Provincial estimates may differ from the national total due to independent seasonal adjustment.

OTHER RELEASES

Estimates of labour income

April 1995 (preliminary)

Wages and salaries fell slightly in April (-0.1%) to \$30.1 billion. This was the second consecutive monthly decline, following strong growth in the last two months of 1994 and little change in January and February 1995.

The largest decreases in wages and salaries were in trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and federal administration. This was the first monthly decline in trade since October 1994. Although employment in this industry fell marginally in April, the main contributor was a sharp drop in average earnings.

The declines in these industries were moderated by increases in mines, quarries and oil wells, construction, and transportation, storage, communications and other utilities. The 1.8% growth in transportation, storage, communications and other utilities was partly a rebound from the rail strike in March. Wages and salaries paid to employees in construction also increased (+2.7%) due to higher employment levels and average earnings, primarily in Quebec and Ontario.

Note: Labour income consists of wages and salaries (87%), plus supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation, and unemployment insurance plans.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	March 1995 ^r	April 1995 ^p	March 1995 to April 1995
seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	245.3	248.6	1.3
Logging and forestry	262.5	251.8	-4.1
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	617.9	635.9	2.9
Manufacturing	5,452.1	5,488.0	0.7
Construction	1,639.6	1,683.4	2.7
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,782.8	2,832.0	1.8
Trade	4,286.0	4,241.5	-1.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,517.4	2,476.5	-1.6
Commercial and personal services	4,242.5	4,238.2	-0.1
Educational and related services	2,785.2	2,787.9	0.1
Health and social services	2,835.1	2,832.0	-0.1
Federal administration and other government services	991.2	966.7	-2.5
Provincial administration	733.9	734.8	0.1
Local administration	697.6	697.9	0.0
Total wages and salaries	30,142.6	30,106.4	-0.1
Supplementary labour income	4,419.4	4,394.6	-0.6
Labour income	34,561.9	34,501.0	-0.2

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: volume and value of marketable production

1994 (preliminary)

Spurred by strong demand in the United States, production of crude oil and natural gas posted solid advances in 1994. Synthetic crude oil production (including crude bitumen) has increased dramatically in the last 10 years; in 1994, it accounted for 21% of total crude oil production. Natural gas production rose

7.8% in 1994 to 139.0 billion cubic metres, while crude oil and equivalent production increased 4.4% to 110.5 million cubic metres.

The value of natural gas production was estimated at \$9.4 billion in 1994, a sharp 25.9% rise from 1993. The advance was due to both volume and price increases. The value of crude oil and equivalent production is estimated at \$13.3 billion, up 9.2% from 1993.

The 1994 issue of *The crude petroleum and natural gas industry* (26-213, \$28) will be available the third week of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Volume and value of marketable production

Industry		1994	1993 to 1994
			% change
Crude oil and equivalent			
Volume	'000 m ³	110 451.5	4.4
Value	\$ millions	13,345.1	9.2
Natural gas			
Volume	millions m ³	138 856.4	7.8
Value	\$ millions	9,428.6	25.9
Natural gas by-products ¹			
Volume	'000 m ³	22 665.6	4.5
Value	\$ millions	1,623.5	-6.4

¹ Excludes volume and value of pentanes plus and elemental sulphur.

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: capital and operating expenditures

1994 (preliminary)

Capital expenditures in the conventional crude petroleum and natural gas industry rose an exceptional 54.0% in 1994 to a record \$12.9 billion. This was reflected in a sharp increase in drilling activity, due to higher natural gas and crude oil prices. Capital expenditures in the non-conventional sector amounted to \$0.3 billion, down 20.0% from the 1993 level. The decline was due to the completion of some major projects.

Operating costs in the conventional sector rose a strong 7.8% in 1994 to \$9.5 billion. Operating costs in the non-conventional sector amounted to \$2.0 billion, up 14.8% from 1993. Increases in overall operating costs reflected record levels of crude oil and natural gas production.

The 1994 issue of *The crude petroleum and natural gas industry* (26-213, \$28) will be available the third week of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: capital and operating expenditures

	1994	1993 to 1994
	\$ millions	% change
Capital		
Conventional	12,916.0	54.0
Non-conventional	272.6	-20.0
Operating		
Conventional	9,485.6	7.8
Non-conventional	1,972.9	14.8

Steel primary forms

May 1995

Steel primary forms production for May 1995 totalled 1 298 497 tonnes, an increase of 11.0% from 1 169 985 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production to the end of May 1995 reached 6 180 077 metric tonnes, up 8.6% from 5 691 875 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The May 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Steel pipe and tubing

May 1995

Steel pipe and tubing production for May 1995 totalled 174 175 tonnes, an increase of 17.4% from 148 399 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of May 1995 totalled 880 882 tonnes, up 13.8% from the 773 824 tonnes produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The May 1995 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins May 1995

Chemical firms produced 175 563 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in May 1995, an 11.5% increase from 157 514 tonnes in May 1994.

For January to May 1995, production totalled 903 824 tonnes, up 20.2% from 751 636 tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for May 1994 and May 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The May 1995 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

Tracking study of federal employees 1992-94

A tracking study of federal employees was conducted by the Special Surveys Division of Statistics Canada in response to community interest in the National Capital Region. The purpose of the survey was to collect information on the economic and social impact on individuals who leave federal government jobs in the National Capital Region, particularly labour market adjustments.

Data from this survey and a set of tables *Tracking study of federal employees 1994, summary tables* (71F0005XPE, \$25) are now available.

For a copy of the summary tables, contact Michael Sivyer (613-951-4598). For further information on this release or custom tabulations, contact Stephan Roller (613-951-4625), Special Surveys Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs June 1995

Average prices of selected farm inputs by geographic region for June 1995 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Grain trade 1993/94

Data for the 1993/94 crop year are now available.

This report presents an overview of the crop year. It includes tables on Canadian and world grain supply and demand, prices, trade, domestic processing, and storage and movement.

The 1993/94 issue of *Grain trade of Canada* (22-201, \$42) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry, April 1995

Catalogue number 15-001

(Canada: \$14/\$140; United States: US\$17/US\$168; other countries: US\$20/US\$196).

Fruit and vegetable production, June 1995

Catalogue number 22-003

(Canada: \$29/\$115; United States: US\$35/US\$138; other countries: US\$41/US\$161).

Specified domestic electrical appliances, May 1995

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Surface and marine transport, vol. 11, no. 5

Catalogue number 50-002

(Canada: \$11/\$80; United States: US\$14/US\$96; other countries: US\$16/US\$112).

Industry price indexes, May 1995

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$21/\$210; United States: US\$26/US\$252; other countries: US\$30/US\$294).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, October 1994

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Labour force information, June 1995

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Available at 7:00 a.m. today

Travel-log, Summer 1995, vol. 14, no. 3

Catalogue number 87-003

(Canada: \$12/\$40; United States: US\$15/US\$48; other countries: US\$17/US\$56).

Family over the life course

Catalogue number 91-543E

(Canada: \$38; United States: US\$46; other countries: US\$54).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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RELEASE DATES

Week of July 10-14

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	New motor vehicle sales	May 1995
11	New housing price index	May 1995
13	Labour force income profiles	1993
14	Focus on culture	Summer 1992

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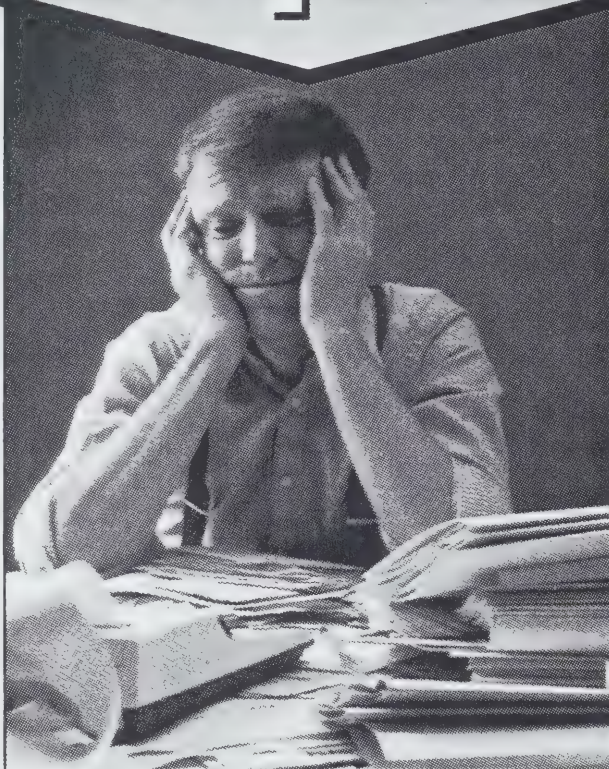
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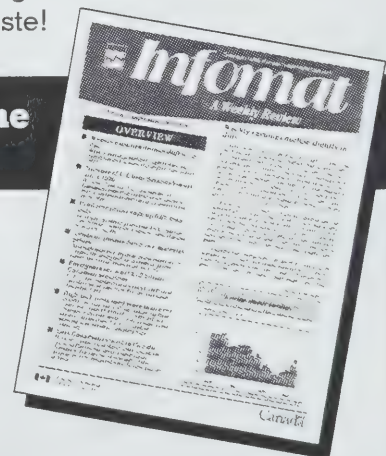
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 10, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales, May 1995	2
Electric storage batteries, May 1995	2
Pulpwood and wood residue, May 1995	3
Egg production, May 1995	3
Cable television industry, 1994	3
Radio and television broadcasting industry, 1994	3

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OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales

May 1995

Consumers increased their spending in department stores for a third consecutive month. They spent \$1.2 billion during May, a 1.4% increase from April (seasonally adjusted). Cumulative sales for the first five months of 1995 were 2.9% higher than for the same period last year.

For every \$1 in department store sales, about \$5 worth of inventory is maintained. Since the start of 1995, inventory levels have fluctuated from month to month. May inventory levels decreased a slight 0.1% (seasonally adjusted). This followed an increase in April and declines in February and March.

Department store sales and inventories

	April 1995 ^r	May 1995 ^p	April 1995 to May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
seasonally adjusted				
	\$ millions		% change	
Sales	1,135.0	1,151.3	1.4	5.4
Inventories	5,153.0	5,147.2	-0.1	-0.6

^p Preliminary figures

^r Revised figures

The major department stores' unadjusted sales for May were down 1.0% compared with May 1994. This was the seventh consecutive monthly sales decline to hit the major stores. Consumers continued to shop the discount stores, as spending jumped 18.7% over the same period last year. This increase followed similar growth patterns in March and April. Since November 1994, discount stores have consistently maintained more than 50% of total department store sales.

In all regions across Canada, sales have increased in department stores. Sales figures in all provinces and in the 10 selected census metropolitan areas are up over the same period last year.

Department store sales including concessions

	May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
unadjusted		
	\$ millions	% change
Newfoundland	15.6	14.2
Prince Edward Island	4.2	4.1
Nova Scotia	33.7	6.5
New Brunswick	26.0	15.5
Quebec	216.7	9.0
Ontario	454.3	6.8
Manitoba	49.1	17.3
Saskatchewan	34.3	19.9
Alberta	120.9	11.4
British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories	155.4	5.0
Canada	1,110.2	8.5

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The May 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, \$16/\$160) will be available in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric storage batteries

May 1995

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries shipped 102,943 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in May, down 21.5% from 131,150 batteries in May 1994.

For January to May 1995, shipments totalled 509,528 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries, down 28.7% from 715,107 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The May 1995 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue

May 1995

In May, pulpwood receipts totalled 2 045 859 cubic metres, up 33.1% from 1 537 289 revised cubic metres in May 1994. Receipts of wood residue totalled 6 850 826 cubic metres, up 12.1% from 6 113 450 revised cubic metres in May 1994. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 254 119 cubic metres, up 5.2% from 8 798 323 revised cubic metres in May 1994. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 20.2% to 11 126 501 cubic metres, from 9 260 143 revised cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of May 1995, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 14 632 072 revised cubic metres, up 7.6% from 13 592 367 revised cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 8.3% to 32 071 237 revised cubic metres, from 29 603 819 revised cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 46 382 470 revised cubic metres, up 4.5% from 44 397 727 revised cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The May 1995 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Egg production

May 1995

Egg production in May totalled 41.2 million dozen, a 1.4% increase from May 1994. The average number of

layers increased 0.4%, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased from 2,231 to 2,253.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* (\$115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Cable television industry

1994

Data for 1994 on the cable television industry are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1819-1828.

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Radio and television broadcasting industry

1994

Data for 1994 on the radio and television broadcasting industry are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1803-1818.

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agriculture economic statistics, June 1995

Catalogue number 21-603E

(Canada: \$25/\$50; United States: US\$30/US\$60; other countries: US\$35/US\$70).

Grain trade of Canada, 1993-94

Catalogue number 22-201

(Canada: \$42; United States: US\$51; other countries: US\$59).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics,

November 1994

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Exports by commodity, April 1995, microfiche version

Catalogue number 65-0040XMB

(Canada: \$35/\$350; United States: US\$42/US\$420; other countries: US\$49/US\$490).

Exports by commodity, April 1995, paper version on request

Catalogue number 65-0040XPB

(Canada: \$75/\$750; United States: US\$90/US\$900; other countries: US\$105/US\$1,050).

Quarterly demographic statistics, January-March 1995

Catalogue number 91-002

(Canada: \$10/\$32; United States: US\$12/US\$39; other countries: US\$14/US\$45).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **New motor vehicle sales, May 1995** 2
A revival of truck sales helped push new motor vehicle sales up 5.5% in May, the first monthly increase this year.
- **New housing price index, May 1995** 5
Prices of new housing have dropped across Canada over the past year, a result of low consumer confidence that contributed to a sharp decline in housing construction starts and sales.

OTHER RELEASES

- Pension plans, January 1, 1994 7
- Raw materials price index, early estimate, June 1995 7
- Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending June 14, 1995 7
- Steel wire and specified wire products, May 1995 7
- Oil pipeline transport, April 1995 8
- Sugar sales, June 1995 8
- Employment dynamics, 1989-1993 8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

9

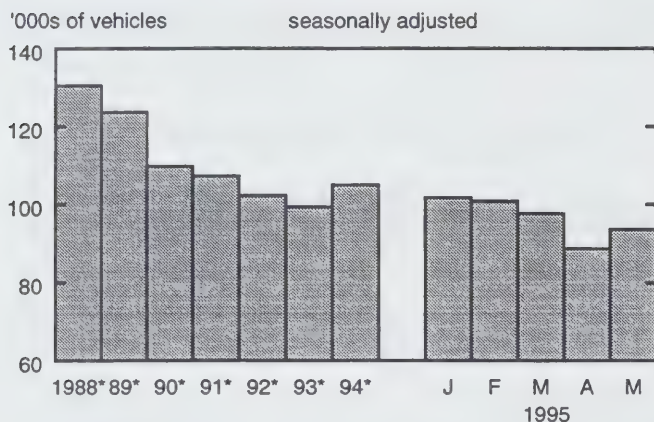
MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales

May 1995

Dealers increased their new vehicle sales in May after four monthly declines. Sales rose 5.5% in May to 93,590 vehicles (seasonally adjusted), but were still far below the average number of vehicles sold each month in past years.

Sales of new vehicles improved in May, but were still below the 1993 monthly average



* Average monthly sales.

Nearly 75% of May's gain came from a revival in truck sales. Dealers sold nearly 10% more trucks (including minivans and buses) in May, but the gain was not large enough to offset the sales declines in March and April.

Sales of medium and heavy-duty trucks and buses were about 20% higher than sales in May 1994 (unadjusted). However, weaker combined sales of light trucks, sport utility vehicles, minivans and vans offset year-over-year growth in the truck category. Total truck sales (all trucks, vans and buses) were down 4.6% (seasonally adjusted) from May 1994.

Dealers sold more passenger cars in May, but the latest increase did not offset April's decline. Sales of cars made in North America rose 2.7% in May and sales of imported cars grew 2.1%. The number of passenger cars sold remained far below the monthly average of the past decade.

Demand for new cars may be suppressed by higher prices, interest rates and longer lasting cars. Consumers who do purchase new vehicles may be switching to the truck market, selecting minivans or sport utility vehicles in place of new passenger cars, further reducing new car sales.

The weakness in car sales is most apparent for models built outside North America. Sales of those models have followed a downward trend for the last seven years, which can partly be attributed to production in North America of foreign models.

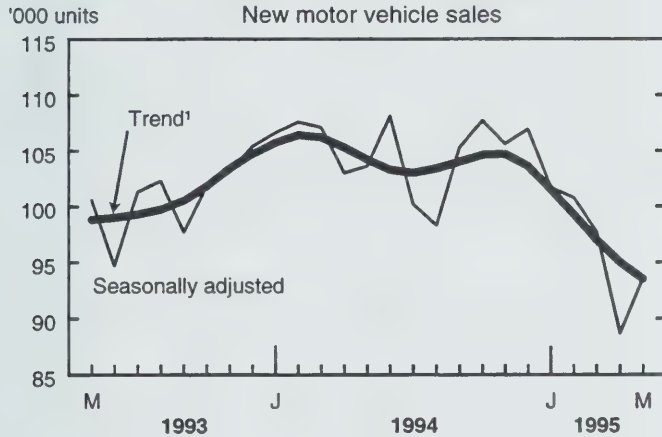
Price may be another factor as foreign currencies appreciate against the Canadian dollar. Consumers who purchased cars made in Japan paid an average of \$21,100 in May. The average North American-made car purchased that month cost \$19,800. Average price is affected by the type of car and options selected. It is not a straight comparison of prices for comparable cars. The gap between the average purchase price is the widest it has been since 1993.

New vehicle sales off to a slow start in 1995

New motor vehicle sales in the first five months of 1995 were 8.6% below sales for the same period in 1994. New vehicle sales began to recover in 1994, when auto makers reported the first annual increase after five years of declines. But the turnaround in sales did not carry over to this year. Average monthly sales for the first five months of 1995 were lower than average monthly sales in each of the last 11 years.

Preliminary estimates from the auto industry indicate a second monthly increase in new motor vehicle sales in June.

Signs of improvement in May
New motor vehicle sales



¹ The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The May 1995 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, \$16/\$160) will be available in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	May 1994	April 1995 ^r	May 1995 ^p	May 1994 to May 1995	April 1995 to May 1995
seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
New motor vehicles	103,554	88,695	93,590	-9.6	5.5
Passenger cars	61,492	52,079	53,446	-13.1	2.6
North American ¹	46,904	41,750	42,894	-8.5	2.7
Imports	14,589	10,323	10,552	-27.7	2.2
Trucks, vans and buses	42,062	36,615	40,144	-4.6	9.6
	May 1994	May 1995 ^p	May 1994 to May 1995	Market share	
				May 1994	May 1995
unadjusted					
			% change	%	
New motor vehicles	135,452	125,468	-7.4		
Passenger cars	83,448	74,171	-11.1	100.0	100.0
North American ¹	64,459	59,762	-7.3	77.2	80.6
Big Three	52,774	47,154	-10.6	63.2	63.6
Other	11,685	12,608	7.9	14.0	17.0
Imports	18,989	14,409	-24.1	22.8	19.4
Big Three	2,890	1,326	-54.1	3.5	1.8
Other	16,099	13,083	-18.7	19.3	17.6
Trucks, vans and buses	52,004	51,297	-1.4	100.0	100.0
North American ¹	48,846	48,463	-0.8	93.9	94.5
Big Three	45,333	45,034	-0.7	87.2	87.8
Other	3,513	3,429	-2.4	6.8	6.7
Imports	3,158	2,834	-10.3	6.1	5.5

¹ Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

New housing price index

May 1995

Prices of new housing have declined across Canada over the past year, a result of low consumer confidence that contributed to a sharp decline in housing construction starts and sales.

The Canadian Home Builders' Association reported recently that more than 50% of builders surveyed cited low consumer confidence as a major factor behind slow sales.

The new housing price index, which measures fluctuations in the prices of new single-family dwellings, townhouses and semi-detached dwellings, has dropped 0.8% since May 1994. May 1995 was the 11th consecutive month in which the year-over-year percentage change was negative. Between April 1995 and May 1995, the index fell 0.2%.

Prices of new housing have dropped dramatically on the West Coast and, to a lesser degree, in the nation's capital. Since May 1994, housing prices have dropped 8.4% in Victoria, 4.6% in Vancouver and 2.1% in Ottawa-Hull. Builders in those cities describe the market as sluggish. To generate sales, they have reduced prices or offered incentives to home buyers.

Nationally, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation has indicated that housing starts covered by the index for the January-to-May 1995 period dropped 32% compared with the first five months of 1994.

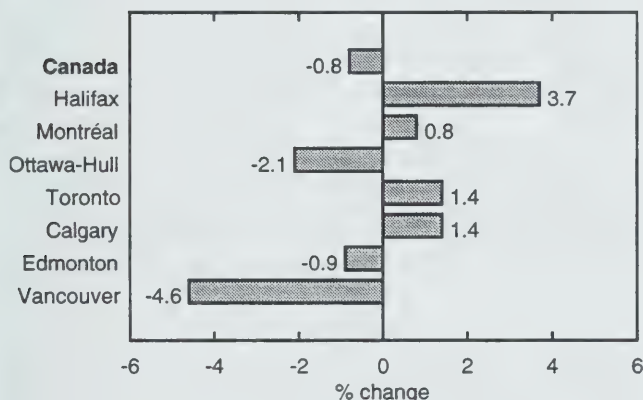
The short-term outlook for future housing construction remains weak. In May, the value of residential building permits remained at recessionary levels for a fourth consecutive month. Falling mortgage rates and lower house prices failed to overcome consumer concerns about job security.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul Roméo-Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. □

New housing price indexes
May 1994 to May 1995



New housing price index
(1986=100)

	May 1994	April 1995	May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995	April 1995 to May 1995
				% change	
New housing price index, total	136.0	135.2	134.9	-0.8	-0.2
House only	125.3	124.9	124.6	-0.6	-0.2
Land only	169.4	168.4	167.9	-0.9	-0.3
St. John's	128.2	127.9	127.9	-0.2	-
Halifax	115.9	119.8	120.2	3.7	0.3
Charlottetown	..	117.0	117.0	..	-
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.4	115.2	115.2	-0.2	-
Québec	134.6	135.1	135.3	0.5	0.1
Montréal	136.4	137.7	137.5	0.8	-0.1
Ottawa-Hull	123.4	121.7	120.8	-2.1	-0.7
Toronto	136.3	138.3	138.2	1.4	-0.1
Hamilton	126.5	126.0	125.2	-1.0	-0.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	121.8	120.7	119.8	-1.6	-0.7
Kitchener-Waterloo	122.9	122.8	122.3	-0.5	-0.4
London	146.3	142.4	142.4	-2.7	-
Windsor	127.0	128.8	128.3	1.0	-0.4
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.7	137.6	137.6	-0.1	-
Winnipeg	116.3	117.6	117.7	1.2	0.1
Regina	127.8	132.3	132.3	3.5	-
Saskatoon	112.6	113.5	113.5	0.8	-
Calgary	140.1	142.2	142.1	1.4	-0.1
Edmonton	148.2	147.0	146.9	-0.9	-0.1
Vancouver	145.8	139.3	139.1	-4.6	-0.1
Victoria	131.1	121.8	120.1	-8.4	-1.4

- Nil or zero.

.. Figures not available.

OTHER RELEASES

Pension plans

January 1, 1994

The number of members in employer-sponsored registered pension plans (RPPs) declined 1.9% to 5.2 million persons between the January 1, 1992 and January 1, 1994. This is because fewer men in the private sector belong to RPPs, particularly in the manufacturing, construction and transportation industries. It was the first biennial decline since 1984. Between 1982 and 1984, the most heavily affected industry was manufacturing.

Between 1982 and 1984, the size of the paid work force also dropped, so the pension plan coverage rate increased slightly to 47.3%. From 1992 to 1994, the number of paid workers grew, and the RPP coverage rate fell to 44.6%.

Fewer men in the above-mentioned industries are covered by RPPs, so the coverage rate for men has dropped substantially—from 55% at January 1, 1984 to 47% at January 1, 1994. By contrast, over the same period the coverage rate for women climbed from 37% to 42%. This reflects changes in pension legislation and increased employment in the public sector, where coverage is high.

Since 1984, public sector membership grew 26%, well above the 5% increase for the private sector. At January 1, 1994, over half (53%) of public sector plan members were women, compared with only a third in the private sector. Public sector RPPs covered almost half (49%) of total membership.

The pensions paid to private and public sector employees differ substantially. One of the most generous benefit formulas pays a pension of 2% of the member's earnings (over a specified time) for each year of service. Ninety-one percent of public sector members will receive such a pension, versus 19% of private sector members. However, public sector members will also pay more for their pensions: almost all are required to contribute to their plans, but less than half of private sector members are required to do so. Of those who do contribute, a much larger proportion of public (77%) than private (1%) sector members contributed at the highest rates (7% to 10% of earnings) as of January 1, 1994.

Data on the terms and conditions of registered pension plans at January 1, 1994, are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088) or Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). ■

Raw materials price index, early estimate

June 1995

The raw materials price index (RMPI) declined an estimated 0.2% from May to June 1995. The only decrease was in the mineral fuels index (-4.9%), which was partially offset by increases in the metals (+2.6%), vegetable and animal products (+2.1%) and wood (+0.1%) indexes. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased an estimated 1.5% in June 1995.

This early estimate of the June 1995 index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of July.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending June 14, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period decreased 9.1% to 4.5 million tonnes. Compared with the same period of 1994, the number of carloadings decreased 9.0%.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage during the seven-day period totalled 312 000 tonnes, a 3.0% increase from the comparable week of 1994. Year-to-date figures showed an increase of 20.7%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 8.4% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 114.8 million tonnes, a 5.6% increase compared with the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

May 1995

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 72 102 tonnes in May, up 1.9% from 70 729 revised tonnes in May 1994.

Data on production and export markets for selected commodities are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The May 1995 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Doug Higgins (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport

April 1995

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 10 648 050 cubic metres in April, up 4.1% from April 1994; year-to-date receipts to the end of April 1995 (43 059 070 cubic metres) rose 3.4% over the same period in 1994. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in April (5 920 389 cubic metres) rose 1.1% from April 1994; year-to-date receipts declined 0.1% to 24 456 452 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil (5 093 054 cubic metres) increased 13.1% from April 1994; pipeline imports (672 244 cubic metres) declined 28.9%. Year-to-date exports of crude oil at the end of April 1995 (19 036 702 cubic metres) were up 6.2% from 1994; year-to-date imports (3 190 985 cubic metres) decreased 10.5%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

April deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 4 371 361 cubic metres, a 17.2% decrease from 1994. April deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 16.0% to 569 487 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries at the end of April 1995 totalled 20 327 046 cubic metres, down 4.3% from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The April 1995 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, \$11/\$110) will be available the second week of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Sugar sales

June 1995

Refiners' sales in June totalled 97 653 tonnes for all types of sugar, comprising 91 802 tonnes in domestic sales and 5 851 tonnes in export sales. At the end of June 1995, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 488 273 tonnes: 444 739 tonnes in domestic sales and 43 534 tonnes in export sales.

This compares with 101 301 tonnes sold in June 1994, of which 92 096 tonnes were domestic sales and 9 205 tonnes were export sales. The 1994 year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 532 025 tonnes: 471 063 tonnes in domestic sales and 60 962 tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The June 1995 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Employment dynamics

1989-1993

The *Employment dynamics* tables provide data for Canada, the provinces and territories on the number of businesses, total payroll (by industry and area), and average labour unit employment (a measure of employment). These data are tabulated by business size and the life status of the businesses. Two sets of tables (1989 to 1993 and 1992 to 1993) are now available.

For further information on this release, or to purchase these tables, contact the Small Business and Special Surveys Division (613-951-0822). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey methodology, June 1995

Catalogue number 12-001

(Canada: \$45; United States: US\$50; other countries: US\$55).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, May 1995

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, May 1995

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Aviation service bulletin, June 1995

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$11/\$105; United States: US\$13/US\$126; other countries: US\$15/US\$147).

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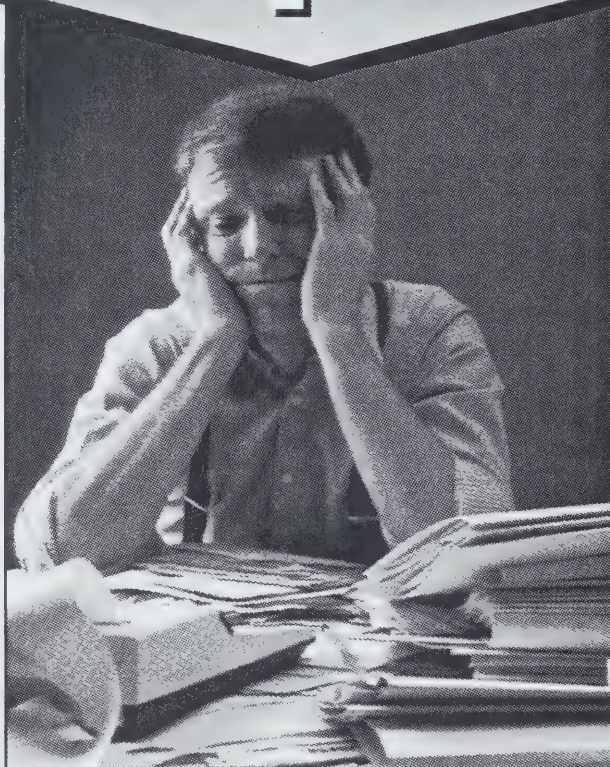
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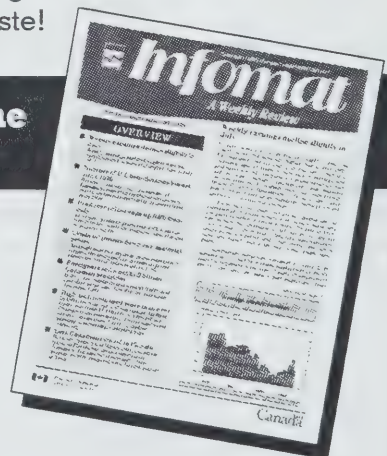
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 12, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Therapeutic abortions, 1993** 2
Canadian women obtained 104,400 abortions in 1993, a 2.3% increase from the previous year.
More women are having abortions at earlier stages of pregnancy.
-

OTHER RELEASES

- Postal code—federal riding file, July 1995 5
 - Postal code conversion file, July 1995 5
 - Oils and fats, May 1995 5
 - Elementary and secondary school enrolment, 1992-93 5
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MAJOR RELEASES

Therapeutic abortions

1993

In 1993, the number of therapeutic abortions and the abortion rate per 100 live births both increased, continuing the upward trend that has prevailed since 1989. Increases were reported in all provinces and territories except the Northwest Territories.

Most therapeutic abortions continued to be performed in hospitals, although the rise in the number and the rate between 1989 and 1992 was primarily because of abortions performed in clinics. The increase during 1992-93 came primarily from abortions in hospitals. As well, since 1982, the number of Canadian women obtaining abortions in the United States has fallen sharply.

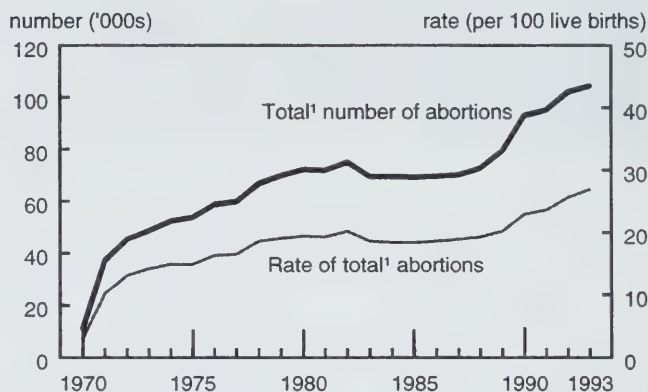
Young single women continued to account for most therapeutic hospital abortions. Over the past decade, the proportion of abortions performed on women who had at least one prior delivery and on those who had a prior induced abortion has grown. A rising share of abortions are being performed on women less than 13 weeks pregnant, which may account for a substantial decrease in the percentage of abortion-related complications.

Abortions and rates increase

The number of therapeutic abortions performed on Canadian women totalled 104,403 in 1993. This was a 2.3% increase over 102,085 in 1992, identical to the increase from 1990 to 1991, but less than one-third the 7.4% increase from 1991 to 1992.

The national rate (based on therapeutic abortions performed in hospitals and clinics in Canada and legal abortions obtained by Canadian women in the United States) was 26.9 abortions per 100 live births in 1993, up from 25.6 per 100 in 1992 and 23.6 per 100 in 1991.

Therapeutic abortions performed on Canadian women



¹ Relates to therapeutic abortions performed on Canadian women in Canadian hospitals and in the United States since 1970, therapeutic abortions performed in clinics in Quebec since 1978, and in clinics in other provinces since 1990.

Both the numbers and rates have increased annually from the 1985 low. The total number of abortions that year was 69,216 (18.4 abortions per 100 live births). From 1985 to 1993, the average annual increase was 6.3% for abortions and 5.7% for the rate.

Therapeutic abortions among Canadian women, by source of report

	Total abortions	Abortions reported from:			Abortion rate per 100 live births
		hospitals	clinics ¹	the United States	
1985	69,216	62,712	3,706	2,798	18.4
1988	72,693	66,137	4,617	1,939	19.3
1989	79,315	70,705	7,059	1,551	20.2
1990	92,901	71,092	20,236	1,573	22.9
1991	95,059	70,277	23,343	1,439	23.6
1992 ²	102,085	70,408	31,151	526	25.6
1993	104,403	72,434	31,508	461	26.9

¹ Before 1990, the data relate to Quebec. In 1990, in addition to Quebec, five provinces (Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia) reported data on abortions performed in clinics. For 1991 to 1993, Alberta also reported similar data.

² Revised figures.

Clinic abortions—a major factor in the increase

The higher annual numbers and rates starting with 1989 are primarily attributable to increases in the number of clinic abortions. After a January 1988 decision of the Supreme Court of Canada struck down the 1969 abortion law, new clinics opened. By the end of 1991, clinics were operating in 7 of the 10 provinces, the exceptions being Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. Quebec has reported data on clinic abortions since 1978. The annual number of clinic abortions in Canada more than tripled from 7,059 in 1989 to 31,508 in 1993.

As a percentage of total abortions, those performed in clinics increased to 30.2% in 1993, from 24.6% in 1991 and 8.9% in 1989. During this period, the annual number of hospital abortions remained relatively stable, whereas the number of abortions on Canadian women reported from the United States decreased to 461 in 1993, from 1,551 in 1989 and 2,798 in 1985.

The number of therapeutic abortions performed in Canadian hospitals increased 2.9% to 72,434 in 1993, from 70,408 in 1992. The 1993 rate of hospital abortions was 18.7 per 100 live births, compared with 17.7 per 100 for 1992, 17.5 per 100 in 1990 and 1991, and 16.7 per 100 in 1985.

Higher provincial rates

Based on hospital abortions, all 10 provinces recorded higher abortion rates in 1993 than in 1992. Rates increased by less than the national average (+5.7%) in New Brunswick (+1.4%), Manitoba (+1.9%), Ontario (+2.5%), British Columbia (+2.6%) and Nova Scotia (+5.1%). Increases were above the national average in Alberta (+7.5%), Saskatchewan (+8.8%), Newfoundland (+15.6%) and Prince Edward Island (+28.6%). The abortion rate increased in the Yukon (+4.4%) and decreased in Northwest Territories (-15.5%).

Among the provinces in 1993, as in the past, the highest abortion rate per 100 live births was in British Columbia (23.5), followed by Ontario (20.6), Quebec (18.3), Nova Scotia (16.4), Manitoba and Alberta (15.8 each); rates in the other four provinces were less than 15. Because a small number of abortions are reported for the Yukon (165), the Northwest Territories (278) and Prince Edward Island (16), year-to-year changes in the data are unstable, and provincial comparisons of numbers and rates should be made cautiously.

Women having hospital abortions tend to be young and single

The women who had therapeutic abortions in hospitals in Canada (except British Columbia) in 1993 tended to be young. However, over the 1983-to-1993 period, the proportion of therapeutic abortions performed in hospitals decreased among women under 20 (from 25.5% to 19.7%) and among those aged 20 to 29 (from 53.5% to 52.3%). Over the same period, the proportion increased for those aged 30 to 39 (from 19% to 25.2%). Women aged 40 and over accounted for a relatively stable share of abortions (2.7%). This may be partly attributed to the shift in female population from younger to older age groups. Or it might indicate that younger women are becoming more likely to have abortions in clinics, from which complete data on age are not available.

Among women who had hospital abortions in 1993, 63.7% were single, 22.4% were married and 11% were separated, divorced, widowed or living common law. Between 1983 and 1993, the proportion of married women declined from 27.7% to 22.4%; a slightly larger share of women obtaining abortions were living common law (4% versus 2%). In 1993, marital status was unspecified in 2.9% of cases.

In 1993, at the time of the abortion, 50.4% of women reported no prior deliveries, down from 60% in 1983. By contrast, 45.3% reported at least one prior delivery, up from 37.5% in 1983. Similarly, about 28% of the women had had at least one induced abortion before the abortion in 1993, up from 17.6% in 1983. For 4.3% of cases in 1993 and 2.5% in 1983, the number of prior deliveries was not reported. For prior induced abortions, the proportion of unspecified cases increased to 5.5% of abortions in 1993, from 2.8% in 1983.

A growing proportion of abortions are performed in the early stages of pregnancy. The share of abortions performed on women pregnant less than 13 weeks rose to 91.7% in 1993 from 87.6% in 1983. This may be one reason for the decrease in abortion-related complications, from 2.1% of total abortion cases in 1983 to 1.3% in 1993.

Complete data on the demographic and medical characteristics of the woman were available for 75.2% (54,444 cases) of hospital abortions, or 52.1% of all the abortions performed on Canadian women in 1993. British Columbia did not report data on gestation period, previous deliveries, previous abortions, and abortion complications for individual therapeutic abortions done in 1993.

To obtain tabulations of the 1993 data on abortions, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1643), Health Statistics Division.

For further information on the release, contact Surinder Wadhera (613-951-3415), Health Statistics Division.

Therapeutic abortions performed in hospitals and rates, by province or territory of residence

	1981	1992	1993	1981	1992	1993
	number			rate per 100 live births		
Canada¹	65,053	70,408	72,434	17.5	17.7	18.7
Newfoundland	470	465	477	4.6	6.7	7.4
Prince Edward Island	27	13	16	1.4	0.7	0.9
Nova Scotia	1,689	1,851	1,899	14.0	15.6	16.4
New Brunswick	444	671	657	4.2	7.2	7.3
Quebec	9,042	15,986	16,914	9.5	16.6	18.3
Ontario	30,463	30,227	30,518	24.9	20.1	20.6
Manitoba	1,610	2,564	2,635	10.0	15.5	15.8
Saskatchewan	1,627	1,434	1,621	9.5	9.6	11.4
Alberta	6,757	6,165	6,379	15.8	14.7	15.8
British Columbia	12,619	10,558	10,813	30.4	22.9	23.5
Yukon	123	150	165	22.9	28.4	32.5
Northwest Territories	179	320	278	13.7	20.6	17.8

¹ Includes cases where area of residence was not reported.

OTHER RELEASES

Postal code—federal riding file

July 1995

The July 1995 version of the *Postal code—federal riding file* (92F0007) is a digital file that links the six-character postal codes and the federal ridings (electoral districts).

The file is a tool for use with administrative files that contain postal codes. Using the postal code as a link, data from administrative files can be organized and tabulated by federal riding. For example, federal government departments could use the file to respond more quickly and easily to requests from Members of Parliament for information about their ridings.

This release links over 670,000 postal codes (as of January 1995) to 295 federal ridings and updates the 1991 edition. The *Postal code—federal riding file* is available in ASCII format as a standard product for all of Canada or by province.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Postal code conversion file

July 1995

The July 1995 version of the *Postal code conversion file* is a digital file that links six-character postal codes with standard 1991 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, census tracts, and census subdivisions). It also locates each postal code by longitude and latitude to support mapping applications.

The file has been updated to include postal codes as of January 1995. Over 5,000 records have been added since the last release.

The *Postal code conversion file* is available in ASCII format on magnetic tape (1,600 and 6,250 bpi), cartridge (38,000 bpi), or 3.5 inch high-density diskette. It is available as a standard product for all of Canada or by province (subsets are also available). This edition updates the 1991 version.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Oils and fats

May 1995

Production of all types of deodorized oils in May totalled 79 619 tonnes, a 10.2% decrease from 72 229 revised tonnes in April 1995. At the end of May 1995, year-to-date production totalled 373 531 revised tonnes, a 5.7% increase from 353 480 tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' sales of packaged shortening totalled 11 370 tonnes in May 1995, up from 9 589 revised tonnes the previous month. At the end of May 1995, year-to-date sales totalled 50 985 tonnes, compared with 51 988 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 7 477 tonnes in May 1995, up from 4 793 revised tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of May 1995 totalled 29 494 revised tonnes, compared with 30 816 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The May 1995 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Elementary and secondary school enrolment

1992-93

Data on enrolment in elementary and secondary schools for the 1992-93 school year are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8012-8025, 8053-8066, 8080-8082, 8098-8112, 8126-8135 and 8138-8147.

For further information on this release, contact Marcel Béchard (613-951-1520), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Characteristics of dual-earner families, 1993

Catalogue number 13-215

(Canada: \$27; United States: US\$33; other countries: US\$38).

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, May 1995

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics,

December 1994

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Building permits, May 1995

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$24/\$240; United States: US\$29/US\$288; other countries: US\$34/US\$336).

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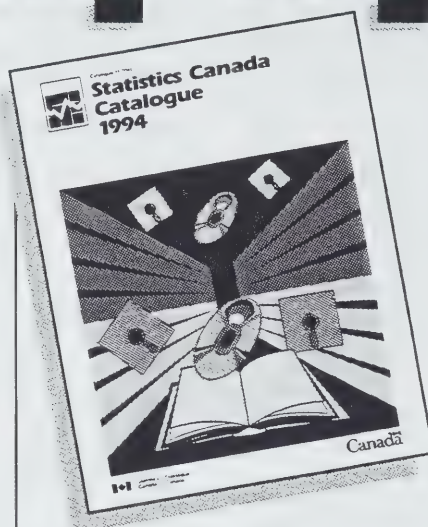
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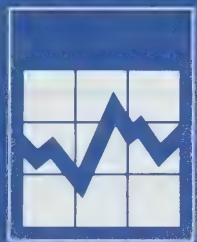
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 13, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour force income profiles, 1993** 2
In 1993, after adjustment for inflation, median employment income of both men and women fell. The larger decline in men's earnings narrowed the gap between the two sexes, but only slightly.

OTHER RELEASES

- Steel primary forms, week ending July 8, 1995 5
- Dairy review, May 1995 5
- Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, May 1995 5

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6



Labour force income profiles

1993

Today, Statistics Canada releases data on labour force income for 1993. These data were obtained from income tax returns filed in the spring of 1994.

Produced annually, these data are a unique source of information and are ideal for supporting market analysis and policy decisions. The data are available by province and territory, as well as by areas as small as a forward sortation area (the first three letters of the postal code) and a letter carrier's walk.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

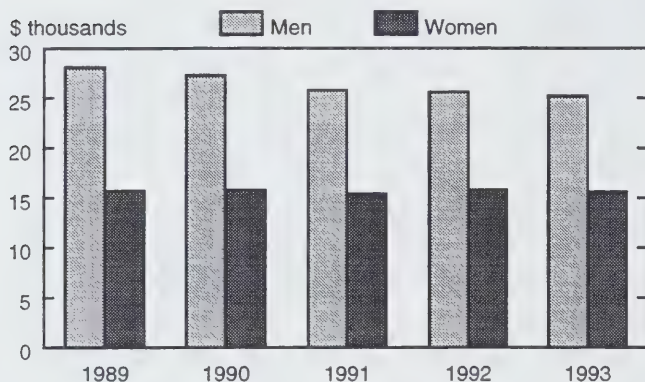
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force income profiles

1993

In 1993, the median employment income reported by the 14,363,320 individuals in Canada's labour force increased slightly to \$20,000, from \$19,900 in 1992. Between 1989 and 1993, median employment income rose 7.5%. However, after adjusting for inflation, a different picture emerges: median employment income decreased 6.1%.

Median employment income



Note: Data adjusted for inflation (base year=1993).

Source: Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

In addition, the number of taxfilers who reported self-employment income in 1993 surpassed 2 million (2,102,910) for the first time. This was a 5.5% increase over 1992. Those individuals reported income of almost \$23 billion from self-employment.

Note to readers

Data for the Labour Force Income Profiles for 1993 were obtained from income tax returns filed in the spring of 1994.

The labour force is defined as all persons who reported income from either employment (wages, salaries, commissions and self-employment income) or unemployment insurance (UI) benefits.

Income figures include remuneration for full- and part-time work.

An individual is counted as a UI recipient if he or she received unemployment insurance in any part of the tax year.

On February 7, 1995, the Household Surveys Division released data detailing the differences between the earnings of men and women. "Earnings of men and women, 1993" was based on data for full-year, full-time workers from the Survey of Consumer Finances, which covered 51,000 Canadians. Because today's release is based on a different data source, the earnings gap between men and women reported here is different.

Income gap between men and women remained almost the same

In 1993, after adjustment for inflation, the national median employment income for men and women fell. The larger decline in men's earnings narrowed the gap between the two sexes, but only slightly. In 1993, women's median employment income was 61.9% of men's, almost the same as the previous year's 61.7%.

Between 1989 and 1993, adjusted for inflation, the data indicate a \$2,900 decrease in men's median employment income. Women's median employment income stayed relatively constant during the period. In 1989, women's median employment income was 56.0% of men's.

More men and women were self-employed

In 1993, 5.5% more taxfilers reported self-employment income than in 1992. Each year from 1989 to 1993, the number of men and women reporting self-employment income increased. In 1993, 10.9% of women earning labour force income reported self-employment income, compared with 17.8% of men.

Median employment income (men and women) in census metropolitan areas

	1993	
	\$	rank
Oshawa	27,500	1
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario)	26,600	2
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec)	25,200	3
Toronto	23,900	4
Hamilton	23,100	5
Thunder Bay	22,700	6
Kitchener	22,600	7
London	22,200	8
Windsor	22,100	9
Vancouver	22,100	9
Québec	22,000	11
Calgary	21,800	12
Halifax	21,700	13
Victoria	21,600	14
Sudbury	21,500	15
Regina	21,400	16
Edmonton	21,400	16
Montréal	20,800	18
Winnipeg	20,100	19
Saint John	20,000	20
Canada	20,000	
St. Catharines-Niagara	18,900	21
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	18,800	22
St. John's	18,700	23
Sherbrooke	18,700	23
Saskatoon	18,700	23
Trois-Rivières	18,200	26

Total self-employment income increased 6.7% between 1992 and 1993. However, average self-employment income has stayed constant for both men and women. This may change as small businesses that started after the recession in the early 1990s become better established and begin earning higher profits.

Data for small areas are available

Data for the Labour Force Income Profiles can be tabulated by province and territory, as well as by areas as small as letter carrier walks.

For example, the following data on median employment income are for urban forward sortation areas (FSAs) with at least 500 taxfilers. Forward sortation areas are geographical areas identified by the first three characters of the postal code. In 1993, in the Toronto area, median employment income ranged from \$37,700 in M5J to \$15,800 in M5T. In Vancouver, V5Z had the highest median employment income at \$26,200 and V6A the lowest at \$12,600.

Average self-employment income in Canada

	Men	Women	Men	Women
			adjusted for inflation (base year=1993)	
	unadjusted			
	\$			
1989	13,500	6,700	15,400	7,700
1990	13,100	6,700	14,300	7,300
1991	12,500	6,600	12,900	6,800
1992	12,700	6,800	12,900	6,900
1993	12,900	6,900	12,900	6,900

Between 1992 and 1993, among the three largest census metropolitan areas, the number of people reporting self-employment income increased: 9.3% in Vancouver (to 142,920), 4.9% in Montréal (to 156,360) and 6.1% in Toronto (to 298,890). During the same period, the number of men and women in the labour force rose 2.0% in Vancouver, 0.1% in Montréal and 0.5% in Toronto.

Between 1992 and 1993, the size of Canada's labour force increased 0.6%. When adjusted for inflation, median employment income decreased 1.5%. However, more people than ever reported self-employment income, even though their average earnings have been unchanged for the past few years.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

□

Median employment income in Canada

	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	unadjusted			adjusted for inflation (base year=1993)		
	\$					
1989	24,600	13,700	18,600	28,100	15,700	21,300
1990	25,000	14,500	19,300	27,300	15,800	21,100
1991	25,000	14,900	19,500	25,800	15,400	20,100
1992	25,100	15,500	19,900	25,600	15,800	20,300
1993	25,200	15,600	20,000	25,200	15,600	20,000

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending July 8, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 8, 1995, totalled 268 127 tonnes, down 5.1% from 282 408 tonnes a week earlier, but up 23.9% from 216 400 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 7 670 111 tonnes, an 8.0% increase from 7 102 728 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Dairy review

May 1995

Creamery butter production totalled 7 800 tonnes in May, a 2.9% increase from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 9 200 tonnes, a 12.4% decrease from May 1994.

An estimated 601 700 kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in April 1995, a 0.2% increase from April 1994. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first four months of 1995 to 2.4 million kilolitres, an increase of 2.6% from the January-to-April 1994 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The May 1995 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, \$14/\$138) will be released July 25. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Debbie Dupuis (613-951-2553), Agriculture Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard

May 1995

Waferboard production in May totalled 284 052 cubic metres, a 10.9% increase from 256 180 cubic metres in May 1994. Particleboard production reached 142 925 cubic metres, up 16.5% from 122 671 revised cubic metres in May 1994. Fibreboard production in May was 9 625 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), up 2.4% from 9 396 000 square metres in May 1994.

For January to May 1995, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 1 382 425 cubic metres, up 11.0% from 1 244 889 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 718 944 revised cubic metres, up 22.0% from 589 283 revised cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 45 529 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), up 3.1% from 44 148 000 square metres during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The May 1995 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, May 1995

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



Oil pipeline transport, April 1995

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

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The Daily
Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 13, 1995
Per release at \$50 L.A.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Economic dependency profiles, 1992**
Consistent with the 1992 census, the 1992 survey of economic dependency profiles for every 1000 of dependent persons. This study is intended to assist policy makers in the role of transfer payments to employment income.
- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994**
This survey of manufacturing performance, the value of manufacturing shipments grew to \$50.7 billion, up 1.1% in April over 0.7% in March. The backlog of unfilled orders has increased by \$2.2 billion in the last five months.
- **Industrial product price index, May 1994**
Change in prices for industrial products, the highest year ending increase of the CIP.
- **New mortgage price index, May 1994**
The index rose 0.2% in May. Change of price stood up 0.2% and was the major contributor to the change.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- **Index of retail consumer products, May 1994**
- **Cost and price statistics, April 1994**
- **Dividend index statistics, April 1994**
- **Openness statistics, May 1994**
- **Protein imports and exports with Canada, May 1994**
- **Business statistics, 1990-1991**

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to lstproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 14, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

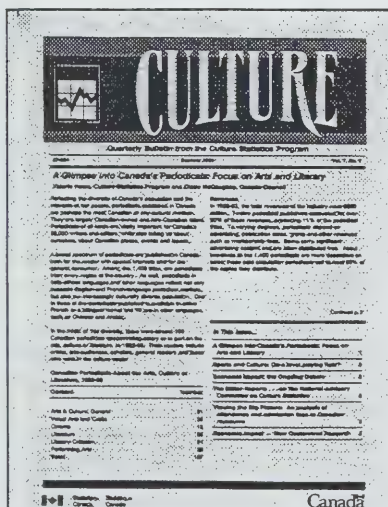
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Public sector employment, wages and salaries, 1994** 3
Wages and salaries in the public sector fell for the first time in 1994. A marginal 0.4% decline to \$98.3 billion halted years of growth.

OTHER RELEASES

- Department store sales, advance release, June 1995 7
- North American Industry Classification System 7

(continued on following page)



Focus on culture

Summer 1995

The Summer 1995 issue of *Focus on culture*, a quarterly bulletin on culture, features an article on the current state of Canada's periodicals, with an emphasis on arts and literary publications. The challenge of a marketplace dominated by foreign-controlled periodicals is highlighted. Another article examines the relationship between attendance and admission fees at Canadian museums.

Two other articles analyze the economic impact of the arts and culture sector. The first samples the ongoing debate over definitional problems when assessing the impact, while the second shows the breadth and depth of research that can be undertaken in this area.

This issue also looks at the characteristics of people who attend performing arts and professional sporting events.

The Summer 1995 (vol. 7, no. 2) issue of *Focus on culture* (87-004, \$8/\$26) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

OTHER RELEASES – concluded

Civil aviation operating statistics, May 1995	7
Shipments of rolled steel, May 1995	8
Potato production, 1995	8

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RELEASE DATES: July 17 — 21 10

MAJOR RELEASES

Public sector employment, wages and salaries

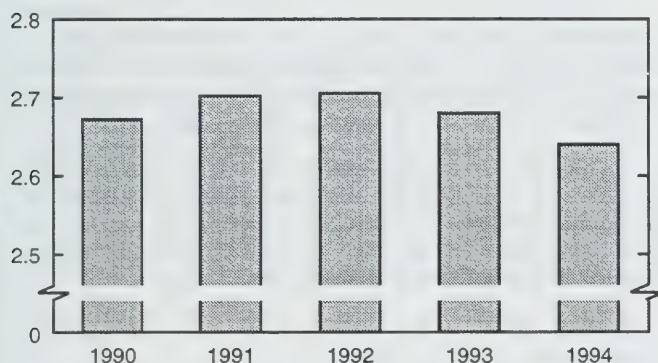
1994

Overall, wages and salaries in the public sector fell for the first time in 1994, dropping 0.4% to \$98.3 billion. From 1990 to 1993, they grew at an annual average rate of 2.5%.

The number of public sector employees also declined in 1994 (-1.5% to 2,640,400 employees). It was the second straight annual drop in employment, which grew at an average of 0.1% from 1990 to 1993.

Public sector employment

millions of employees



Governments at all levels have been striving to reduce public sector employment as one measure to reduce deficits. After peaking in 1992, public sector employment began to decline at faster rates each year. However, despite the drop in employment, wages and salaries continued to grow.

Government sector employment (87% of public sector employment in 1994) decreased by 39,100 employees or 1.7% from 1993, the second consecutive annual decline; all three levels of government showed decreases. The annual average growth rate from 1990 to 1993 was 0.5%. Total government business enterprise employment declined 0.2% from 1993, to 330,400 employees in 1994.

Government sector wages and salaries declined 0.4% to \$84.5 billion from 1993 to 1994. In the government business enterprise sector, wages and salaries dropped 0.8% to \$13.8 billion.

Note to readers

The public sector universe, as defined by Statistics Canada, is divided into two main components: governments and government business enterprises.

The government component comprises the three levels of government (federal, provincial and territorial, and local) and their departments, agencies, boards, commissions, special funds, public educational institutions, cultural facilities, health and social agencies, and bodies administering social security plans.

Government business enterprises are organizations engaged in commercial operations. They are similar to private business enterprises, but they are controlled by government. They are either in competition with similar organizations in the private sector, or they have a monopoly on markets that would otherwise be serviced in the private sector.

Employment data are annual averages. Wages and salaries data are annual totals.

Statistics Canada's definition of federal government is broader than the definition used by other federal agencies. A statement reconciling the differences in the data on federal government employment used by Statistics Canada, the Public Service Commission and Treasury Board is included in this release.

Paid workers are those who work either in the private or public sector. To calculate the ratio of government employment to total paid workers, the data have been adjusted to exclude employees in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and outside Canada, and to include employees in the military.

New data from income tax records allowed coverage to expand by 18,000 employees in 1994 at the provincial and territorial government level. The data have been revised back to 1990.

The existing coverage does not include universities, lay and religious residential care facilities, and Newfoundland school boards.

Employment in government sector declined 1.7%

There were 2,310,000 employees working in the government sector in 1994, a decrease of 39,100 or 1.7% from 1993. All three levels of government showed a decrease.

Federal government employment declined for a third consecutive year, down 11,400 to 394,400 employees in 1994. This 2.8% decrease was primarily attributed to continuing reduction in military personnel.

As a result of the downsizing efforts of the provincial and territorial governments, employment at this level also declined for a third consecutive year, to 1,017,300 employees in 1994. This was a decline of 2.1% or 21,700 employees since 1993. The decreases were evident in all provinces

except British Columbia, which showed a marginal increase. The most significant decline was in Alberta, followed by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario. Public hospitals represented 53% of total provincial and territorial government employment or 543,000 employees in 1994, a decrease of 1.7%.

This was the first decline in local government employment since 1990. Local governments employed 898,200 persons in 1994, a decline of 0.7% or 6,000 employees from 1993. In 1994, local government administration and school board employment—the two components of local governments—declined 1.1% and 0.4%, respectively.

Government sector employment is mainly concentrated in the provincial and territorial and local governments, whose respective shares of total government employment in 1994 were 44.0% and 38.9%. The federal government accounted for 17.1% of the total employment.

In 1994, government sector employees represented 19.1% of the total paid work force in Canada. The provincial and territorial governments accounted for 8.4%, followed by local governments with 7.5% and the federal government with 3.2%.

Wages and salaries in the government sector dropped 0.4%

In 1994, wages and salaries in the government sector totalled \$84.5 billion, a 0.4% decrease from 1993. The annual average growth rate from 1990 to 1993 was 3.0%.

Federal government wages and salaries amounted to \$16.6 billion in 1994, down 0.9%. Provincial and territorial government wages and salaries also declined 0.9%, to \$34.4 billion in 1994. The annual average growth rate from 1990 to 1993 was 3.2%. The impact of fiscal restraints continued to be felt by most of the provinces and territories. Public hospital wages and salaries accounted for \$16.1 billion, down 1.4% from 1993.

Local government wages and salaries grew, however, by a slight 0.4% in 1994. The annual average growth rate for the previous four years was 3.9%.

Total government sector wages and salaries represented 23.5% of the wages and salaries paid in Canada. Of the total, the federal government's share was 4.6%, while the provinces' and territories' share was 9.6% and local governments represented 9.3%.

As a share of total government wages and salaries in 1994, the provincial and territorial governments held the largest portion at 40.7%, followed by local governments at 39.7%. The share of federal government wages and salaries was 19.6%.

Reconciliation statement¹

Federal government and federal government business enterprise employment – as of December 31, 1994

Based on Statistics Canada, Treasury Board, and Public Service Commission universes

Statistics Canada's federal government and government business enterprise employment 537,020	{	Treasury Board's federal government employment 221,643	{	PSC student employees	1,131	}	Public Service Commission's federal government employment 224,662
				Canada Communications Group	1,410		
				Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions	385		
				National Energy Board	276		
				Public Service Staff Relations Board	68		
				Indian Oil and Gas Canada	59		
			{	Employees in both Public Service Commission and Treasury Board universe	221,333		
				Employees not appointed by the Public Service Commission	310		
				Employees of other federal government agencies for which the Treasury Board is not the employer	31,401 ²		
				National Defence military personnel	109,191		
				Regular forces	77,953		
				Reserve forces	31,238		
				RCMP uniformed personnel	18,908		
				Federal government business enterprise employees	152,548		

¹ This reconciliation statement provides data as of December 31, 1994, and is not precisely comparable to quarterly or annual average data.

² Included are employees of entities such as the Office of the Commissioner of Federal Judicial Affairs, the National Research Council, and the House of Commons.

Employment in government business enterprises declined for a fourth straight year

During 1994, the provincial and territorial governments continued downsizing and privatizing their public enterprises. Employment in government business enterprises declined 0.2% in 1994 to 330,400 employees, the fourth consecutive annual drop.

Employment in federal government business enterprises increased 6.1% in 1994, mainly due to Canada Post Corporation's acquisition of Purolator Courier Limited. Among the provincial and territorial governments, employment in government business enterprises fell by 6.4% or 8,800 employees, with significant declines in Ontario and Alberta. During the same period, employment in local government business enterprises fell 1.0%

Wages and salaries fell 0.8% among government business enterprises

Wages and salaries paid by all the government business enterprises totalled \$13.8 billion in 1994, a 0.8% decrease from 1993. There was a 5.7% decline at

the provincial and territorial government level, followed by a 2.3% decline at the local level. In the same year, the wages and salaries paid by the federal government's business enterprises increased 5.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2720, 2860 and 2862-2864.

These and other data on employment, wages and salaries in the public sector will be available this fall in the annual publication, *Public sector employment and wages and salaries, 1994* (72-209).

For further information on this release, contact Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306) or Ferhana Ansari (613-951-1843), Public Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of the data are also available. To order, or for information on the products and services available from Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767, fax: 613-951-0661), Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator. □

Employment in the public sector

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	1994	
				Share	Percentage of all paid workers in Canada ¹
	number of employees		% change		%
Public sector	2,680,236	2,640,356	-1.5	100.0	21.8
Government	2,349,129	2,309,988	-1.7	100.0	19.1
Federal	405,822	394,430	-2.8	17.1	3.2
Provincial/territorial	1,039,061	1,017,338	-2.1	44.0	8.4
Local	904,246	898,220	-0.7	38.9	7.5
Government business enterprises	331,107	330,368	-0.2	100.0	2.7
Federal	140,822	149,352	6.1	45.2	1.2
Provincial/territorial	138,150	129,374	-6.4	39.2	1.1
Local	52,135	51,641	-1.0	15.6	0.4

¹ From Table 13 of Labour force annual averages (71-220).

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Wages and salaries in the public sector

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994	1994	
				Share	Percentage of all wages and salaries in ¹ Canada
	\$ millions		% change		%
Public sector	98,776	98,349	-0.4	100.0	27.3
Government	84,854	84,534	-0.4	100.0	23.5
Federal	16,758	16,609	-0.9	19.6	4.6
Provincial/territorial	34,677	34,369	-0.9	40.7	9.6
Local	33,420	33,556	0.4	39.7	9.3
Government business enterprises	13,921	13,815	-0.8	100.0	3.8
Federal	5,313	5,618	5.7	40.7	1.6
Provincial/territorial	6,317	5,959	-5.7	43.1	1.6
Local	2,291	2,238	-2.3	16.2	0.6

¹ From Estimates of labour income (72-005).

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales, advance release

June 1995

Consumers spent \$1,142.0 million in department stores in June, 7.0% more than in June 1994 (unadjusted). Discount stores accounted for \$608.9 million of the total, an 18.0% increase from the previous year. Consumer spending in the major stores declined 3.3% to \$533.1 million.

The June 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, \$16/\$160) will be available in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

North American Industry Classification System

The structure of the North American Industry Classification System is now being developed by the statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the United States. It will be adopted by Statistics Canada in 1997 to replace the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

At a meeting in Ottawa on May 18 and 19, 1995, the three countries signed agreements on the proposed structures for the following areas: petroleum and coal products manufacturing, chemical manufacturing, rubber and plastic products manufacturing, broadcasting and telecommunications, food services and drinking places, and accommodation.

As part of the ongoing consultations, Statistics Canada is asking for comments from interested persons and agencies. Comments received by September 15, 1995, will be discussed by the three countries before a final decision on the structure is taken.

Documentation is available on request from Mr. Kim Farrall (613-951-4245, fax: 613-951-8578, the Internet: standards@statcan.ca). The documentation describes and explains the agreed upon structure of the North American Industry Classification System, as well as the additional Canadian detail developed to meet national needs. The agreement states that each country is free to create additional detailed industries below the four-digit level of the system, provided that this detail aggregates to the four-digit level.

For further information on this subject, contact Shaila Nijhowne (613-951-8577, fax: 613-951-8578), Director, Standards Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics

May 1995

May 1995 marked the 13th consecutive month of growth in the number of passengers and passenger-kilometres flown by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) on domestic scheduled services. Domestic operations had been stagnant from January 1991 to May 1994. For January to May 1995, the year-to-date domestic passenger counts were well below levels of the late 1980s.

International operations by the two carriers picked up in 1992, after a one-year decline. On a year-to-date basis to the end of May 1995, 2.9 million passengers were carried on international scheduled routes, a record for Air Canada and CAIL.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data on civil aviation for May 1995 will be published in the August 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

May 1995

Rollled steel shipments for May totalled 1 157 526 tonnes, up 9.7% from 1 055 110 tonnes in April 1995 and up 1.6% from 1 139 547 tonnes in May 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of May 1995 totalled 5 720 064 tonnes, up 3.3% from 5 537 894 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 (except level 2, series 3) and 122 series 22-25).

The May 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Potato production

1995(preliminary)

Preliminary data for 1995 on the area planted in potatoes are now available. Data are tabulated by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

These data are now available in *Canadian potato production* (\$21/year). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or Mark Elward (613-951-7438), Agriculture Division. ■

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 28, 1994
For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Economic dependency profiles, 1992** 2
Canadians who find no return for the 1992 tax year received an average \$55.50 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income. That was an increase of almost 10% from 1991 in the rate of transfer payments to employment income.
- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994** 8
After five months of successive declines, the value of manufacturing shipments grew to \$67.7 billion, up 1% in April after a 2.1% drop in March. The backlog of unfilled orders has increased to \$2.0 billion in the latest two months.
- **Industrial product price index, May 1994** 8
Given the higher prices for processed raw materials, the year-over-year change in prices for manufacturing goods jumped to +4.6% in May, the highest rate among categories of the CPI.
- **Rural wholesale price index, July 1994** 12
The index rose 2.8% in July. Cattle & prices rose up 10.8% and were the major contributor to the change.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- **Series of related petroleum statistics, May 1994** 13
- **CPI and other statistics, April 1994** 13
- **Quebec price statistics, April 1994** 13
- **Openness statistics, May 1994** 14
- **Propane release and instant data web page, May 1994** 14
- **Business statistics, 1990-1991** 14

PUBLICATION RELEASED 16

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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and fats, May 1995

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Steel wire and specified wire products, May 1995

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 1995

Catalogue number 67-001

(Canada: \$36/\$120; United States: US\$44/US\$144; other countries: US\$51/US\$168).

Focus on culture, summer 1995

Catalogue number 87-004

(Canada: \$8/\$26; United States: US\$10/US\$32; other countries: US\$12/US\$37).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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RELEASE DATES

Week of July 17 — 21
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing	May 1995
17	Composite index	June 1995
18	Canadian international trade	May 1995
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	May 1995
19	Consumer price index	June 1995
19	Canada's international transactions in services	1993-94
20	Retail trade	May 1995
20	Culture labour force survey	1993-94
21	Wholesale trade	May 1995
21	Film distribution	1993-94



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 17, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Composite index, June 1995** 2
The index was little changed in June, suggesting that the worst of the economy's recent lethargy may soon end.
- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, May 1995** 4
After three consecutive monthly declines, manufacturers boosted shipments in May. Strength in the primary metals, electrical and electronic products, and paper and allied products industries was the key to the 0.7% increase.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Composite index

June 1995

After decelerating rapidly from February to May, the leading index's rate of decline was little changed in June (-0.3%). Changes in the indicators with the longest lead times together suggest that the worst of the economy's recent lethargy may soon end: the slump in housing eased after several months of rapid deterioration, while the financial market indicators also firmed.

The weakness in the housing index continued with a fourteenth straight monthly drop. However, the decrease moderated to just -0.2%—the smallest this year—as the recent rally in house sales was followed by a rebound in housing starts. Elsewhere, spending remained sluggish. Outlays for durable goods posted a second straight drop, while furniture and appliance sales were flat.

Manufacturing showed little vigour due to the recent slide in demand for housing and durable goods. This slackening has led to a cutback in labour requirements. The average work week posted its second straight drop, while the number of manufacturing jobs contracted in June. Demand for business services picked up the

slack, however, as the outlook for business investment remained bright.

The financial market indicators continued to improve as interest rates fell. This is encouraging for growth later this year because these components have long lead times. For example, stock prices first began to fall more than a year before the current pause in growth, while the money supply began to slow soon after stock prices fell.

The U.S. leading indicator remained depressed; the economy there has slackened. As in Canada, however, the recovery in financial markets has recently lent strength to some sectors of demand, notably housing and autos.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

The July 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) will be available later this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. ☐

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	January 1995	February 1995	March 1995	April 1995	May 1995	June 1995	Last month of data avail- able
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981=100)	172.3	173.2	173.7	173.7	173.3	172.7	-0.3
Housing index ¹	115.2	112.3	107.9	103.6	100.6	100.4	-0.2
Business and personal services employment ('000)	1,937	1,940	1,942	1,943	1,945	1,947	0.1
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	4,191	4,159	4,162	4,179	4,225	4,293	1.6
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 \$) ²	30,293	30,308	30,321	30,263	30,234	30,223	0.0
U.S. composite leading indicator (1967=100) ³	217.1	217.3	217.3	217.1	216.7	216.1	-0.3
Manufacturing							
Average work week	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.8	38.7	-0.3
New orders, durables (millions of 1981 \$) ⁴	12,212	12,453	12,656	12,788	12,820	12,774	-0.4
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.71	1.75	1.77	1.77	1.75	1.71	-0.04*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 \$) ⁴	1,138.8	1,146.5	1,155.7	1,162.7	1,165.5	1,165.7	0.0
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 \$) ⁴	3,978.9	3,999.1	4,014.7	4,016.6	4,003.6	3,977.8	-0.6
Unsmoothed composite index	174.1	175.1	173.4	171.2	170.6	170.7	0.1

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

² Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

³ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

⁴ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.

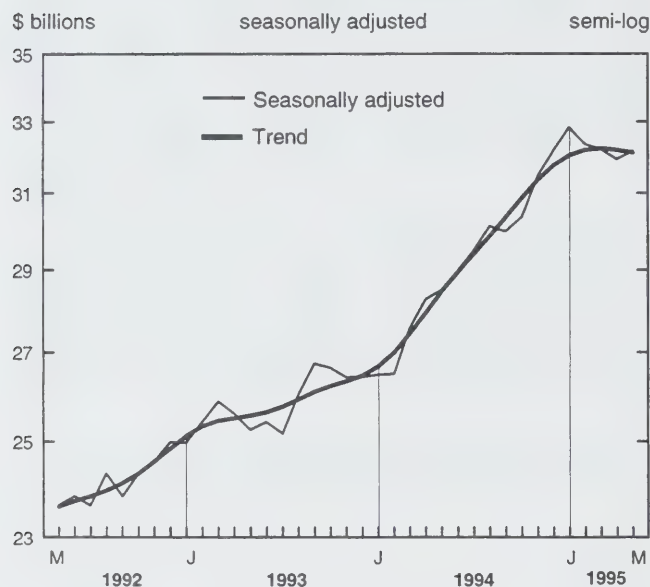
* Difference from previous month.

Monthly survey of manufacturing

May 1995

Manufacturers ended a three-month slump in May as the seasonally adjusted value of shipments increased 0.7% to \$32.2 billion. Following a strong 1994, where shipments skyrocketed 13%, a plateau has been evident in 1995. May's increase was widespread as 14 of the 22 major groups posted gains. These were partly offset by declines in 8 major groups accounting for 50% of shipments.

Growth in shipments has plateaued in 1995



The largest monthly increase (in current dollars) was in the primary metals industry (+5.7%). Shipments of electrical and electronic products (+2.4%) and paper and allied products (+1.9%) were also strong. Transportation equipment manufacturers continued curtailing shipments (-1.0%) in response to weak North American demand.

Inventories continued growing (+1.2%), but at a slower pace than in recent months. May's increase outpaced the growth in shipments, leading to an inventory-to-shipments ratio of 1.37, a slight increase over April's ratio. Manufacturers cut their backlog of unfilled orders by 0.3%; new orders rose 0.2%.

Definitions

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.

New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (that is, orders received and shipped in the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Shipments positive for the first time since January

Manufacturers' shipments moved ahead 0.7% in May after three difficult months when shipments fell \$896 million (-2.7%). Producers of primary metals were the major contributors to the increase as their shipments jumped 5.7%. Electrical and electronic products shipments moved ahead 2.4%. A 2.3% price increase was instrumental in the 1.9% rise in paper and allied products shipments.

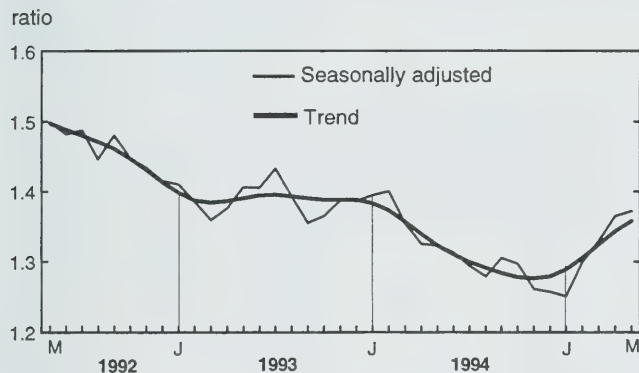
The slump in transportation equipment shipments that began in February continued in May (-1.0%). Sluggish North American demand for certain models continued to plague the motor vehicle industry, resulting in some plant closures in May. Weak demand and retooling were also behind shutdowns in June. Declining interest rates, combined with incentives and rebates, may help counter the eroded demand in coming months.

Pace of inventory growth slowed slightly

Inventories grew 1.2% (to \$44.1 billion), a slower pace of growth than the average 1.9% of the previous five months. The aircraft and parts industry was the biggest contributor to a 3.0% increase in transportation equipment inventories. Primary metal inventories continued climbing, as levels surged 3.2%.

Inventory growth outpaced the growth in shipments, so the inventory-to-shipments ratio increased slightly to 1.37, a notch above April's 1.36. May's ratio was at a level comparable to that reached in early 1994.

Inventories-to-shipments ratio edged upward



higher than in May 1994. The largest decreases were in the transportation equipment (-0.5%) and machinery (-0.9%) industries; order books for the aircraft and parts industry were strong (+0.9%). Recent increases in unfilled orders for aircraft will likely contribute to gains in inventories. After three monthly declines, new orders climbed 0.2% in May, led by a surge in primary metals (+5.4%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9579 and 9581-9582.

The May 1995 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, \$19/\$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Detailed data on shipments by province are available on request. For further information, or to order, contact Robert Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Unfilled orders dipped

Manufacturers dipped into their backlog in May, as unfilled orders slipped 0.3%. Orders stood 11.7%

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories-to-shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
May 1994	28,503	0.8	37,701	0.6	30,818	0.4	28,636	-1.8	1.32
June 1994	28,978	1.7	38,051	0.9	30,985	0.5	29,145	1.8	1.31
July 1994	29,485	1.8	38,164	0.3	31,373	1.3	29,874	2.5	1.29
August 1994	30,116	2.1	38,528	1.0	31,762	1.2	30,504	2.1	1.28
September 1994	29,978	-0.5	39,128	1.6	32,483	2.3	30,699	0.6	1.31
October 1994	30,363	1.3	39,372	0.6	32,796	1.0	30,676	-0.1	1.30
November 1994	31,463	3.6	39,682	0.8	32,948	0.5	31,615	3.1	1.26
December 1994	32,180	2.3	40,439	1.9	33,505	1.7	32,737	3.5	1.26
January 1995	32,830	2.0	41,055	1.5	33,848	1.0	33,173	1.3	1.25
February 1995	32,353	-1.5	42,036	2.4	34,323	1.4	32,828	-1.0	1.30
March 1995	32,211	-0.4	42,809	1.8	34,480	0.5	32,367	-1.4	1.33
April 1995	31,934	-0.9	43,577	1.8	34,533	0.2	31,988	-1.2	1.36
May 1995	32,158	0.7	44,110	1.2	34,428	-0.3	32,052	0.2	1.37

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of natural gas

May 1995(preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 4 399 587 thousand cubic metres in May, up 10.4% from May 1994. All three major sectors recorded higher sales. A 13.5% gain in sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) was due to higher demand for natural gas by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

Year-to-date sales to the end of May 1995 rose 2.4% from the same period in 1994. Sales to the residential (-4.8%) and commercial (-5.7%) sectors decreased due to milder weather in January and February 1995. Year-to-date sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) continued to maintain their strong growth, posting an 11.1% increase over the same period last year.

Natural gas sales

	May 1995 ^P	May 1994	May 1994 to May 1995 %
	'000 cubic metres		change
Natural gas sales	4 399 587	3 983 941	10.4
Residential	834 840	784 728	6.4
Commercial	620 484	604 070	2.7
Industrial	2 012 446	1 935 543	13.5
Direct	931 817	659 600	
	January- May 1995 ^P	January- May 1994	January- May 1994 to January- May 1995 %
	'000 cubic metres		change
Natural gas sales	31 549 201	30 807 179	2.4
Residential	9 001 550	9 456 455	-4.8
Commercial	6 614 796	7 012 527	-5.7
Industrial	10 808 738	10 553 351	11.1
Direct	5 124 117	3 804 846	

^P Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The May 1995 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, \$14/\$140) will be available the third week of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending June 21, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven days ending June 21, 1995, increased 1.7% to 5.0 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 0.3% from the same period of the previous year.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 322 000 tonnes, a 4.0% increase from the comparable week last year. On a year-to-date basis, the increase was 19.8%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 1.9% during the seven days. This brought the year-to-date total to 120.1 million tonnes, a 5.5% increase from the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Soft drinks

June 1995

Data for June 1995 on soft drink production are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, \$3/\$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables

May 1995

For further information on this release, contact
Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Data for May 1995 on processed fruits and vegetables
are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly
(32-011, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to
order publications".

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined petroleum products, April 1995

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240;
other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Gas utilities, April 1995

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$200;
other countries: US\$23/US\$230).

Energy statistics handbook, July 1995

Catalogue number 57-601

(Canada: \$330; United States: US\$400; other
countries: US\$460).

New motor vehicle sales, April 1995

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;
other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

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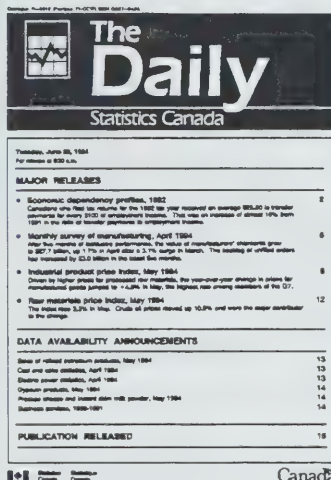
Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca.
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lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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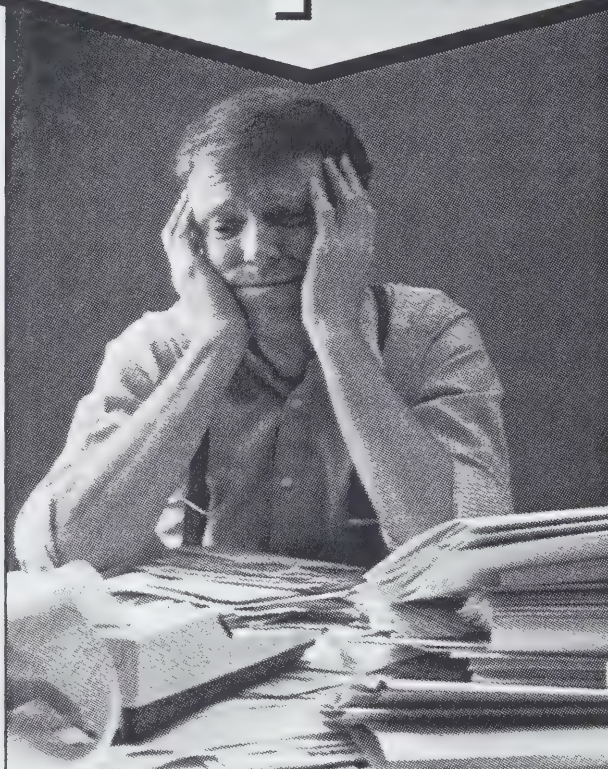
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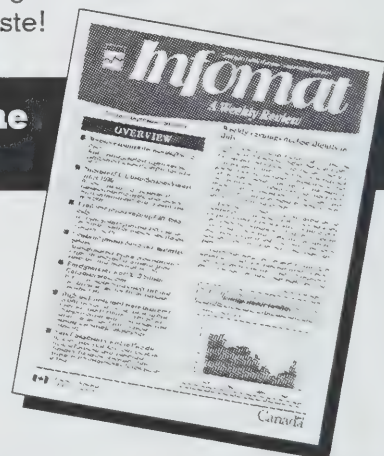
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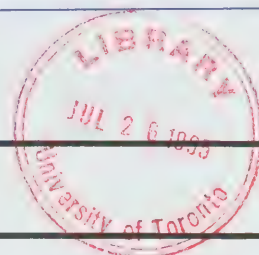


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 18, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canadian international merchandise trade, May 1995** 3
Exports were still hampered by weak U.S. auto sales in May, but higher demand for machinery and energy products brought strength back to imports.
- **Travel between Canada and other countries, May 1995** 7
Canadians made a record 300,000 trips to overseas destinations in May. The level was marginally higher than the previous record set in March, and 5.1% higher than the 285,000 trips in recorded April.

(continued on following page)



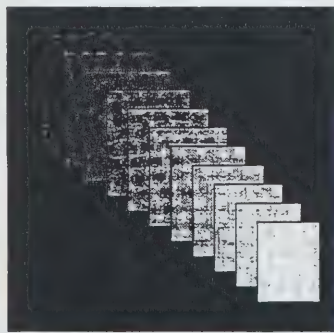
Research Paper Series

Analytical Studies Branch

Restructuring in the Canadian Manufacturing Sector from 1970 to 1990: Industry and Regional Dimensions of Job Turnover

by John S. Bellows and Mohammad Rahgoobar

No. 78



Canada

Canada

The dynamics of job turnover

Canada's industrial structure is continuously changing. Job turnover—the difference between the number of jobs created and lost in a manufacturing sector—mirrors these changes. An analysis of the dynamics of job turnover reveals how much restructuring is taking place and where.

This paper investigates the dynamics of job turnover in the Canadian manufacturing sector, at industry and regional levels, between 1970 and 1990. It concludes that restructuring accelerated greatly in manufacturing in the 1980s. Total job turnover rose sharply in all but the science-based sector. The increase was most dramatic for product-differentiated industries, followed closely by labour-intensive industries.

Restructuring in the Canadian manufacturing sector from 1970 to 1990: Industry and regional dimensions of job turnover is research paper no. 78 from the Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series. To order, contact Lucienne Sabourin (613-951-4676), or obtain a copy from the Internet (www.statcan.ca).

For further information on this release, contact M. Rafiquzzaman (613-951-3758), Micro-economic Analysis Division.



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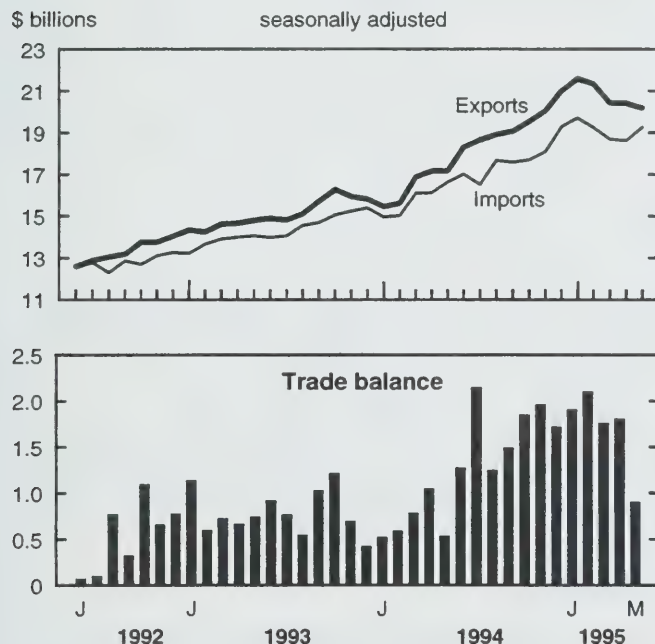
MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian international merchandise trade

May 1995

Exports fell slightly in May (-1.2%), settling at \$20.1 billion. The decrease was influenced by continued weakness in U.S. auto sales and softer demand for industrial goods. Shipments grew stronger to Japan and the non-OECD countries, but weakened to other trading partners.

Exports, imports and trade balance



Imports grew 3.5% in May \$19.3 billion. Most of the increase was accounted for by two commodities imported from the European Union and non-OECD countries: machinery (for use in the Hibernia offshore oil project) and crude petroleum. On the other hand, demand for U.S. and Japanese goods weakened.

Exports fell slightly and imports rose from April to May, so the merchandise trade surplus fell to \$0.9 billion in May, down from \$1.8 billion in April. Canada's surplus with the United States contracted somewhat, but the major contribution to the fall in the overall surplus came from large increases in Canada's deficits with the European Union and other OECD countries. Moderating the overall decline was the trade surplus

Note to readers

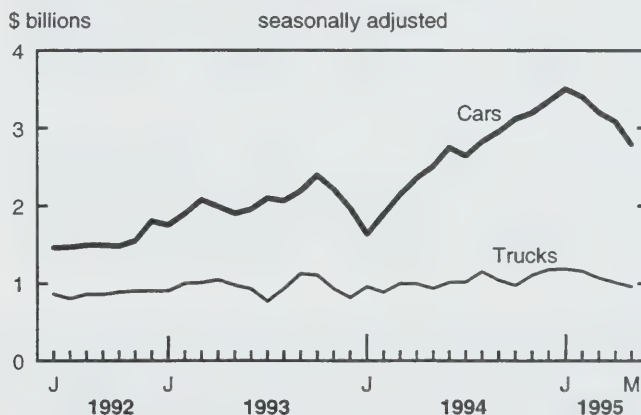
Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services. In the first quarter of 1995, an overall merchandise trade surplus of \$5.7 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of \$4.0 billion.

with Japan, which grew from \$117 million in April to \$245 million in May.

Exports weakened by autos and industrial goods

Slow vehicle sales in the United States remained the primary cause of the export decline in May, as auto shipments to the United States fell for a fourth consecutive month. Although parts exports were unchanged from April, car and truck exports dropped 9.5% and 6.0% respectively. Despite the recent declines, year-to-date (to the end of May) automotive exports were 28.9% above levels reached in 1994.

Automotive exports



A 5.1% drop in exports of industrial goods resulted mainly from reduced shipments to the United States. Declines were greatest for metals and alloys (-8.8%) and for chemicals, plastics and fertilizers (-11.8%). Lower demand for these inputs reflected continued weakness in U.S. industrial output. On the positive side, shipments of metal ores, mainly to processing facilities in Europe and the United States, increased.

After surging in April, exports of forestry products declined in May, with lumber falling the most (-4.7%). Higher interest rates and consumer caution have softened demand for new homes in the United States, putting downward pressure on lumber prices. Moderating the declines in forestry products were exports of newsprint (+2.0%). Prices for newsprint continued to rise, as producers scrambled to meet offshore demand.

Elsewhere in natural resources, energy products exports advanced 2.0%, strengthened by crude petroleum and coal shipments. Purchases of electricity and natural gas by U.S. customers moderated in May, as did sales of petroleum products.

Exports of food and other agricultural products were buttressed in May by a 45.6% increase in wheat shipments, which reflected strong prices. Detracting from these increases were lower exports of live animals, barley and fish. Year-to date in May, agricultural exports stood 16.8% above last year's levels.

Imports bolstered by machinery and energy products

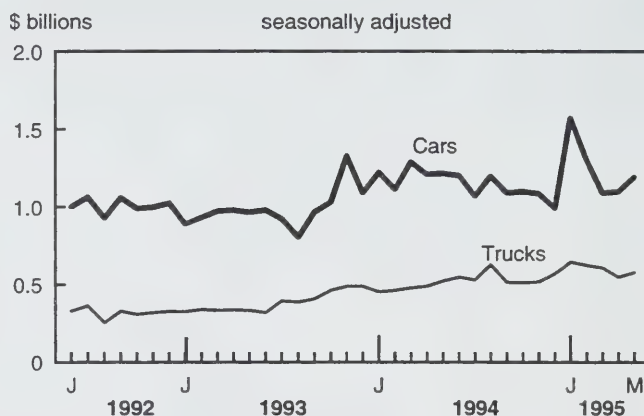
Imports of machinery and equipment advanced 8.1% in May. Drilling machinery imports gained sharply (+\$398 million), reflecting high-value shipments of equipment for use in the Hibernia offshore oil project. Aircraft and transportation equipment imports were also strong, advancing 32.3%. During the first quarter of 1995, machinery and equipment imports grew 1.8%. At the same time, business investment in machinery and equipment moved ahead 3.8%.

A sharp increase in energy products imports accounted for more than half of May's growth. Although all components of this sector advanced in the month, the vast majority of the increase came from crude petroleum imports, which more than doubled in value.

Imports of agricultural products grew larger (+3.1%), bolstered by rising demand for beverages and sugar. Dampening these increases was a drop in fresh vegetable imports (-21.4%). Rain-damaged crops in California elevated the value of vegetable imports in April, making May's levels appear low by comparison.

After falling for three months, imports of automotive products firmed in May, despite declines in Canadian automobile sales. Leading the increase were imports of cars (+8.6%) and trucks (+5.5%). Parts imports declined for a fifth straight month.

Automotive imports



Consumer goods imports returned to normal levels in May (-1.0%) after a surge in April. These imports have been on an upward trend for 16 months and stood 13.4% above their level of a year earlier.

Demand for industrial goods and materials softened in May (-3.1%), reflecting recent slackness in manufacturing demand. Most components of the sector showed weakness, especially fabricated metal products, textile products and plastics.

Revisions

Merchandise trade data are revised on a continuing basis for every month of the current year. Factors that make revisions necessary include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs documents, replacement of estimated figures with actual values, and changes to classification of merchandise based on more current information.

Revised data (in current dollars) for January 1991 to April 1995 are available from CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, \$19/\$182). It will include detailed tables by commodity and country on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, \$30/\$120). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Gordon (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division (1-800-294-5583). □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	March 1995	April 1995	May 1995	March 1995 to April 1995	April 1995 to May 1995	January- May 1994	January- May 1995	January- May 1994 to January- May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
seasonally adjusted, \$ current									
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change		
Principal trading partners									
Exports									
United States	16,430	16,544	16,215	0.7	-2.0	67,545	83,852	24.1	13.7
Japan	938	963	983	2.7	2.1	3,420	4,655	36.1	40.6
European Union	1,190	1,155	1,127	-2.9	-2.4	4,415	6,103	38.2	25.9
Other OECD countries ¹	440	324	200	-26.4	-38.3	1,350	1,561	15.6	20.5
All other countries	1,441	1,433	1,646	-0.6	14.9	5,570	7,811	40.2	43.3
Total	20,440	20,420	20,171	-0.1	-1.2	82,300	103,982	26.3	17.5
Imports									
United States	14,051	13,855	13,626	-1.4	-1.7	58,521	70,886	21.1	11.1
Japan	817	846	738	3.5	-12.8	3,403	3,990	17.2	22.0
European Union	1,540	1,590	2,184	3.2	37.4	6,332	8,516	34.5	44.3
Other OECD countries ¹	716	674	861	-5.9	27.7	2,186	3,581	63.8	79.4
All other countries	1,563	1,657	1,868	6.0	12.7	8,429	8,575	1.7	5.2
Total	18,688	18,622	19,277	-0.4	3.5	78,870	95,547	21.1	15.8
Balance									
United States	2,379	2,689	2,589	...	...	9,024	12,966	...	...
Japan	121	117	245	...	...	17	665	...	...
European Union	-350	-435	-1,057	...	...	-1,917	-2,413	...	...
Other OECD countries ¹	-276	-350	-661	...	...	-836	-2,020	...	...
All other countries	-122	-224	-222	...	...	-2,859	-764	...	...
Total	1,752	1,798	894	...	...	3,430	8,435	...	...
Principal commodity groupings ²									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,437	1,471	1,536	2.4	4.4	6,664	7,781	16.8	11.7
Energy products	1,819	2,071	2,113	13.9	2.0	8,251	9,799	18.8	31.1
Forestry products	3,005	3,195	3,132	6.3	-2.0	11,799	15,491	31.3	26.4
Industrial goods and materials	4,057	4,022	3,818	-0.9	-5.1	14,733	20,289	37.7	30.3
Machinery and equipment	4,188	4,106	4,102	-2.0	-0.1	16,511	20,897	26.6	21.3
Automotive products	5,523	5,250	4,896	-4.9	-6.7	21,229	27,357	28.9	6.6
Other consumer goods	562	560	527	-0.4	-5.9	2,267	2,743	21.0	11.2
Special transactions trade ³	854	835	825	-2.2	-1.2	3,561	4,240	19.1	7.6
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,089	1,098	1,132	0.8	3.1	4,863	5,589	14.9	10.7
Energy products	794	527	995	-33.6	88.8	2,696	3,685	36.7	86.0
Forestry products	171	198	179	15.8	-9.6	690	892	29.3	20.9
Industrial goods and materials	3,851	3,888	3,766	1.0	-3.1	14,704	19,222	30.7	21.5
Machinery and equipment	6,171	6,110	6,604	-1.0	8.1	25,045	31,191	24.5	24.0
Automotive products	4,180	4,034	4,045	-3.5	0.3	19,061	22,018	15.5	-0.3
Other consumer goods	2,128	2,209	2,186	3.8	-1.0	9,316	10,785	15.8	13.4
Special transactions trade ³	373	473	449	26.8	-5.1	2,000	2,167	8.4	7.4

¹ Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey.

² Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.

³ Mainly, these are low-valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment and goods returned to country of origin.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

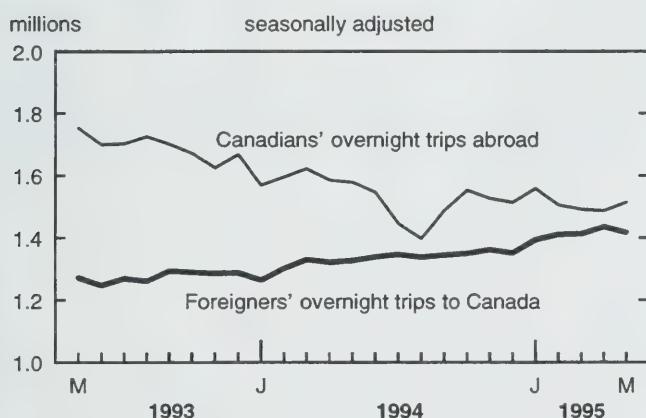
Travel between Canada and other countries

May 1995

Canadians made a record 300,000 trips to overseas destinations in May. The level was marginally higher than the previous record set in March, and 5.1% higher than the 285,000 trips in April.

In total, Canadians made 1.5 million overnight international trips in May. The bulk were to the United States, which drew 1.2 million Canadian visitors, up 1.1% from April.

Canadians made 1.9% more overnight international trips in May than in April



The trend in Canadians' overnight travel to overseas destinations has been moving upward since June 1991. By contrast, overnight trips to the United States have been decreasing since late 1991.

In May, a total of 1.4 million foreigners visited Canada for at least one night, down 1.3% from April. The number of overnight visitors from the United States decreased 1.6% to 1.1 million, while the number from overseas decreased a slight 0.6% to 323,000.

Note to readers

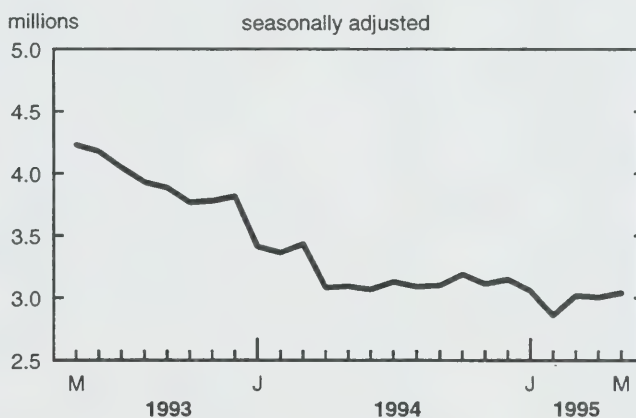
Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).

Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).

Canadians' same-day cross-border car trips remain stable

More than 3.0 million Canadians drove to the United States and returned the same day in May, a 1.1% increase from April. This type of travel, often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping, has been relatively stable since April 1994. The Canadian dollar was worth about US73 cents on average in May.

Canadians' same-day cross-border car trips have been relatively stable since April 1994



Meanwhile, Americans made 1.9 million same-day cross-border car trips in May, 0.9% fewer than in April. Nonetheless, the trend in cross-border car trips by Americans has been climbing upward since early 1994.

Available on CANSIM: 2661-2697, 5780-6046 and 8200-8328.

The May 1995 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Same-day cross-border car trips

	Americans to Canada		Canadians to the United States	
	May 1995 ^P	May 1994 to May 1995	May 1995 ^P	May 1994 to May 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canada	1,905	12.7	3,194	- 2.1
Province of entry/ re-entry				
New Brunswick	126	- 4.4	477	- 5.9
Quebec	96	3.0	285	-13.6
Ontario	1,458	16.6	1,435	- 0.8
Manitoba	25	- 0.5	59	- 4.7
Saskatchewan	5	- 3.2	21	-19.4
Alberta	7	0.9	16	- 6.3
British Columbia	185	6.1	897	2.8
Yukon	3	-11.9	4	25.4

^P Preliminary figures.

Travel between Canada and other countries

	March 1995 ^r	April 1995 ^r	May 1995 ^p	April 1995 to May 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,019	3,004	3,039	1.1
One or more nights	786	804	788	-2.0
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,192	1,201	1,215	1.1
Other countries	300	285	300	5.1
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,899	1,958	1,939	-0.9
One or more nights	743	765	742	-3.0
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,095	1,112	1,094	-1.6
Other countries ²	318	325	323	-0.6
	May 1995 ^p	May 1994 to May 1995	January- May 1995 ^p	January- May 1994 to January- May 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,194	-2.1	13,911	-8.0
One or more nights	793	-8.4	3,344	-7.1
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,202	-5.8	5,549	-5.9
Other countries	260	8.0	1,706	5.7
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,905	12.7	7,793	19.9
One or more nights	705	1.3	2,223	5.3
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,102	2.7	3,416	5.7
Other countries ²	344	10.7	998	14.5

¹ Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

² Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings May 1995

Railway carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) in Canada totalled 21.5 million tonnes in May, a 5.0% increase from May 1994. The carriers received an additional 1.8 million tonnes from U.S. connections during May.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 1.4 million tonnes, a 24.3% increase from May 1994. On a year-to-date basis, the increase was 25.3%.


Total traffic (freight and intermodal traffic) increased 6.0% during May. This brought the year-to-date total

to 104.9 million tonnes, a 6.4% increase from the same period of the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 24.5% during the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The May 1995 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, \$10/\$100) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

	
Thursday, July 13, 1995 For release at 9:00 a.m.	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly survey of manufacturing, April 1994 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial production price index, May 1994 	6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural merchandise price index, May 1994 	12
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Index of retail consumer products, May 1994 	12
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Primary iron and steel, May 1995

Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Department store sales and stocks, March 1995

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Canadian international merchandise trade, April 1995

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$19/\$182; United States: US\$22/US\$219; other countries: US\$26/US\$255).

Therapeutic abortions, 1993, microfiche version

Catalogue number 82-2190XMB

(Canada: \$25; United States: US\$30; other countries: US\$35).

Therapeutic abortions, 1993, paper version on request

Catalogue number 82-2190XPB

(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; other countries: US\$42).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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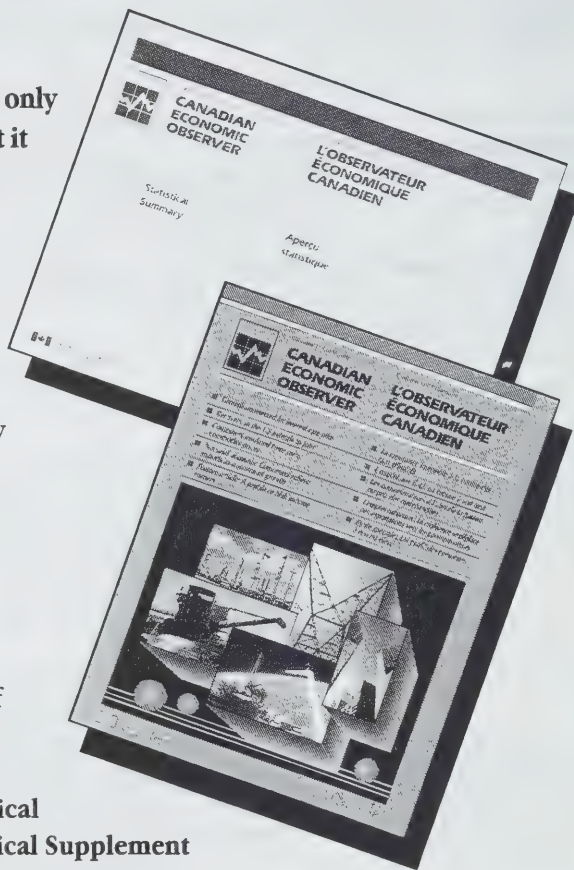
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 19, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer price index, June 1995** 3
Some major offsetting price movements caused the CPI to remain unchanged between May and June. On average, prices in June were 2.7% higher than a year earlier.
- **Canada's international transactions in services, 1993 and 1994** 5
Canada exported a record \$31.5 billion in services in 1994, resulting in an unprecedented reduction in the overall services deficit.

(continued on following page)



Canada's
international
transactions
in services
1993 and 1994

Les transactions
internationales
de services
du Canada
1993 et 1994



Canada

Canada

Canada's international transactions in services 1993 and 1994

Canada continued to set new records in its international services trade in 1994. Exports jumped ahead to almost \$32 billion while imports edged up close to \$41 billion. This resulted in a \$3.1 billion shrinkage in the services deficit, to \$9.4 billion. The drop was unprecedented in size—only the fourth narrowing in 25 years—and was mainly due to travel transactions.

This detailed publication (revised data, analysis and definitions) is a unique source of information on the cross-border services trade. It is especially timely because the first global agreement on international services trade was recently widely ratified.

Canada's international transactions in services, 1993 and 1994 (67-203, \$35) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Hugh Henderson (613-951-9049), Balance of Payments Division.

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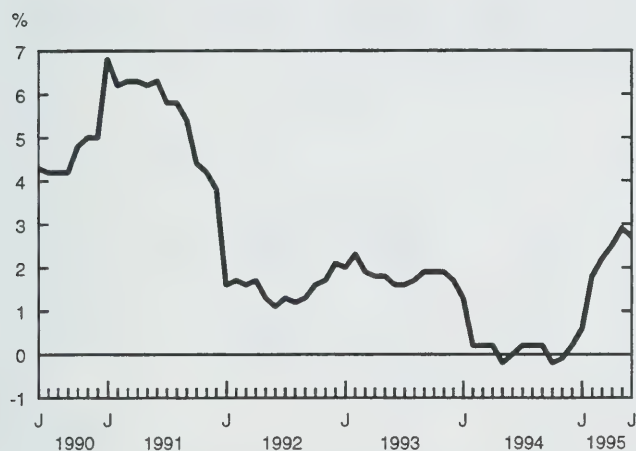
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index

June 1995

In June, consumers across Canada faced prices that were, on average, 2.7% higher than a year earlier. This 12-month change in the consumer price index (CPI) was slightly less than the 2.9% advance reported in May; it broke a trend of increasing rates noted since January 1995. Faltering goods prices (as opposed to services) were responsible for the decline.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



Compared with June 1994, higher prices for gasoline, new vehicles, auto insurance and mortgage interest charges (among other items) had the largest impact on consumers' budgets in June 1995. Over the same period, consumers gained some relief as prices declined for clothing, recreational equipment, piped gas and personal care supplies.

CPI showed no change between May and June.

Some major offsetting price movements caused the CPI to remain unchanged between May and June. Consumers benefited from lower prices for durable goods, semi-durable goods and gasoline. At the same time, consumers paid more for transportation services, food, electricity, piped gas, reading materials and paper supplies.

Buyers of durable goods such as furniture, household appliances, home entertainment equipment

and recreational equipment benefited from noticeable price declines. These were traceable to sale prices offered by national chains.

Clothing purchasers profited from an average 0.9% decline in prices. Discounted prices predominated across most clothing items and in most distribution outlets. Men's clothing prices were down 2.1%, compared with a 0.4% drop in women's clothing prices. Household textile prices also declined.

Drivers benefited from a 1.1% decline in gasoline prices, the first after four months of accelerating increases. The price of crude petroleum, which rose 13.2% in the first four months of 1995, fell back 2.0% in May.

Despite the lower gasoline prices, transportation costs were unchanged overall. It cost more to rent vehicles (due to higher summer rates) and to travel by rail (a promotion that followed the rail strike ended).

Grocery shoppers saw a monthly rise of 0.2% in food prices, which followed a 1.1% drop in May. June's rise stemmed from seasonally higher prices for fresh vegetables. Also, beef and poultry prices both rose. Help for food budgets came from lower prices for soft drinks and some fresh fruits.

Consumer price index by province and for Whitehorse and Yellowknife (1986=100)

	June 1995	May 1995	June 1994	May 1995 to June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
	unadjusted			% change	
Newfoundland	127.8	127.8	125.8	0.0	1.6
Prince Edward Island	131.0	130.7	128.4	0.2	2.0
Nova Scotia	130.6	130.9	127.9	-0.2	2.1
New Brunswick	129.9	130.0	126.7	-0.1	2.5
Quebec	131.3	131.4	128.4	-0.1	2.3
Ontario	134.8	134.7	130.7	0.1	3.1
Manitoba	135.6	135.6	131.4	0.0	3.2
Saskatchewan	136.1	136.2	133.0	-0.1	2.3
Alberta	132.4	132.6	129.3	-0.2	2.4
British Columbia	137.2	137.1	133.9	0.1	2.5
Whitehorse	129.8	130.0	127.9	-0.2	1.5
Yellowknife	132.6	132.2	128.8	0.3	3.0

Homeowners in British Columbia saw increases of 15.0% and 3.8% in their electricity and natural gas bills, respectively, as rebates offered in April ended. In some Alberta communities, consumers paid higher piped gas rates as taxes on this service rose. But even with these increases, shelter costs showed only a 0.1% increase nationally. The costs of renting rose 0.1% but the costs of owned accommodation fell 0.1%. Lower prices for new homes and for maintenance and repairs slightly outweighed higher mortgage interest costs.

Householders continued to pay higher prices for paper supplies and reading materials. Underlying these increases were higher producer prices for paper and paper products (+38.6% between May 1994 and May 1995).

Provinces at a glance

Between June 1994 and June 1995, Manitoba and Ontario were the only provinces where the CPI

increased by more than the national average of 2.7%. In Manitoba, increases were larger than average for shelter (new houses, property taxes and electricity), clothing and footwear. In Ontario, larger than average increases were noted for food and transportation (gasoline and insurance).

Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia were the only provinces to show increases in the CPI between May and June. The changes in the other provinces ranged from -0.2% to 0.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7454.

The June 1995 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, \$10/\$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer price index and its major components (1986=100)

	June 1995	May 1995	June 1994	May 1995 to June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
	unadjusted				
					% change
All-items index	133.7	133.7	130.2	0.0	2.7
Food	127.1	126.8	123.3	0.2	3.1
Shelter	134.1	133.9	132.1	0.1	1.5
Household operations and furnishings	121.3	121.6	118.9	-0.2	2.0
Clothing and footwear	130.8	131.7	131.6	-0.7	-0.6
Transportation	138.8	138.8	130.9	0.0	6.0
Health and personal care	135.8	135.9	136.3	-0.1	-0.4
Recreation, education and reading	142.6	142.5	136.8	0.1	4.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	143.9	143.6	140.9	0.2	2.1
Goods	127.3	127.4	124.1	-0.1	2.6
Services	141.6	141.4	137.7	0.1	2.8
All-items excluding food and energy	135.8	135.8	132.4	0.0	2.6
Energy	130.1	130.2	126.8	-0.1	2.6
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1986	74.8	74.8	76.8		
All-items index, 1981=100	177.0				

Canada's international transactions in services

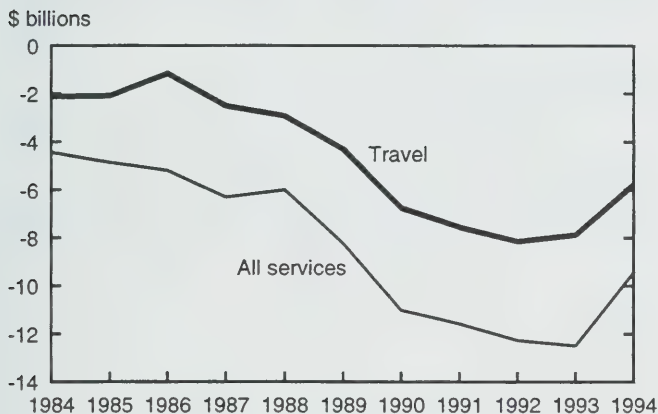
1993 and 1994

Canada exported a record \$31.5 billion in services in 1994, resulting in an unprecedented reduction in the overall services deficit.

The services deficit shrank from \$12.5 billion in 1993 to \$9.4 billion—only the fourth drop in 25 years. The deficit was the smallest in five years.

A substantial decrease in Canada's travel deficit was responsible for 70% of the \$3.1 billion decline. The business services deficit also narrowed, while Canada registered a surplus in transportation services.

Unprecedented drop in services deficit in 1994 was mainly due to reduced travel transactions



Exports grew 12.1% in 1994, the highest growth rate in six years. Exports of services have set records since 1983.

Imports (purchases) of foreign services also reached a new high at \$40.9 billion. But this was only a marginal increase over 1993.

Lower travel spending in the United States

Canadian travellers sharply reduced their spending in the United States, a phenomenon that has moved in line with the depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar. This reduction was the driving force behind the overall drop in Canada's travel deficit in 1994. However, Canadians spent more on travel to other destinations—record amounts in the last two years.

Note to readers

International transactions in services comprise the following categories: travel, freight and shipping (transportation), business services, government, and other services. Such services, along with merchandise trade, investment income and unilateral transfers, make up the current account of the balance of payments.

These data are consistent with the balance of payments data released on June 12 in Canada's balance of international payments (67-001, \$36).

Visitors from the United States and other countries continued to post new spending highs in Canada.

Travel earnings reached \$10.2 billion in 1994, compared with payments of \$16.0 billion, so the travel deficit narrowed to \$5.8 billion, from \$7.9 billion in 1993. Travel with the United States made up over 55% of receipts and nearly 65% of payments.

Business and transportation services also reduced the services deficit

Imports of business services (\$15.4 billion) outpaced export sales (\$11.7 billion) during 1994. The resulting deficit of \$3.7 billion was below the \$4.0 billion of 1993. Exporters of business services posted growth of 5.8%. By recent standards this was moderate, but well above growth for imports of 2.1%. Nearly all of the deficit reduction was in transactions with the United States.

Canadian trade with foreign affiliates, notably with U.S. affiliates, amounted to 55% of all business services imported and 37% of those exported.

Companies controlled in the United States dealt primarily with their affiliates abroad, whereas Canadian-controlled companies traded largely with unaffiliated parties.

The shift to a surplus in transportation services after two years in deficit was due to a higher surplus on inland freight (the largest component of the transportation account). Receipts in 1994 totalled \$7.6 billion and payments totalled \$7.2 billion.

In other transactions, lower Canadian government spending abroad reduced the small deficit on government administrative services. Other services (mainly relating to student expenditures, recreational and cultural outlays) remained in surplus at \$0.2 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2324.

Canada's international transaction services, 1993 and 1994 (67-203, \$35) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact
Hugh Henderson (613-951-9049), Balance of
Payments Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Construction union wage rate index

June 1995

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) remained unchanged in June 1995 from May's revised level of 136.9. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 0.1% to 136.9 in June 1995, from 136.8 in June 1994.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986=100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848) Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Telephone statistics

May 1995

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,186.1 million in May, up 2.4% from May 1994.

Operating expenses totalled \$936.5 million, up 5.8% from May 1994. Net operating revenues totalled \$249.6 million, an 8.3% decrease from May 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The May 1995 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, \$9/\$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Selected financial indexes

June 1995

The June 1995 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986=100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly production of soft drinks, June 1995

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$3/\$30; United States: US\$4/US\$36; other countries: US\$5/US\$42).

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, May 1995

Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, May 1995

Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

The consumer price index, June 1995

Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Available at 7:00 a.m. today

Canada's international transactions in services, 1993 and 1994

Catalogue number 67-203

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42; other countries: US\$49).

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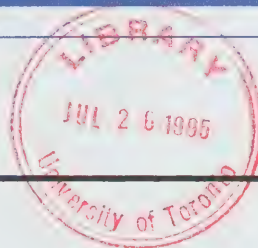


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 20, 1995

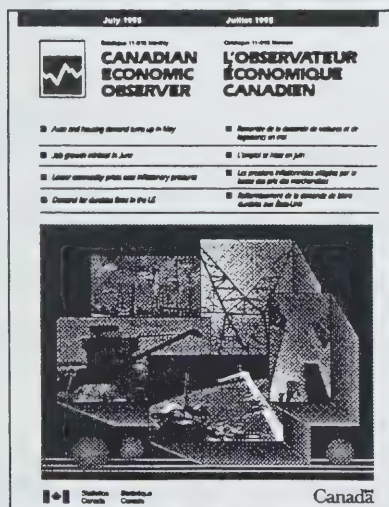
For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Retail trade, May 1995** 3
Consumers increased their spending in May for a second consecutive month. They spent more at the gas pumps, so service stations led the gain in retail trade.
- **Culture counts, 1993** 7
Workers in the visual, literary, performing and audio-visual arts in 1993 were highly educated, and three times more likely than average Canadians to be self-employed. However, their average income from cultural activities varied significantly, from a low of \$8,800 for painters to a high of \$47,600 for managers.

(continued on following page)



Canadian economic observer July 1995

The July 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a summary of June's major economic events. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The *Historical statistical supplement* is also released today, and is available free to subscribers. It contains annual historical data for all the series reported monthly in *Canadian economic observer*.

The July 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) and *Canadian economic observer, historical statistical supplement 1994/95* (11-210, \$27) are now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cynthia Boskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

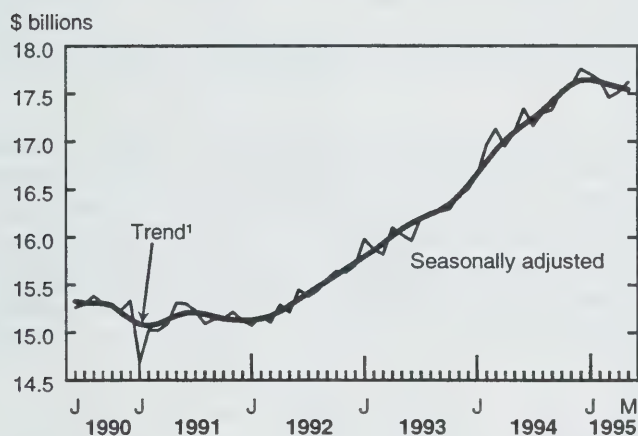
MAJOR RELEASES

Retail trade

May 1995 (preliminary)

Consumers increased their spending in May for a second consecutive month. Total retail sales advanced 0.6% to \$17.6 billion. This followed a 0.3% gain in April.

Retail trade showed strength in May for a second consecutive month



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

¹ Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Despite May's gain, the trend for retail trade in 1995 remains negative. This contrasts with the general growth observed from April 1992 to November 1994. Nonetheless, sales in May were 3.1% higher than in May 1994.

Retail sales increased in four of the seven sectors, accounting for 63% of total sales. The automotive, general merchandise and clothing sectors increased the most in dollar terms. In fact, about half the total gain came from higher revenues by gasoline service stations. Decreases were recorded in the furniture, food and drug sectors.

Stimulated by price increases, gas stations led the gain

Operators of gasoline service stations led the gain in the automotive sector. Sales advanced 4.5% in May, a fourth consecutive monthly increase, and led the 1.3% growth of the automotive sector. This was attributable

Metropolitan area estimates

Among the Toronto, Montréal, Vancouver and Winnipeg metropolitan areas, retailers in Toronto recorded the strongest year-over-year sales increase (+14.2%). Sales increases in the Vancouver (+11.6%) and Winnipeg (+11.1%) areas were also much stronger than the national growth rate (+4.6%). On the other hand, retailers in the Montréal area reported a 2.2% decline compared with May 1994.

In the automotive sector, Toronto came first with a 28.0% increase from May 1994. Toronto was followed by Winnipeg (+22.5%) and Vancouver (+21.6%). Sales at the national level were 5.0% higher than a year earlier.

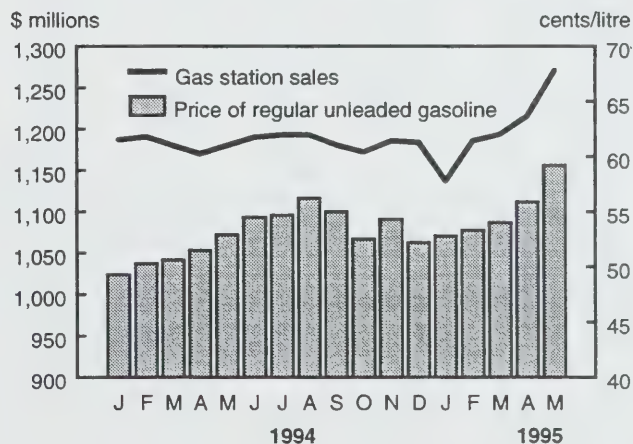
In the food sector, retailers in Vancouver experienced the strongest year-over-year gain (+7.9%), surpassing a 3.0% rise at the national level. In contrast, Montréal and Toronto retailers recorded decreases.

National sales in the furniture sector increased 0.8% year-over-year. Stronger sales in Montréal (+9.6%) and Winnipeg (+7.6%) more than offset declines in Vancouver (-5.1%) and Toronto (-2.6%).

Monthly estimates (unadjusted data) for four metropolitan areas (Montréal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver) can be tabulated by trade group and are available for purchase. For information on the metropolitan area estimates, or to order, contact John Svab (613-951-3549), Industry Division.

to steady increases in average gasoline prices from January to May (the peak); higher crude oil prices were a major factor in these increases. June's consumer price index noted a decrease in the gas prices.

Recent growth in gas station sales



Retailers of automotive parts, accessories and services also reported higher sales in May (+2.6%) after four months of declining sales. Sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers remained unchanged in May, despite a strong increase in the number of new vehicles sold.

Higher sales in the general merchandise sector also contributed to the overall sales increase. After two consecutive monthly decreases, sales advanced 1.9% and stood 6.0% higher than May 1994. The trend in the sector has been increasing steadily since mid-1993.

The furniture sector remained the hardest hit by recent economic conditions. In May, sales fell 3.7%, the fourth decline in five months. Despite lower mortgage rates, the housing market is slow and consumers are holding back on furniture and furnishings purchases. The trend in the furniture sector has been decreasing since February 1995 after strong and steady growth in 1994.

Ontario led the increase

Among the six provinces with higher sales in May, Ontario retailers posted the strongest gain in dollar terms (+2.3%). This increase almost offset the two previous monthly decreases. May's sales level

was similar to the level in December 1994. Sales by Manitoba retailers rose for a fourth consecutive month in May. In Quebec sales declined 0.9%, the fourth drop since the beginning of 1995.

Early indications of June sales figures

Early indications of June sales are encouraging. Estimates indicate a rise in department store sales and in the number of new motor vehicles sold. These two categories account for about one-third of total retail sales. In addition, employment in trade increased 0.5% from May to June 1995. Retail sales in the United States increased 0.7% in June after a 0.9% rise in May.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The May 1995 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, \$20/\$200) will be available the second week of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549). For analytical information, contact Sonia Demers (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

	May 1994	February 1995 ^r	March 1995 ^r	April 1995 ^r	May 1995 ^p	April 1995 to May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
	seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions					% change	
Food	4,450	4,541	4,491	4,568	4,555	-0.3	2.4
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,159	4,191	4,136	4,205	4,194	-0.3	0.9
All other food stores	291	350	356	362	361	-0.3	24.1
Drug and patent medicine stores	999	985	976	988	986	-0.2	-1.3
Clothing	1,001	1,095	1,081	1,054	1,090	3.3	8.9
Shoe stores	147	148	154	139	153	9.6	3.8
Men's clothing stores	141	146	135	131	134	1.8	-5.4
Women's clothing stores	329	353	351	339	361	6.2	9.7
Other clothing stores	384	448	441	444	443	-0.4	15.3
Furniture	909	957	943	945	910	-3.7	0.1
Household furniture and appliance stores	720	764	750	750	721	-3.9	0.2
Household furnishings stores	189	193	193	194	188	-3.0	-0.3
Automotive	6,034	6,214	6,157	6,106	6,186	1.3	2.5
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,891	4,050	3,997	3,966	3,967	0.0	2.0
Gasoline service stations	1,180	1,186	1,194	1,216	1,271	4.5	7.7
Automotive parts, accessories and services	964	978	966	924	948	2.6	-1.6
General merchandise stores	1,773	1,857	1,849	1,844	1,879	1.9	6.0
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,936	1,997	1,970	2,021	2,023	0.1	4.5
Other semi-durable goods stores	595	589	595	596	602	1.0	1.1
Other durable goods stores	469	474	479	478	470	-1.8	0.1
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	872	933	896	947	951	0.4	9.1
Total, retail sales	17,103	17,647	17,468	17,525	17,628	0.6	3.1
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,212	13,596	13,470	13,560	13,661	0.7	3.4
Department store type merchandise	5,746	5,958	5,923	5,905	5,936	0.5	3.3
Newfoundland	283	288	287	298	292	-2.0	3.1
Prince Edward Island	72	74	73	73	76	3.7	5.8
Nova Scotia	527	541	526	547	539	-1.5	2.2
New Brunswick	412	411	407	413	415	0.6	0.8
Quebec	4,216	4,136	4,114	4,126	4,089	-0.9	-3.0
Ontario	6,246	6,640	6,545	6,452	6,601	2.3	5.7
Manitoba	557	596	597	603	617	2.4	10.9
Saskatchewan	515	533	512	533	538	0.8	4.4
Alberta	1,824	1,822	1,802	1,822	1,850	1.5	1.5
British Columbia	2,394	2,547	2,543	2,598	2,551	-1.8	6.6
Yukon	18	18	18	18	18	0.9	3.6
Northwest Territories	39	41	41	42	42	-0.9	7.4

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Retail sales

	May 1994	April 1995 ^r	May ^p 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
	unadjusted			
	\$ millions			% change
Food	4,465	4,491	4,601	3.0
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,164	4,122	4,234	1.7
All other food stores	300	369	367	22.1
Drug and patent medicine stores	979	937	977	-0.2
Clothing	977	980	1,064	8.9
Shoe stores	157	143	165	5.4
Men's clothing stores	136	123	133	-2.5
Women's clothing stores	333	323	370	11.1
Other clothing stores	351	392	396	12.8
Furniture	844	850	850	0.8
Household furniture and appliance stores	656	675	659	0.4
Household furnishings stores	188	175	192	2.0
Automotive	7,061	6,291	7,417	5.0
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	4,792	4,279	5,050	5.4
Gasoline service stations	1,196	1,110	1,293	8.1
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,073	902	1,073	0.0
General merchandise stores	1,680	1,686	1,824	8.6
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,982	1,823	2,089	5.4
Other semi-durable goods stores	663	538	683	2.9
Other durable goods stores	456	424	457	0.3
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	863	861	949	10.0
Total, retail sales	17,987	17,059	18,821	4.6
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,195	12,780	13,771	4.4
Department store type merchandise	5,598	5,415	5,855	4.6
Newfoundland	289	284	303	4.7
Prince Edward Island	74	67	80	6.9
Nova Scotia	545	525	564	3.5
New Brunswick	429	397	441	2.9
Quebec	4,660	4,201	4,581	-1.7
Ontario	6,500	6,166	6,998	7.7
Manitoba	578	590	644	11.4
Saskatchewan	527	517	564	6.9
Alberta	1,891	1,781	1,941	2.7
British Columbia	2,436	2,472	2,642	8.4
Yukon	18	16	20	8.8
Northwest Territories	39	41	43	10.2

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Culture counts

1993

Workers in the visual, literary, performing and audio-visual arts in 1993 were highly educated, and three times more likely than the average Canadian to be self-employed. However, half held two or more distinct jobs, and their average income from cultural activities varied significantly.

In 1993, administrators, directors, producers, teachers and some other professionals reported, on average, income of more than \$31,600 (which was the average total income of the entire employed labour force reported by the 1991 Census). Visual artists, musicians, dancers and writers reported less for their average total income. In fact, their income from cultural work was sometimes substantially less.

Of those surveyed, 51% had a university degree, compared with 15% of the total experienced Canadian labour force reported by the 1991 Census.

Almost half (46%) of these cultural workers were self-employed, compared with 15% of the entire labour force (according to the 1993 annual averages from the Labour Force Survey). An additional 32% were both self-employed and employees in 1993.

These cultural workers were more concentrated in the populous provinces (77% in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia), compared with the total labour force. About 8% of the surveyed cultural work force lived in the Atlantic provinces, 15% in the Prairie provinces and 0.5% in the North.

Painters and sculptors had lowest average income

Cultural income levels in 1993 ranged from an average of \$8,800 for people whose primary occupation was visual artist (painter or sculptor, for example) to \$47,600 for those whose primary occupation was cultural administrator and supervisor.

Those levels were higher when all income sources (employment earnings, interest, royalties, grants, etc.) were included. For example, visual artists reported average total income of \$15,100, 42% above their average income from cultural activities. The total for administrators and supervisors was \$50,100, or 5% above their average income from cultural activities.

Note to readers

This release unveils the first data from the Cultural Labour Force Survey, commissioned by Human Resources Development Canada to gather information for the development of training and employment programs in the cultural sector.

Analysis of other Statistics Canada data shows that the cultural sector represents a significant part of the Canadian economy. It has a direct economic impact estimated at \$16 billion (2.7% of gross domestic product) and a labour force of more than 670,000.

The survey targeted 201,000 paid or unpaid career-oriented individuals working as artists, administrators, professionals and technicians in 14 selected areas: visual arts, crafts, design, literary arts, performing arts, film and video, broadcasting, cultural education, sound recording, book publishing, periodical publishing, heritage institutions, public libraries and other libraries.

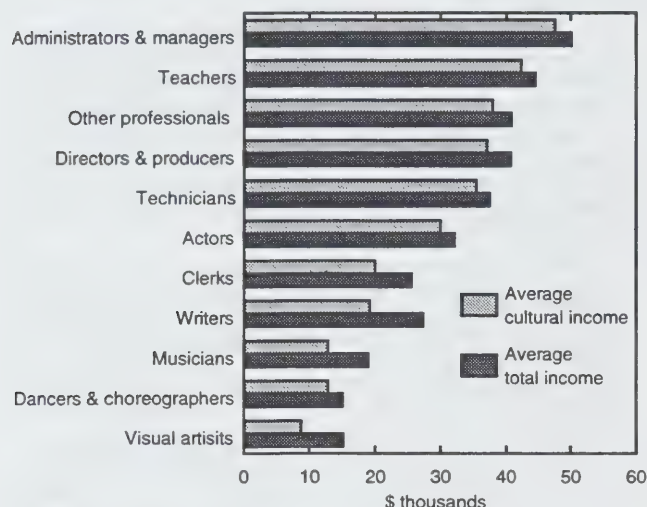
The first results from the survey focussed on 94,000 people involved in the visual, literary, performing and audio-visual arts. Additional data on publishing, sound recording and heritage will be released at the end of August. Some data relating to non-surveyed areas of the cultural sector (telecommunications carriers, printing, distribution and retailing, as well as support personnel) are available from the 1991 Census of Canada and other Statistics Canada sources.

The survey, conducted in 1994, was developed with the extensive co-operation of the Canadian Human Resources Council, Canadian Conference on the Arts, Canada Council, Department of Canadian Heritage, and many other individuals from the cultural community. These bodies also gave expert advice on content and coverage. In addition, more than 1,000 cultural organizations provided membership or employee lists to help develop the list of people from which to sample. The results focus on patterns of employment in 1993, worker characteristics (such as education and skills), income, training and the impact of technological change.

The occupations included in the results are based on the Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) of 1980. The results based on the 1991 SOC will be released at the end of August, and will provide additional detail on cultural occupations, such as craftspeople and arts administrators.

The same held true for other occupations. Musicians, dancers and choreographers reported an average cultural income of \$12,800 in 1993. Including other income sources, the average rose to \$18,900 for musicians and \$15,000 for dancers and choreographers. Writers reported an average total income of \$27,400, of which \$19,200 came exclusively from cultural activities.

Average income by occupation* in 1993



* Represents selected primary occupations within the cultural sector.

Women formed a majority in four occupational groups: visual artists (60%), dancers and choreographers (69%), teachers (53%) and clerical/sales (63%). Overall, 6 of every 10 individuals in the surveyed cultural work force were men.

Most individuals in the surveyed cultural work force reported having some form of post secondary education. Only 17% of respondents reported having secondary school or less as their highest level of schooling. In some groups, such as writers and teachers, more than 80% had received at least some university education.

Multiple jobs were common

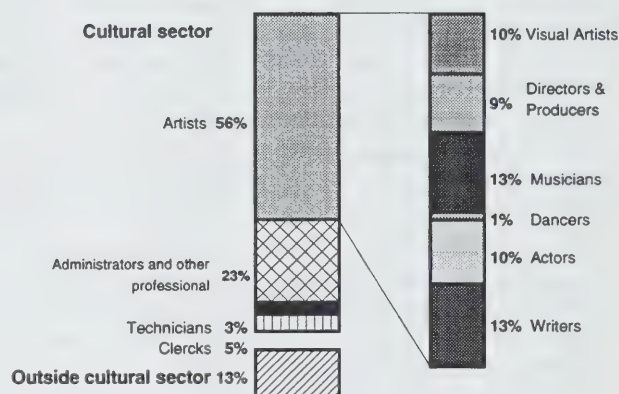
Half the individuals surveyed had two or more distinct jobs. Overall, each cultural worker held an average of 1.7 jobs.

Many cultural workers were both self-employed and employees. Such individuals held an average of 2.6 jobs. Jobs for self-employed cultural workers are defined to represent each separate profession in which they are involved. For example, a person who is working as a painter and as a freelance journalist is deemed to have two jobs.

The survey results dispel the stereotype that artists tend to supplement cultural income by working in sales and service occupations. Most (89%) of all jobs held by cultural workers were managerial (such as production managers or arts administrators), professional (such as

artists or teachers), or technical (such as stage hands or sound editors). By comparison, these occupations represented less than 60% of Canada's overall employment. As well, over 88% of the cultural labour force reported their primary occupation (the one where they worked the most hours) was within the cultural sector. In particular, for 75% of those who were artists, it was their primary job.

Occupations in 1993



Training needs are not always met

Although the surveyed cultural workers were highly educated, their professional development needs were not always met. Just over one in three (35%) indicated they wanted but did not receive additional education or training related to their work. Most often (50%) they did not actually receive training because it was too expensive.

Further, as many of these workers are self-employed, they are not normally eligible for the kinds of in-house training programs available to many employees. On-the-job self-learning was reported most often as the source of development of knowledge and skills (36%), followed by university (17%), workshops (12%), private lessons (8%), courses (7%), college (5%) and apprenticeship or mentorship (4%).

One area where respondents sought training was to deal with changes in technology. Since 1990, technological change (including computer, video satellites, digital music, new media, other equipment and material advances) has affected two of three individuals in the cultural sector. Almost 30% reported

that they had received training as a result of such change.

Individuals in the management and administration areas most frequently reported being affected by change, followed by those in other visual and commercial arts (includes graphic artists).

Data from the Cultural Labour Force Survey are now available. Selected details are available in table format, and custom tabulations can be requested on a cost-recovery basis.

The Fall 1995 (vol. 7, no. 3) issue of *Focus on culture* (87-004, \$8/\$26) from the Culture Statistics Program will be devoted to a summary of the survey's data. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, or to order tables, contact Pina La Novara (613-951-1573), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. The toll-free number for the survey is 1-800-661-2100.

The results of the survey will be used by the Cultural Human Resources Council to develop and implement a human resources development strategy for the cultural sector. For further information on the work of the council, contact Marie Palmer (613-565-7956). For information on the use of this survey by Human Resources Development Canada and on their other sponsored projects relating to the cultural sector, contact Paul Thompson (613-957-0853). ■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending July 15, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 15, 1995, totalled 273 961 tonnes, up 2.2% from 268 127 tonnes a week earlier and up 12.2% from 244 119 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 7 992 509 tonnes, an 8.1% increase from 7 390 947 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Nine-day period ending June 30, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the nine-day period ending June 30, 1995, decreased 1.4% to 6.1 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 2.2% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 430 000 tonnes, a 0.3% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures show an increase of 18.6%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 1.3% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 126.6 million tonnes, a 5.1% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Quebec public sector revenue and expenditure: A test of the new public sector universe

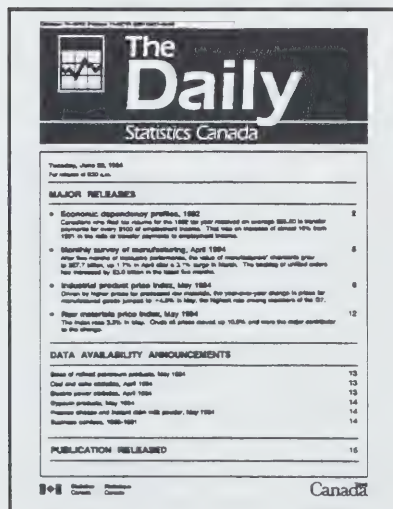
1990/91 and 1991/92

This new Statistics Canada document presents financial statistics for all institutions in Quebec's public sector.

This new document replaces a discontinued publication that was produced by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics (*Statistiques Financières, Secteur public du Québec*); it was last published for 1990/91. Data in the new document are compiled according to the financial management system.

To order *Quebec public sector revenue and expenditure: A test of the new public sector universe* (68F0011XPB, \$30), contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767, fax: 613-951-0661), Public Institutions Division.

For further information on this release, contact Aldo Diaz (613-951-5195, fax: 613-951-0661), Public Institutions Division. ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, July 1995

Catalogue number 11-010

(Canada: \$22/\$220; United States: US\$27/US\$264; other countries: US\$31/US\$308).

Canadian economic observer, historical statistical supplement, 1994/95

Catalogue number 11-210

(Canada: \$27; United States: US\$33; other countries: US\$38).

Monthly survey of manufacturing, May 1995

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$19/\$190; United States: US\$23/US\$228; other countries: US\$27/US\$266).

Touriscope: International travel, advance information, May 1995

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Employment, earnings and hours, April 1995

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$31/\$310; United States: US\$38/US\$372; other countries: US\$44/US\$434).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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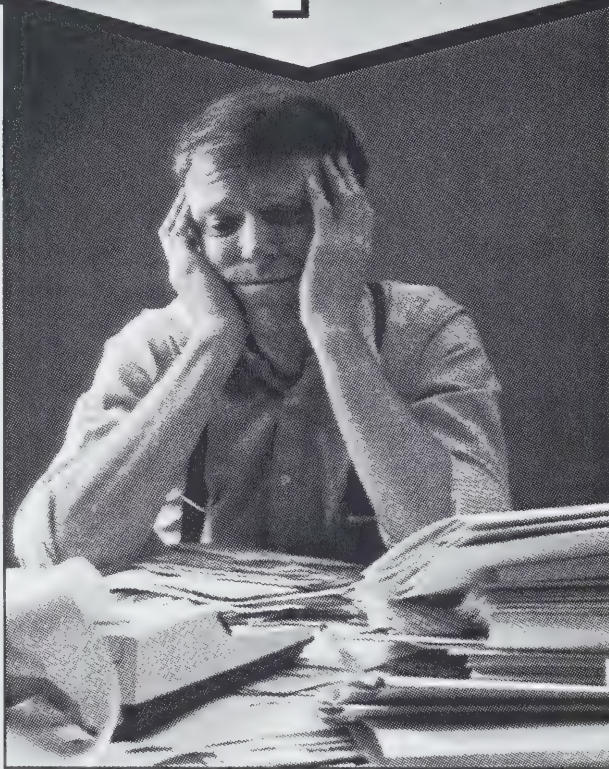
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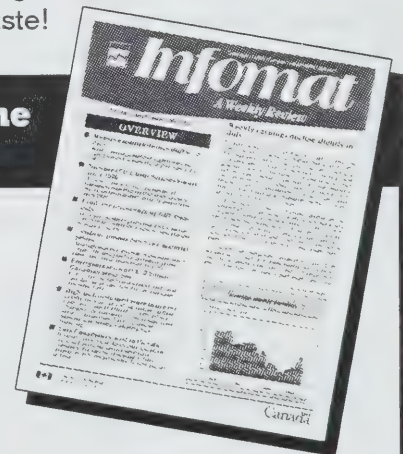
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 21, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

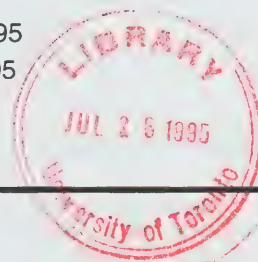
- **Wholesale trade, May 1995** 2
Wholesale merchants' sales surged 1.8% in May to \$20.7 billion, following a 2.2% drop in April. May's increase was the biggest jump since last December. Wholesalers have experienced sluggish sales since the beginning of the year.
- **Film and video distribution, 1993/94** 6
For the first time in five years, film distribution revenue has shifted from the home video market back to motion picture theatres.

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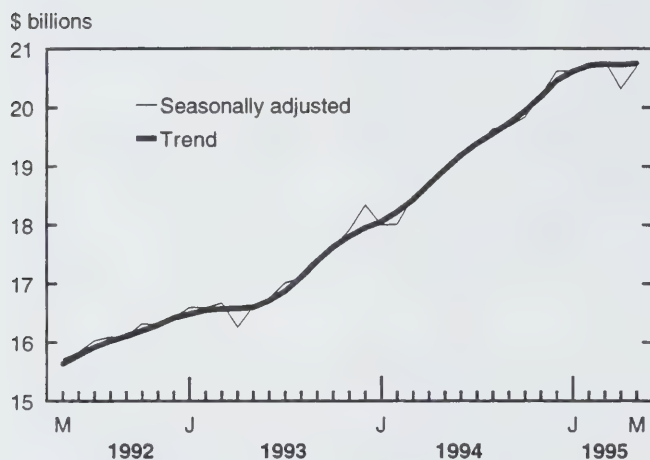
MAJOR RELEASES

Wholesale trade

May 1995 (preliminary)

Wholesale merchants' sales surged 1.8% in May to \$20.7 billion, following a 2.2% drop in April. May's increase was the biggest jump since last December. Wholesalers have experienced sluggish sales since the beginning of the year.

Wholesale sales bounced back in May after four months of weak demand



Wholesalers recorded higher sales in 9 of the 11 trade groups (accounting for about 90% of all sales). Year-over-year sales were 9.1% (\$1.7 billion) above last year's level. Inventory levels increased 0.7% to \$30.5 billion.

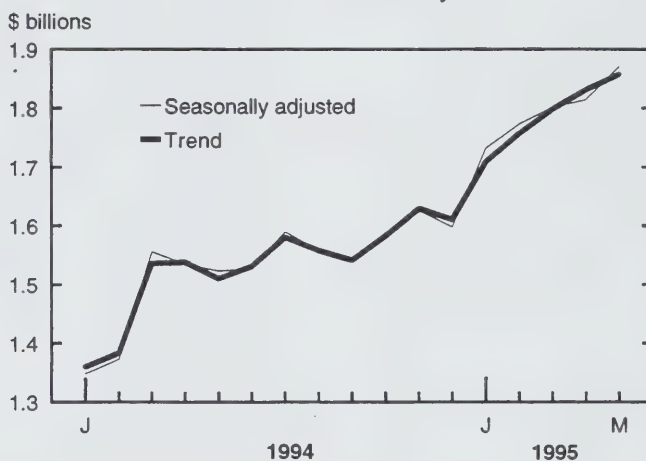
Sales of machinery led the advance

Wholesalers of industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies contributed most to the total rebound in May, advancing 3.6% (+\$111 million). Imports of such commodities also posted a large gain for May (+8.1%) and for the first quarter of 1995 (+1.8%). This and other evidence corroborates the fact that, in general, Canadian industrial users and businesses continue to invest by integrating either new industrial technologies or by upgrading and retooling (see capacity utilization rates).

Sales of food products as well as computers and packaged software also rose significantly (+2.1% and +3.1% respectively). Again, the advance in computer sales reflected a larger investment on the part of

businesses as well as increased consumer purchases. (Sales of computers are mostly accounted for within the wholesale trade sector rather than within retail trade. This is due to the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification, which classifies computer sales to the wholesale trade sector because businesses made most of the purchases in the past.)

Computer and packaged software sales rose 3.1% in May



Wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-0.1%) and apparel (-0.4%) were the only two groups for which sales fell in May. After declines totalling 16% over the previous three months (February, March and April), sales of lumber were almost flat in May. This suggests the possibility of better results in the coming months, especially if interest rates continue to decline.

Regional trade improved

Wholesalers in most regions performed better in May. (Sales were down in almost every region in April.) Only those from Saskatchewan (-2.8%), Newfoundland (-2.1%), Quebec (-0.1%) and the Northwest Territories (-1.7%) experienced declines in May.

Despite the overall increase, wholesalers in the western provinces posted sales that were lower than they were in early 1995. In British Columbia and Alberta, wholesalers experienced their first increase after three consecutive months of shrinking sales. The American economy's slowdown since the beginning of 1995 seems to have had a more negative impact on the performance of wholesalers in these provinces because

they are more dependent on exports to the United States.

Ontario's wholesalers recorded a 1.8% increase (+\$155 million) in May. (The increase more than offset the decline in April, which was the first drop in 16 months.) Increased sales of computers, industrial equipment and motor vehicles spurred Ontario's wholesalers.

Inventories rose, but inventories-to-sales ratio declined

Wholesalers' inventories rose for a fifteenth consecutive month in May, up 0.7% to \$30.5 billion. Wholesalers of industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies posted the most significant increase, up 1.8% or \$116 million from April. In fact, these wholesalers' inventories rose \$867 million or 15.0% since February 1994.

Inventories were 15.0% higher (+\$4.0 billion) than in February 1994, the last time a drop was recorded.

During 1994, inventories increased to satisfy growing demand. In early 1995, however, inventory levels jumped because demand unexpectedly weakened. The growth in inventories has been outpacing the growth in sales. Consequently, the inventories-to-sales ratio has been rising. But even though inventories rose 0.7% in May, the inventories-to-sales ratio fell from 1.49 in April to 1.48 in May. This suggests that wholesalers are continuing to monitor their inventory levels in light of sluggish sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The May 1995 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, \$16/\$160) will be available the second week of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	May 1994	February 1995 ^r	March ^r 1995	April ^r 1995	May 1995 ^p	April 1995 to May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Sales, all trade groups	18,957	20,750	20,780	20,319	20,691	1.8	9.1
Food products	3,492	3,646	3,723	3,624	3,701	2.1	6.0
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,091	1,171	1,169	1,183	1,189	0.5	8.9
Apparel and dry goods	468	454	450	451	449	-0.4	-4.0
Household goods	611	639	637	627	645	2.9	5.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,143	2,341	2,362	2,224	2,236	0.5	4.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,447	1,572	1,664	1,660	1,698	2.3	17.3
Lumber and building materials	1,719	1,937	1,844	1,680	1,678	-0.1	-2.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	418	524	511	455	486	6.9	16.3
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and sup- plies	2,951	3,174	3,135	3,096	3,207	3.6	8.7
Computers and packaged software	1,523	1,773	1,801	1,814	1,870	3.1	22.8
Other products	3,093	3,519	3,486	3,506	3,533	0.8	14.2
Newfoundland	187	183	195	193	189	-2.1	1.1
Prince Edward Island	47	39	42	42	48	15.0	3.9
Nova Scotia	402	431	453	444	458	3.0	14.0
New Brunswick	258	283	310	285	292	2.4	13.0
Quebec	4,380	4,779	4,783	4,725	4,721	-0.1	7.8
Ontario	7,929	8,893	8,929	8,827	8,982	1.8	13.3
Manitoba	611	703	676	669	685	2.3	12.1
Saskatchewan	577	752	752	728	707	-2.8	22.7
Alberta	1,801	1,924	1,898	1,846	1,895	2.7	5.2
British Columbia	2,747	2,741	2,720	2,537	2,689	6.0	-2.1
Yukon	8	9	9	9	12	33.9	47.2
Northwest Territories	11	14	13	14	14	-1.7	24.7
Inventories, all trade groups	27,665	30,084	30,215	30,335	30,549	0.7	10.4
Food products	2,122	2,383	2,368	2,345	2,346	0.0	10.5
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,290	1,378	1,420	1,410	1,414	0.2	9.6
Apparel and dry goods	1,081	1,040	1,029	1,022	1,016	-0.6	-6.0
Household goods	1,245	1,506	1,500	1,507	1,511	0.2	21.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,575	4,002	3,984	3,977	4,041	1.6	13.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,497	2,826	2,878	2,860	2,871	0.4	14.9
Lumber and building materials	2,887	3,181	3,107	3,109	3,078	-1.0	6.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,404	1,554	1,542	1,526	1,544	1.1	9.9
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and sup- plies	5,788	6,302	6,392	6,521	6,636	1.8	14.6
Computers and packaged software	1,904	1,745	1,675	1,636	1,623	-0.8	-14.8
Other products	3,871	4,168	4,320	4,422	4,471	1.1	15.5

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	May 1994	April 1995 ^r	May 1995 ^p	May 1994 to May 1995
	unadjusted			
	\$ millions			% change
Sales, all trade groups	19,993	19,575	22,214	11.1
Food products	3,609	3,496	3,872	7.3
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,091	1,095	1,218	11.6
Apparel and dry goods	380	393	376	-1.1
Household goods	556	549	585	5.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,332	2,288	2,474	6.1
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,523	1,599	1,819	19.5
Lumber and building materials	2,049	1,643	1,986	-3.1
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	508	529	599	17.9
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and sup- plies	2,970	2,873	3,333	12.2
Computers and packaged software	1,368	1,585	1,776	29.8
Other products	3,608	3,526	4,176	15.8
Newfoundland	186	169	197	6.4
Prince Edward Island	53	37	56	6.3
Nova Scotia	445	416	517	16.2
New Brunswick	272	262	310	14.3
Quebec	4,662	4,467	5,120	9.8
Ontario	8,209	8,539	9,475	15.4
Manitoba	714	649	814	14.1
Saskatchewan	668	712	813	21.7
Alberta	1,941	1,763	2,072	6.7
British Columbia	2,825	2,539	2,815	-0.4
Yukon	8	9	12	42.9
Northwest Territories	11	11	13	17.6
Inventories, all trade groups	28,506	31,280	31,545	10.7
Food products	2,208	2,313	2,367	7.2
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,230	1,371	1,391	13.1
Apparel and dry goods	1,096	986	1,020	-7.0
Household goods	1,249	1,496	1,513	21.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,740	4,202	4,268	14.1
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,589	2,983	2,985	15.3
Lumber and building materials	3,134	3,413	3,327	6.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,471	1,584	1,607	9.2
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and sup- plies	5,837	6,577	6,731	15.3
Computers and packaged software	2,008	1,694	1,706	-15.0
Other products	3,945	4,662	4,630	17.4

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Film and video distribution

1993/94

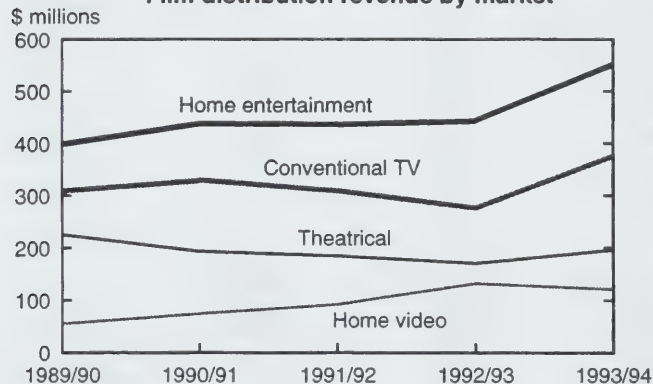
For the first time in five years, film distribution revenue has shifted from the home video market back to motion picture theatres.

Distributors of films to theatres reported revenue of \$196.4 million in the fiscal year 1993/94, a jump of almost 15% from the previous year. It was the first increase since 1989/90 when distributors garnered \$225.5 million from the theatrical market.

On the other hand, sales revenue from the home video market took a sharp 9% plunge in 1993/94 to \$121.5 million, following a tremendous rise over the preceding five years. Distribution revenues in the home video market had more than doubled over the four previous years.

The increase in distribution revenue for films mirrors growing attendance at theatres, which reached a four-year high of 76.5 million moviegoers in 1993/94, according to figures released last month.

Film distribution revenue by market



Home entertainment includes conventional TV, pay TV and home video markets.

Home entertainment market steadily expanding

Distribution revenue from the entire home entertainment market, which includes conventional television, pay-TV and home video markets, is growing steadily.

In 1993/94, the relatively small drop in distribution revenue from the home video sector was more than offset by substantial increases in the pay-TV sector (+56% to \$54.8 million) and by higher sales in the conventional TV area (+36% to \$375.5 million).

Note to readers

This release presents results from a census of 156 film and video distributing and wholesale companies. Some key terms are defined below.

Film distributors are companies primarily engaged in distributing film and video productions to motion picture theatres, television stations and commercial exhibitors.

Home video market refers to the rental or sale of videodiscs and videocassettes for showing films and videos on household playback machines.

Pay television market refers to the showing of films and videos on specialty channels, for which the viewer must pay a special fee.

Conventional television market refers to the showing of films, videos and other audio-visual productions on conventional broadcast television.

Theatrical market refers to the showing of films in commercial movie theatres and drive-ins.

The increased revenue from conventional television halted a two-year decline. Revenue from pay-TV, by contrast, has been rising for the past five years.

Videocassette wholesalers (companies that buy videocassettes to sell to retailers) recorded \$514.1 million in videocassette sales in 1993/94, a 5% drop from the previous year.

Canadian movies brought in more money for distributors

In 1993/94, distributors more than doubled their revenue (to \$19.9 million) from the distribution of films with Canadian content. As a result, the Canadian-content share of the theatrical market rose to 10%, from 5% in 1992/93. Canadian films like *La Florida* and *Agaguk* (*Shadow of the Wolf*) and an associated increase in advertising may have helped bring this about. Distributors spent 29% more promoting Canadian films than they did in the previous year.

However, in the home entertainment market, the Canadian-content share dropped to 17% in 1993/94, from 23% the previous year. That lowered the Canadian-content share of all films and videos distributed in Canada to 16%, down from 18% the year before. Still, it was higher than the 12% share recorded in 1991/92.

In 1993/94, Canadian-controlled distributors also strengthened their share of the motion picture theatre market to 17%, from a low of 13% the year before.

Film and video distributors in Canada posted banner earnings in 1993/94. Overall, they earned a 16% profit (up from 11% the previous year) on total revenue of \$1.3 billion, which was 9% higher than in

1992/93. Total expenses, which represented 89% of total revenue in 1992/93, dropped to 84% in 1993/94.

Film and video (87-204) has been discontinued. Selected details from the Film and Video Distribution and Wholesaling Survey are now available in table format (\$50). A summary of the data will appear this fall in a new publication, *Canada's culture, heritage and identity: A statistical perspective*.

Data from the survey are also available by province and territory. Researchers can request special tabulations on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information on this release, or to order tables, contact Pina La Novara (613-951-1573, fax: 613-951-9040), Culture Statistics Program, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Revenue from distribution

	1989/90	1992/93	1993/94
	\$ millions		
Primary market			
Theatrical	225.5	170.8	196.4
Home entertainment	398.2	443.7	551.9
Non-theatrical and unspecified	25.7	35.5	35.8
Total distribution	649.4	650.0	784.0
Wholesaling videocassettes	426.4	542.7	514.1
Other revenues	30.8	36.4	38.0
Total revenues	1,106.7	1,229.1	1,336.1

OTHER RELEASES

Production and disposition of tobacco products

June 1995

Canadian manufacturers made 5.35 billion cigarettes in June, a 10.2% decrease from 5.96 billion in June 1994. Total shipments in June dropped to 4.93 billion cigarettes, down 6.6% from a year earlier.

Both domestic and export sales were down from June 1994. Domestic sales (90.2% of total shipments) fell 5.0% and exports declined 23.8%.

With production levels close to shipments, inventories were kept at a high level (6.65 billion cigarettes) in preparation for July plant closings.

Data on domestic shipments are an aggregate of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers, and are not data on retail sales or final consumption. Data on cigarette consumption are available from the quarterly Survey on Smoking in Canada. For further information on that survey, contact Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597), Special Surveys Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The June 1995 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

May 1995

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 13.2% to 2 590 182 cubic metres in May, from 2 288 890 cubic metres after revisions in May 1994.

Stocks on hand at the end of May 1995 totalled 3 837 341 cubic metres, up 17.0% from 3 279 536 cubic metres in May 1994.

At the end of May 1995, year-to-date production totalled 12 398 390 cubic metres, up 7.5% from 11 533 896 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The May 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia

May 1995

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 731 664 cubic metres of lumber and ties in May, a 0.5% decrease from 2 745 504 cubic metres in May 1994.

For January to May 1995, production totalled 14 125 730 cubic metres, a 4.4% decrease from 14 770 256 cubic metres during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The May 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$8/\$80) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

Construction type plywood

May 1995

Firms produced 154 022 cubic metres of construction type plywood during May, a 0.9% decrease from 155 527 revised cubic metres in May 1994.

For January to May 1995, production totalled 759 788 cubic metres, a 0.9% decrease from 767 136 revised cubic metres during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The May 1995 issue of *Construction type plywood* (35-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

July 1, 1995

For further information on this release, contact
Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and
Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Preliminary data on the stocks of frozen poultry meat
in cold storage as of July 1, 1995, are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, first quarter 1995

Catalogue number 61-008

(Canada: \$33/\$110; United States: US\$40/US\$132; other countries: US\$47/US\$154).

The labour force, June 1995

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$23/\$230; United States: US\$28/US\$276; other countries: US\$33/US\$322).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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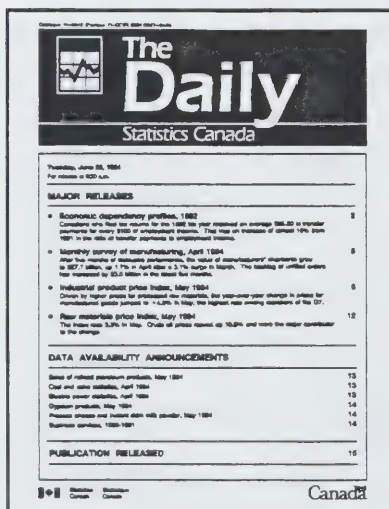
Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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RELEASE DATES

Week of July 24-28

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
24	Mid-year labour market review	1995
24	Fixed assets in Canada	1995
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	May 1995
25	Economic dependency profiles	1993
26	Private and public investment in Canada	1995 revised intentions
26	Unemployment insurance	May 1995
27	Industrial product price index	June 1995
27	Raw materials price index	June 1995
28	Employment, earnings and hours	May 1995

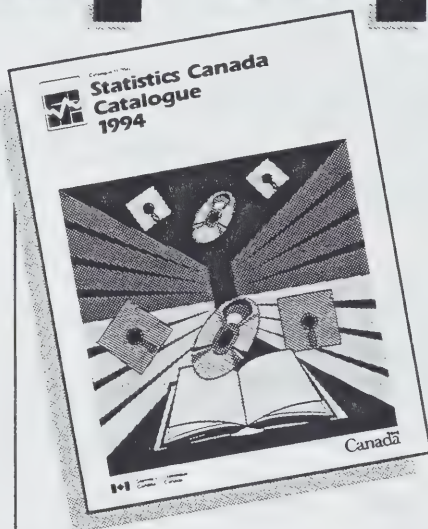
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 24, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Fixed assets, 1995** 2
In 1995, the value of non-residential fixed assets totals \$1,664 billion, about twice what it was 20 years ago.

OTHER RELEASES

- Energy supply and demand, 1994 5
- Trends in the business population, second quarter 1995 6
- Business entry and exit estimates, fourth quarter 1994 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

The labour market: Mid-year review

1995

Perspectives on labour and income announces the advance release of its supplement, "The labour market: Mid-year review", which summarizes changes and trends in the labour market during the first half of 1995.

Economic growth ground to a virtual halt during the first half of 1995 as most economic indicators remained flat, declined, or showed feeble growth at best. Employment grew by only 25,000 in the first half, a great contrast with the first half of 1994, when it increased by 172,000 jobs and growth averaged about 29,000 per month. However, slowdowns after periods of employment growth are not unprecedented. Similar pauses occurred in 1986 and 1989, and both were followed by resumed employment growth.

The Autumn 1995 issue of *Perspectives* (75-001E, \$17/\$56), which will include "The labour market: Mid-year review" as a supplement, will be released in early September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mike Sheridan (613-951-9480), Household Surveys Division. To order the supplement (\$45) now, contact Suzanne David (613-951-4628), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.



MAJOR RELEASES

Fixed assets

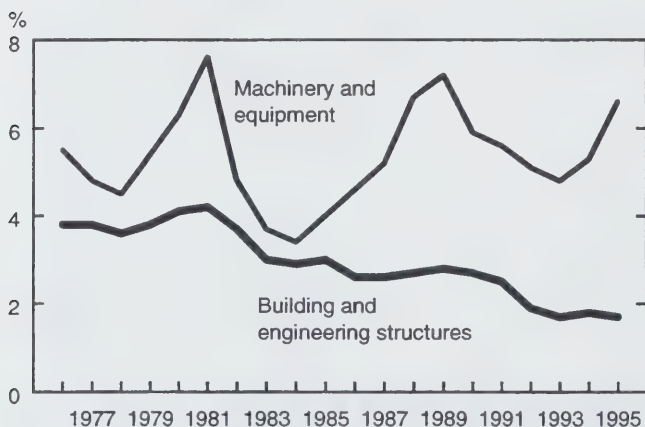
1995

In 1995, the value of non-residential fixed assets totals \$1,664 billion, about twice what it was 20 years ago. Building and engineering assets (such as plants, roads, bridges and office buildings) account for 66% of the total, compared with 75% in 1975. The proportion of machinery and equipment assets (assembly lines, computers, communications equipment, vehicles, etc.) is 34%, up from 25% in 1975, when the use of micro-computers in offices and computer-assisted manufacturing techniques were both just beginning.

New technology to increase competitiveness

The changing composition of fixed assets since 1975 reveals the growing importance of investment in machinery and equipment as new technology is increasingly adopted. Over the 20-year period (from 1975 to 1995), machinery and equipment assets have grown at an average real annual rate of 5.3%, almost twice the 2.9% rate for building and engineering assets.

The changing composition of fixed assets
Real annual growth rate by type of asset



Businesses are replacing old assets at a much faster rate than before. Over the 20-year period, the average service life of assets has fallen from 26 years to 21 years, the service life of building and engineering assets has dropped from 37 years to 32 years, and the service life of machinery and equipment assets has

Note to readers

Fixed assets are reproducible, tangible assets that are used in combination with other inputs (such as labour, energy and materials) to produce goods and services. Fixed assets are buildings (such as plants and offices), engineering structures (such as roads and bridges), and machinery and equipment used in the production process. In contrast, non-reproducible assets include land, mineral deposits and natural resources.

All values in this release are expressed in constant 1986 dollars.

fallen from 14 years to 10 years. This is important when assessing the impact of rapid technological progress and greater competitive pressures on an industry's level of capital stock.

Manufacturers are investing more and more in computer-assisted processing equipment to maintain global competitiveness. Over the 20-year period, the capital-intensive manufacturing industries have put a much larger portion of their fixed assets into machinery and equipment, 69% in 1995 compared with 55% in 1975.

Mainly attributable to office automation, this change in composition has been even more evident in service-related industries (such as trade, finance, real estate, business services, accommodation and other services). In such industries, machinery and equipment assets have increased more than 10-fold, from \$13 billion in 1975 to \$140 billion in 1995, so that such assets now make up 45% of total fixed assets, compared with 17% in 1975.

Similarly, in the government sector, office automation has been responsible for the growth in the proportion of fixed assets held as machinery and equipment, from 4% in 1975 to 12% in 1995. This sector includes governments, education, health and social services.

Machinery and equipment assets have tripled in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta

Over the past 20 years, the level of fixed assets held as machinery and equipment has tripled in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta. This indicates that those economies have been rapidly adopting new technology. Growth in fixed assets has also occurred in British Columbia and New Brunswick, but at a somewhat slower pace.

In Ontario, assets in machinery and equipment rose from \$77 billion in 1975 to \$245 billion this year. The

new level represents 43% of Ontario's \$576 billion in total fixed assets, compared with 28% in 1975. This growth reflects the importance of service-based industries, public utilities and manufacturers in Ontario.

In Quebec, assets in machinery and equipment rose from \$42 billion to \$126 billion, representing 34% of the province's total fixed assets in 1995, compared with 23% in 1975. Manufacturers (+\$26 billion), service-based industries (+\$24 billion) and public utilities (+\$24 billion) all contributed to the increase.

In Alberta, assets in machinery and equipment rose from \$19 billion (19% of total fixed assets) in 1975 to \$59 billion (24%) in 1995. Service-based industries, public utilities and manufacturers together accounted for 88% of the \$40 billion increase.

All provinces and territories have increased their holdings of total fixed assets. Both Alberta and Ontario have increased their share of the national total by 2.7% and 1.3% respectively. All but one of the other provinces and territories have decreased their shares slightly.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8500-8583 and 8590-8673.

Detailed data classified by industry and province are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Susanna Wood (613-951-0655) or Rose Krakower (613-951-2765), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Fixed assets

	Building and engineering structures		Machinery and equipment		Total	
	1975	1995	1975	1995	1975	1995
\$ billions (constant 1986 dollars)						
Canada	614.3	1,097.6	200.1	566.4	814.4	1,664.0
Newfoundland	16.1	28.7	3.7	7.1	19.8	35.8
Prince Edward Island	2.3	4.0	0.6	1.4	2.9	5.4
Nova Scotia	17.8	30.9	5.7	13.5	23.5	44.4
New Brunswick	15.7	26.0	5.1	12.9	20.8	38.9
Quebec	139.0	238.8	42.4	125.9	181.4	364.7
Ontario	194.5	330.7	76.8	245.2	271.3	575.9
Manitoba	32.0	43.6	9.2	16.6	41.2	60.2
Saskatchewan	32.9	51.7	12.0	17.0	44.9	68.7
Alberta	80.4	188.8	19.0	59.3	99.4	248.1
British Columbia	77.2	138.4	24.7	65.3	101.9	203.7
Yukon	1.5	2.9	0.2	0.6	1.7	3.5
Northwest Territories	4.9	13.1	0.7	1.6	5.6	14.7
Industrial sector						
Business	378.0	718.1	191.0	514.0	569.0	1,232.1
Primary	85.0	154.0	43.0	26.8	128.0	180.8
Manufacturing	58.5	76.0	72.4	166.8	130.9	242.8
Construction	1.6	5.3	6.7	15.0	8.3	20.3
Utility	170.2	312.6	55.9	165.3	226.1	477.9
Trade	19.2	25.4	7.6	32.6	26.8	58.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	31.8	114.4	2.6	61.0	34.4	175.4
Business services, accommodation and other services	11.7	30.4	2.8	46.5	14.5	76.9
Government	236.3	379.5	9.1	52.4	245.4	431.9
Government departments	176.4	281.9	5.2	33.7	181.6	315.6
Education	42.0	63.8	2.6	8.9	44.6	72.7
Health and social service	17.9	33.8	1.3	9.8	19.2	43.6

OTHER RELEASES

Energy supply and demand

1994

Production of primary energy rose 7.0% in 1994 to 13 941 petajoules (PJs), the strongest increase in six years. Production soared because of ballooning exports to the United States. Three major forces have been driving up Canada's production of primary energy: declining U.S. production of crude oil, new refinery demand for heavy crude, and expanding natural gas sales to electric utilities in the United States.

Over the past decade, energy exports have increased 131%, helping boost primary energy production 54%. Between 1984 and 1994, primary energy production increased by 4 858 PJs while exports increased by 3 895 PJs.

In 1994, final demand for energy rose a strong 2.7% to 6 697 PJs, reflecting the robust growth in gross domestic product. Most of the rise was due to higher demand for energy from the transportation and industrial sectors. Demand by most other sectors showed little or no change.

Industrial energy consumption picked up in 1994 as demand grew 2.5%. Rising output from energy-intensive industries (such as pulp and paper and chemicals) was largely responsible for pushing energy use to its highest level in five years.

Over the past decade, changes in final energy demand have closely paralleled changes in the business cycle. The long-term underlying trend has been largely determined by population growth. Between 1984 and 1994, final energy demand grew 16%, in line with the 14% growth in population. However, within this period, final energy demand showed considerable movements (both up and down) that closely matched the business cycle.

Supply and demand of energy

	1993	1994	1993 to 1994 % change
	petajoules		
Primary energy			
Production	13 034	13 941	7.0
Exports	5 631	6 347	12.7
Imports	1 629	1 743	7.0
Availability	9 047	9 360	3.5
Primary and secondary energy			
Exports	6 196	6 877	11.0
Imports	1 959	2 045	4.4
Non-energy use	735	745	1.4
Final demand	6 523	6 697	2.7
Industrial	2 035	2 086	2.5
Transportation	1 917	2 027	5.7
Residential and farm	1 456	1 472	1.1
Government and commercial	1 116	1 112	-0.4

Note: One petajoule (PJ) equals the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for one year, if each car used 40 litres of gasoline a week. To operate one car for one year, roughly 72 gigajoules would be required.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4945-4946, 4950-4962 and 7976-8001.

The fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Quarterly report on energy supply/demand in Canada* (57-003, \$41/\$136) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Irfan Hashmi (613-951-3501), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Trends in the business population

Second quarter 1995

In the second quarter of 1995, the number of businesses with employees remained essentially unchanged. Compared with the first quarter of 1995, the business population decreased by 0.02% to 928,926.

The seasonally adjusted number of businesses that remitted payroll deduction accounts increased slightly in most regions. Gains in New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories were offset by decreases in Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1420.

For further information on this release, contact Des Beckstead (613-951-6199), Business Register Division.

Business entry and exit estimates

Fourth quarter 1994

In 1994, the number of business exits increased by over 3% from 1993, while the number of business entries showed a much stronger 17% increase. As a result, net business formation between the two years jumped by almost 7,000 businesses.

Estimates from the Business Entry and Exit Survey are now available for the fourth quarter of 1994. Two full years of data from the time series (from the first quarter of 1993 to the fourth quarter of 1994) are also available. The estimates are available quarterly by region and industry. To aid comparisons within industries or regions, incidence estimates of business formation and closure are also available for the same period.

For further information on this release, contact Stewart Taylor (613-951-0389), Product Analysis and Data Dissemination Section, Business Register Division.

The Daily Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 25, 1994 For release at 8:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Economic dependency profiles, 1992 Considers who their tax returns for the 1992 tax year showed an average \$68.88 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income. This was an increase of almost 10% from 1991 in the rate of transfer payments to employment income.	2
• Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994 After five months of continuous decline, the index of manufacturing shipments grew to 92.7 points, up 1.7% in April over a 3.1% drop in March. The backlog of unfilled orders had increased by \$2.0 billion in the latest two months.	6
• Industrial production index, May 1994 Despite the higher prices for petroleum and chemicals, the year-over-year change in prices for manufacturing goods jumped to +4.5% in May, the highest rate among components of the CPI.	8
• Retail trade index, May 1994 The index rose 3.8% in May. Outlets of apparel showed up 10.5% and were the major contributor to the change.	12
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National income and expenditure accounts, annual estimates 1983-1994

Catalogue number 13-201

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; other countries: US\$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



Railway carloadings, May 1995

Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Average prices of selected farm inputs, June 1995

Catalogue number 62-012

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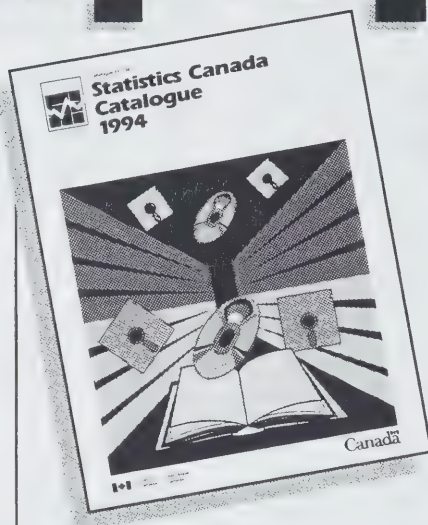
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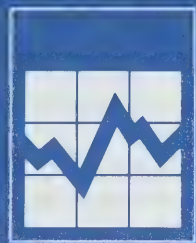
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 25, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Economic dependency profiles, 1993** 2
Over 14 million Canadian taxfilers received, on average, \$26.93 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income in 1993, up 4.4% from 1992.
- **Canada's international transactions in securities, May 1995** 4
In May, non-residents sold \$3.3 billion more of Canadian securities than they bought. This selling contrasted with their heavy buying in the previous two months.

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- Industrial monitor, July 1995 6
- Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, June 1995 6
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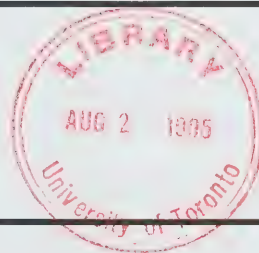
Economic dependency profiles 1993

The *Economic dependency profiles* released today provide a look at Canadians' dependency on transfer payments as revealed by the economic dependency ratio (the ratio of transfer dollars paid to each \$100 of employment income earned in a given area).

Derived from 1993 income tax returns filed in the spring of 1994, these data are a valuable source of information and are ideal for supporting market analysis and policy decisions.

The data are available for Canada, by province and territory, as well as by areas as small as a forward sortation area (the first three letters of the postal code) and a letter carrier's route. The data are available for more than 24,000 postal areas.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.



MAJOR RELEASES

Economic dependency profiles

1993

Over 14 million Canadian taxfilers received, on average, \$26.93 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income in the 1993 tax year, up 4.4% from 1992.

The 4.4% growth rate contrasts sharply with the 15.2% increase in 1991 and the almost 10% increase in 1992. The modest increase in 1993 resulted from lower unemployment insurance and child-related benefits.

Child tax benefits have replaced family allowance and child tax credit

Canadians received \$1.42 of child benefits for every \$100 of employment income in 1993, down 5.4% from 1992. The number of families receiving child benefits decreased 20.4% and the total dollars decreased 3.4%. However, the families that qualified for the new child tax benefit received an average \$1,565, 14% more than the average child benefit received in 1992.

The new child tax benefit program was introduced in 1993, replacing the old universal programs (family allowance, the child tax credit, and the non-refundable tax credit for dependent children). The new program is targeted at lower income families to help with the cost of raising children under 18. Since child tax benefits are dependent on family income and the number of children, they exclude some higher income families from receiving benefits.

Under the old program, taxpayers with dependent children received an additional benefit with the non-refundable tax credit for dependent children, which is not measured here.

Unemployment insurance benefits decreased

Nationally, unemployment insurance benefits were the third largest component of transfer payments, at \$4.69 for every \$100 of employment income. Unemployment insurance benefits decreased 4.4% to \$16.8 billion, a major downswing after the all-time high

Note to readers

The economic dependency ratio is the ratio of transfer payment dollars to \$100 of employment income earned in a given geographic area.

Transfer payments, for the purpose of these profiles, are payments made to individuals, either by the federal or provincial governments or by organizations. Except for other pension income received from non-governmental sources, all transfer payments referred to in these profiles were made by governments to individuals.

Transfer payments include: unemployment insurance, child tax benefits, goods and services tax credit, old age security, Canada/Quebec Pension Plan, other pensions and non-taxable income (includes social assistance, guaranteed income supplement, spousal allowance, workers' compensation benefits, and refundable provincial tax credits for British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario).

The child tax benefit program was introduced in 1993, replacing family allowance, child tax credit and the non-refundable tax credit for dependent children. Child tax benefit payments have been estimated for the first six months of 1993, whereas the payments for the last six months are based on the actual payment information. For the first year of this program, this estimate of child tax benefits is 96% of Revenue Canada's reported amount. (The coverage of family allowance reported on tax returns was 97% of that reported by Human Resources Development Canada in 1992.)

of \$17.5 billion in 1992. This was partly caused by legislative changes in 1993 that reduced the number of beneficiaries by 6.1%, from 3.4 million to 3.2 million in 1993.

In every province and in the Northwest Territories, the counts and amounts of unemployment insurance benefits decreased. In the Yukon, the Faro mine closure had a major impact. The dollars paid out in unemployment insurance in Faro increased 135% from 1992, elevating Faro's economic dependency to \$42.46 in total transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income.

Newfoundland was the only province where the economic dependency ratio decreased in 1993. The decrease in unemployment insurance beneficiaries and benefits may have been partially offset by a federal assistance plan for over 20,000 individuals put out of work by the collapse of Newfoundland's cod fishery.

Economic dependency ratios

	1992	1993	1992 to 1993
	ratio (\$)		% change
Newfoundland	46.52	44.68	-4.0
Prince Edward Island	43.63	45.24	3.7
Nova Scotia	34.38	36.25	5.4
New Brunswick	37.20	38.51	3.5
Quebec	27.85	28.99	4.1
Ontario	24.31	25.91	6.6
Manitoba	29.19	29.89	2.4
Saskatchewan	29.92	31.15	4.1
Alberta	19.23	19.27	0.2
British Columbia	24.27	25.10	3.4
Yukon	12.98	16.46	26.8
Northwest Territories	11.58	12.36	6.7
Canada	25.80	26.93	4.4

Economic dependency ratios are available for small areas

The Small Area and Administrative Data Division produces data for geographical areas as small as a letter carrier's route or as large as the nation. For example, the following data on economic dependency ratios are for urban forward sortation areas with at least 500 taxfilers. (Forward sortation areas are specific geographical areas identified by the first three characters of the postal code.)

In 1993, the census metropolitan area of Vancouver had transfer payments of \$20.56 for each \$100 of employment income, with amounts ranging from \$9.16 for the V3E forward sortation area to \$72.30 for the V6A area. The amounts in the forward sortation areas of the Toronto census metropolitan area (transfer payments of \$20.54) ranged from \$7.08 in L4B to \$92.20 in M2J. Similarly, for the forward sortation areas of Montréal (transfer payments of \$26.21), the amounts ranged from \$7.26 in H3Y to \$87.04 in H3X.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Components of transfer payments for Canada

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1992 to 1993
	ratio (\$)				% change
Unemployment insurance	3.63	4.71	5.01	4.69	-6.3
Child-related benefits	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.42	-5.4
Family allowance	0.77	0.79	0.81	...	...
Child tax credit	0.63	0.66	0.69	...	...
Child tax benefits	...	...	...	1.42	...
GST credit	0.51	0.74	0.78	0.79	1.5
Old age security	2.95	3.21	3.37	3.52	4.4
CPP/QPP	3.57	3.91	4.31	4.63	7.2
Other pensions	4.81	5.28	5.75	6.24	8.5
Non-taxable income (refundable tax credits)	3.52	4.18	5.08	5.64	11.1
Total	20.38	23.47	25.80	26.93	4.4

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Canada's international transactions in securities

May 1995

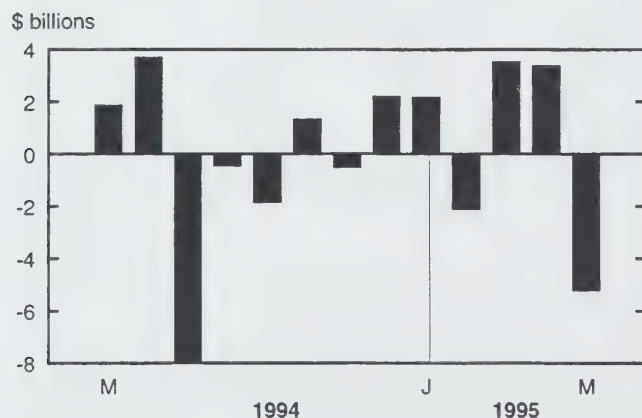
In May, non-residents sold \$3.3 billion more of Canadian securities than they bought. This selling contrasted with their heavy buying in the previous two months. May's disinvestment consisted of a large withdrawal from short-term paper, which was partly offset by purchases of Canadian bonds.

Non-residents continued to reduce their holdings of Canadian stocks, selling a further \$0.3 billion in May. At the same time, Canadian investors reduced their foreign security holdings by a slight \$0.1 billion, their third consecutive disinvestment.

Foreign investors sold Canadian short-term instruments and bought Canadian bonds

Heavy foreign selling in May (\$5.2 billion) of Canadian short-term instruments partly reversed buying that totalled \$6.9 billion in the previous two months. Largely, foreigners sold Government of Canada treasury bills that had reached maturity. Declining short-term interest rates in Canada and a weakening Canadian dollar offered less incentive for non-residents to renew their investments in that market.

Foreign investment in Canadian money market paper



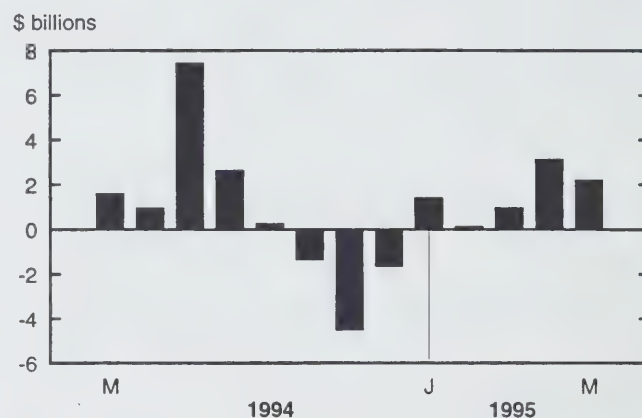
May's disinvestment came largely from European (\$2.6 billion), U.S. (\$2.0 billion) and Asian (\$0.6 billion) investors. After a 26% contraction in trading activity in April, activity rose 11% in May to \$52 billion.

Against a background of falling long-term interest rates, foreigners continued to accumulate Canadian

bonds, as they have been doing since the beginning of the year. They purchased \$2.2 billion worth in May. New issues remained strong at \$3.1 billion, two-thirds of which was raised by the federal government; the remaining one-third was raised by corporations.

Retirements rose sharply to \$1.8 billion in May. Non-residents purchased a small \$0.9 billion of outstanding bonds, their second consecutive month of investment in that market. Geographically, investors located in the United Kingdom purchased the bulk of Canadian bonds in May.

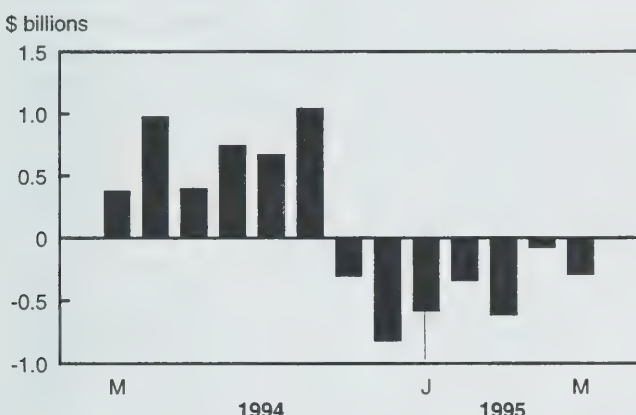
Foreign investment in Canadian bonds



Foreign selling of Canadian stocks continued

Foreign investors sold a further \$0.3 billion of Canadian stock in May. The selling continued a trend that began in November 1994; as of May, the selling totalled \$3.0 billion. Foreign selling of \$0.6 billion of secondary issues was partly offset by purchases of \$0.3 billion of new issues.

Foreign investment in Canadian stocks



Canadian stocks prices as measured by the TSE 300 index performed well in May, registering a 4% gain. This matched a similar gain in U.S. stock prices. Trading activity registered a healthy 19% gain, rising to \$6.3 billion in May; the gain offset a similar decline in April.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The May 1995 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, \$17/\$170) will be available in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	February 1995	March 1995	April 1995	May 1995	January to May 1994	January to May 1995
	\$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities, total	-2,325	3,834	6,379	-3,299	19,276	7,533
Bonds (net)	100	936	3,093	2,178	11,425	7,688
Outstanding	-1,439	-979	772	892	-4,068	-1,235
New issues	2,056	3,626	3,006	3,125	23,246	14,641
Retirements	-517	-1,711	-686	-1,839	-7,753	-5,718
Money market paper (net)	-2,088	3,506	3,358	-5,190	4,485	1,727
Government of Canada	-1,708	2,792	2,706	-4,761	4,268	1,013
Other paper	-379	714	652	-429	217	714
Stocks (net)	-337	-609	-71	-288	3,366	-1,882
Outstanding (net)	-383	-651	-78	-585	2,907	-2,317
New issues (net)	46	42	6	297	459	434
Canadian investment in foreign securities, total	-1,375	59	992	96	-6,109	-1,716
Bonds (net)	-781	384	1,334	195	53	-409
Stocks (net)	-594	-325	-342	-100	-6,162	-1,307

Note: Net is the "sales to" less the "purchase from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada.

OTHER RELEASES

Industrial monitor

July 1995

The July 1995 edition of *Industrial monitor* is now available. Its tables present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

You can purchase the *Industrial monitor* as a full package (22 sectors) or by industrial sector. The annual subscription for the totals of the manufacturing industries (15F0017XPE) costs \$50; each industrial sector, \$200. The full 22-sector package (1500115XPE) is priced at \$3,000, a savings of \$650. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

June 1995

Manufacturers shipped 1 658 615 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in June, down 23.4% from 2 165 642 square metres a year earlier, but up 45.5% from 1 139 945 square metres the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of June 1995 totalled 12 835 040 square metres, an 18.4% decrease from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The June 1995 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Adult education and training survey

1994

Data from the 1994 Adult Education and Training Survey are now available on microdata tape. The data

refer to the education and training adults aged 17 and over received during the 1993 calendar year.

The purpose of the survey was to measure the incidence of adult education and training in a comprehensive manner. The survey results are classified by type of training, location of training, employer involvement in the training process, and barriers to training and education.

To order these data on microdata tape (81M0013XDB94000, \$2,000), contact Michael Sivyver (613-951-4598, or 1-800-461-9050), Special Surveys Division. For further information on this release, contact Stephen Arrowsmith (613-951-0566), Special Surveys Division. ■

Electric lamps

June 1995

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 19,364,000 light bulbs and tubes in June, an 8.5% decrease from 21,167,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of June 1995 totalled 130,506,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 9.4% decrease from 143,968,000 sold a year earlier.

The June 1995 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric lamps

Second quarter 1995

Data for the second quarter of 1995 on manufacturers' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, May 1995

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$14/\$138; United States: US\$17/US\$166;
other countries: US\$20/US\$194).

Department store sales and stocks, April 1995

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;
other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Canadian international merchandise trade, May 1995

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$19/\$182; United States: US\$22/US\$219;
other countries: US\$26/US\$255).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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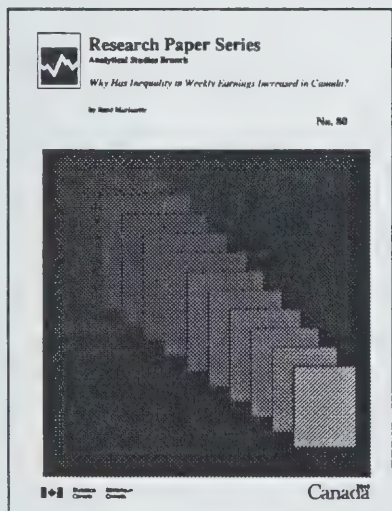
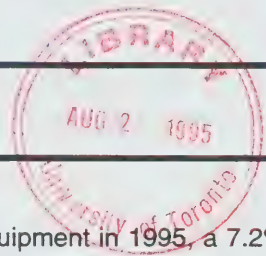
Wednesday, July 26, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Private and public investment, 1995 revised intentions** 3
Business and governments plan to invest \$104.7 billion in plant and equipment in 1995, a 7.2% increase from 1994. The latest survey shows that spending plans have increased from an earlier estimate of \$103.3 billion.
- **Unemployment insurance, May 1995** 6
In May, 712,000 Canadians received regular UI benefits, down 1.2% from April. The number of beneficiaries has been on a downward trend since mid-1992.

(continued on following page)



Why has inequality in weekly earnings increased in Canada?

This research paper narrows the range of factors that explain the growing gap between low- and high- income earners. Roughly 30% of that widening gap can be explained by the movement of employment away from manufacturing toward the service sector, together with changes in the unionization rate.

Very little of the growth in the earnings gap between younger and older workers can be explained by lower minimum wages (in real terms) and the smaller size of firms (in terms of average size). And little evidence supports the idea that the highly paid put in longer work weeks following changes to their marginal tax rates.

The major factors behind the growth of inequality in weekly earnings may be: growth in competition; possible shifts in bargaining power from labour toward firms; greater mobility of firms to new locations; increased openness to international trade; and, a rise in the fixed cost of labour and, possibly, training costs.

Why has inequality in weekly earnings increased in Canada? is part of the Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series. To order the paper (No. 80 in the series), contact Hélène Lamadeleine (613-951-5231), or obtain a copy from the Internet (www.statcan.ca).

For further information on this release, contact René Morissette (613-951-3608), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division.

OTHER RELEASES

Quarterly survey of trustee pension funds, first quarter 1995	9
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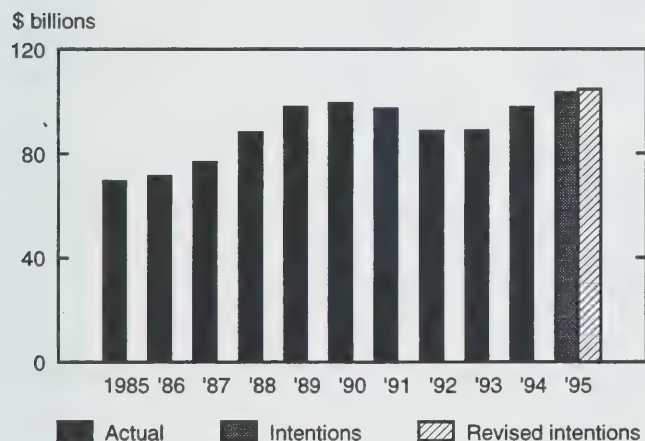
MAJOR RELEASES

Private and public investment

1995 revised intentions

Business and governments plan to invest \$104.7 billion in plant and equipment in 1995, a 7.2% increase from 1994. The latest survey shows that spending plans have increased from an earlier estimate of \$103.3 billion. The greater bullishness is largely due to a spending surge on machinery and equipment, as companies appear to be relying more and more on new technologies and labour-saving equipment. Increased spending on non-residential construction is due to the infrastructure programs of local governments.

Plant and equipment investment continues growing



Pulp and paper and airlines lead the growth in machinery and equipment investment

This year's growth in machinery and equipment investment within the manufacturing sector is mostly due to the pulp and paper industry, where such spending is expected to increase 84% to \$3.2 billion. This industry's performance reflects very strong exports of wood pulp and newsprint and an improved balance sheet (due to the return of countervailing duties from the United States).

Orders for new aircraft have caused spending to increase in the air transport industry, in order to service the new routes that became available after deregulation.

Note to readers

This is the first time that the private and public investment data have been based on a probability sample from a central frame of businesses. This change will ease comparisons between the capital investment series and other economic data series. A special analysis comparing the previously published investment data for 1994 and 1995 with the current estimates is included in Private and public investment in Canada, revised intentions 1995 (61-206).

Though down from the first data on investment intentions for 1995, spending by leasing companies on cars and trucks will still increase 6.6% to \$5.1 billion. This spending will be buoyed by first quarter net profits, which exceeded any previous quarter in 1994.

Ontario dominates the increase in spending on machinery and equipment, as 68% of the expected rise in investment is attributable to this one province. Quebec and British Columbia follow, with each capturing 10% of the increase.

Infrastructure program still leads non-residential construction

The growth in non-residential construction investment for 1995 has been mainly due to local government spending. The growth has been helped by the infrastructure program and increases in communications, utilities, provincial governments and manufacturing. Total non-residential construction is up 5.6% to \$49.1 billion.

Housing pulls down total investment

Housing continues to slide in 1995, although recent improvements in the resale market and lower mortgage rates might translate into a housing upturn in the second half.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3101-3133.

Private and public investment in Canada, revised intentions 1995 (61-206, \$42) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Susan Horsley (613-951-2209) or John Foley (613-951-2591), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	1994 preliminary actual	1995 intentions	1995 revised intentions	1995 intentions to 1995 revised intentions	1994 preliminary actual to 1995 revised intentions
	\$ millions			% change	
Total	131,926.0	136,432.0	137,434.6	0.7	4.2
Plant and equipment	97,646.1	103,275.9	104,651.5	1.3	7.2
Housing	34,279.9	33,156.1	32,783.1	-1.1	-4.4
Goods-producing industries	42,459.7	46,120.1	47,684.7	3.4	12.3
Services-producing industries	55,186.4	57,155.8	56,966.9	-0.3	3.2
Divisions					
Agriculture	3,403.0	3,276.9	3,276.9	0.0	-3.7
Fishing and trapping	131.9	132.0	132.0	0.0	0.1
Logging and forestry	445.6	358.3	562.3	56.9	26.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	11,805.2	12,406.1	12,622.8	1.7	6.9
Manufacturing	15,473.1	18,231.4	19,318.3	6.0	24.9
Construction	1,946.3	1,945.1	1,992.6	2.4	2.4
Transportation and storage	6,604.2	7,409.8	7,328.9	-1.1	11.0
Communication and other utilities	14,371.6	15,505.3	15,363.1	-0.9	6.9
Wholesale trade	2,345.7	2,459.8	2,453.8	-0.2	4.6
Retail trade	4,561.4	2,977.1	3,463.3	16.3	-24.1
Finance and insurance	6,507.0	7,893.3	7,126.6	-9.7	9.5
Real estate operators	1,991.2	2,059.4	1,913.9	-7.1	-3.9
Business services	1,947.7	1,831.0	2,081.1	13.7	6.8
Government	14,084.5	15,498.3	15,385.3	-0.7	9.2
Educational	3,033.9	2,931.7	2,941.0	0.3	-3.1
Health and social	2,097.7	2,026.1	2,244.5	10.8	7.0
Accommodation, food and beverage	1,007.5	1,141.8	1,296.4	13.5	28.7
Other services	5,888.6	5,192.4	5,148.6	-0.8	-12.6

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	Capital expenditures				
	Construc- tion	Machinery and equipment	Total	1995 intentions to 1995 revised intentions	1994 prelimi- nary actual to 1995 revised intentions
	\$ millions			% change	
Canada¹					
1994	80,781.2	51,144.8	131,926.0		
1995	81,433.5	54,998.4	136,432.0		
1995	81,895.9	55,538.6	137,434.6	0.7	4.2
Newfoundland					
1994	2,328.8	444.9	2,773.7		
1995	2,304.4	572.6	2,877.0		
1995	2,303.2	576.0	2,879.2	0.1	3.8
Prince Edward Island					
1994	333.5	157.6	491.1		
1995	323.6	156.6	480.1		
1995	338.2	173.4	511.6	6.6	4.2
Nova Scotia					
1994	1,649.0	1,013.9	2,663.0		
1995	1,676.5	920.7	2,597.2		
1995	1,831.3	1,033.3	2,864.6	10.3	7.6
New Brunswick					
1994	1,408.1	839.4	2,247.6		
1995	1,396.4	1,044.6	2,441.0		
1995	1,469.1	1,050.5	2,519.7	3.2	12.1
Quebec					
1994	16,449.0	11,307.5	27,756.5		
1995	16,198.6	11,802.9	28,001.5		
1995	15,864.0	11,713.9	27,577.9	-1.5	-0.6
Ontario					
1994	25,666.3	21,734.2	47,400.5		
1995	26,522.2	23,632.2	50,154.4		
1995	27,145.1	24,722.3	51,867.3	3.4	9.4
Manitoba					
1994	2,038.0	1,870.4	3,908.4		
1995	2,304.0	1,648.1	3,952.1		
1995	2,452.0	1,744.6	4,196.6	6.2	7.4
Saskatchewan					
1994	2,875.1	1,521.5	4,396.6		
1995	2,572.1	1,658.0	4,230.1		
1995	2,676.6	1,808.1	4,484.7	6.0	2.0
Alberta					
1994	13,225.4	5,822.5	19,047.9		
1995	13,161.3	6,182.6	19,343.9		
1995	13,247.0	5,884.9	19,131.9	-1.1	0.4
British Columbia					
1994	14,323.2	6,297.1	20,620.3		
1995	14,485.2	7,234.8	21,720.1		
1995	14,043.5	6,677.3	20,720.8	-4.6	0.5
Yukon					
1994	172.9	40.6	213.4		
1995	197.0	45.6	242.6		
1995	196.8	46.0	242.8	0.1	13.8
Northwest Territories					
1994	311.8	95.2	407.0		
1995	292.1	99.7	391.9		
1995	329.1	108.5	437.6	11.7	7.5

¹ 1994 preliminary actual, followed by 1995 intentions, then 1995 revised intentions.

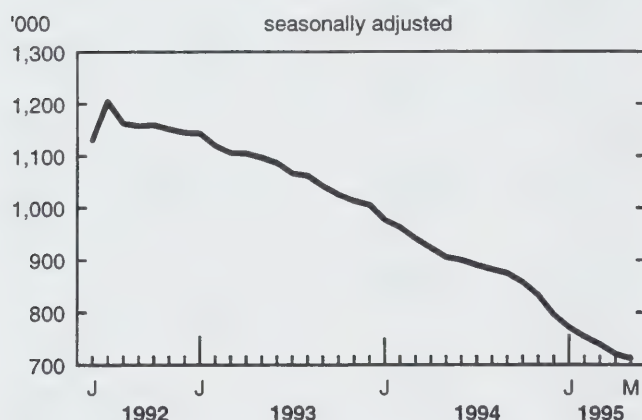
Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Unemployment insurance

May 1995 (preliminary)

The number of Canadians receiving regular UI benefits dropped 1.2% to 712,000 between April and May 1995. This was 40.9% below the peak reached in July 1992, when 1.2 million received UI payments.

Number of beneficiaries* has been declining since July 1992



* Receiving regular benefits.

Except for increases in Manitoba (+3.2%), Saskatchewan (+1.0%) and the Northwest Territories (+0.3%), the number of people receiving regular benefits was down in all other jurisdictions. Year-over-year decreases were observed in all provinces and territories, ranging from -14.3% in the Northwest Territories to -28.1% in Newfoundland.

The decline in the number of beneficiaries that started in mid-1992 has continued into 1995. Employment levels (as recorded by the Labour Force Survey) have shown little change in 1995. Long-term unemployment (that is, those who have been looking for work for more than a year) has also continued at high levels in 1995. This suggests that fewer people are eligible for UI benefits. In addition, tighter eligibility requirements were introduced in July 1994.

Note to readers

Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (76.4% in May). To qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (e.g., training, maternity, sickness, and fishing benefits).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

Number of UI beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	May 1995	April 1995 to May 1995
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	712,170	-1.2
Newfoundland	37,420	-0.2
Prince Edward Island	9,970	-3.1
Nova Scotia	37,430	-1.6
New Brunswick	41,380	-4.8
Quebec	247,060	-1.1
Ontario	176,760	-1.8
Manitoba	19,500	3.2
Saskatchewan	14,720	1.0
Alberta	50,160	-3.5
British Columbia	75,900	-1.4
Yukon	1,190	-7.5
Northwest Territories	1,220	0.3

Proportion receiving special benefits is increasing

On an unadjusted basis, the proportion of beneficiaries receiving special benefits (including benefits for sickness, training, family-related responsibilities, fishing, work sharing, job creation and self-employment) increased from 19.7% to 23.6% between May 1994 and May 1995. The proportion of male beneficiaries receiving special benefits (mainly training benefits) increased from 12.5% to 14.6%; for females (mainly family-related benefits), the proportion advanced from 28.1% to 33.8%.

This trend has continued over the past decade. In May 1995, 76.4% of all beneficiaries received regular benefits. The remainder received special benefits. A decade ago, the comparable proportion receiving

regular benefits was 88.3%. The increase in the proportion of beneficiaries receiving special benefits may reflect the 1990 legislative changes, which provided more assistance for training unemployed workers and additional benefits to natural and adoptive parents. For example, during the past decade, the proportion of beneficiaries of both sexes receiving training benefits increased, but the proportion of females increased at a faster pace (from 1.5% in May 1985 to 7.2% in May 1995).

Number of claims increased

In May, 260,000 individuals submitted applications (claims) for assistance under the UI program, up 2.7% from April. Since mid-1994, the trend for the number of claims received has edged upward. On an unadjusted basis, during the first five months of 1995, 1,182,000 people filed claims, 0.6% higher than during the same period last year.

Year-to-date payments declined

In May, Canadians received \$1.3 billion (unadjusted) in UI benefits, including regular and special benefits, down 11.4% from May 1994. Comparing the same month in previous years, this was the lowest level since May 1990, when \$1.2 billion was paid. For the first five months of 1995, \$6.9 billion was paid to UI beneficiaries, down 14.3% from the same period last year.

Number of UI beneficiaries¹

	May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
	unadjusted	
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	9,840	-12.1
Halifax	10,240	-23.9
Saint John	5,090	-10.2
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	8,230	-14.2
Québec	25,460	-13.5
Sherbrooke	5,080	-12.6
Trois-Rivières	5,570	-18.4
Montréal	109,600	-16.7
Hull	8,330	-9.5
Ottawa	14,070	-10.6
Oshawa	5,300	-22.4
Toronto	94,390	-18.0
Hamilton	11,500	-28.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	8,370	-32.3
Kitchener	6,600	-30.1
London	7,320	-16.7
Windsor	5,370	-17.5
Sudbury	4,120	-18.1
Thunder Bay	3,630	-23.9
Winnipeg	15,280	-18.8
Regina	2,970	-24.4
Saskatoon	4,310	-22.6
Calgary	20,240	-15.5
Edmonton	23,490	-18.8
Vancouver	42,110	-23.9
Victoria	6,640	-14.1

¹ Beneficiaries include all claimants who receive regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The May 1995 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, \$16/\$160), will contain data for March, April and May. It will be available in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Unemployment insurance statistics

		May 1994	March 1995	April 1995	May 1995	April 1995 to May 1995
seasonally adjusted						
						% change
Regular beneficiaries	'000	906	739 ^r	721 ^P	712 ^P	-1.2
Amount paid	\$ '000	1,014,811	857,774	841,199	817,020	-2.9
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,019	3,391	3,308	3,219	-2.7
Claims received	'000	245	256	253	260	2.7
unadjusted						
						% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,117	1,166 ^r	1,083 ^P	904 ^P	-19.1
Regular beneficiaries	'000	896	915 ^r	847 ^P	691 ^P	-23.0
Male	'000	524	578 ^r	536 ^P	412 ^P	-21.4
Female	'000	373	337 ^r	311 ^P	279 ^P	-25.2
Claims received	'000	192	232	190	214	11.5
Amount paid	\$ '000	1,411,843	1,468,970	1,253,544	1,251,309	-11.4
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,374	5,255	4,362	4,702	-12.5
Average weekly benefit	\$	258.75	265.10	264.19	261.43	1.0
Year-to-date (January to May)						
		1994		1995		1994 to 1995
						% change
All beneficiaries, average	'000	1,321		1,108 ^P		-16.2
Regular beneficiaries, average	'000	1,079		870 ^P		-19.4
Claims received	'000	1,175		1,182		0.6
Amount paid	\$ '000	8,006,185		6,861,895		-14.3
Weeks of benefits	'000	29,303		24,753		-15.5
Average weekly benefit	\$	262.82		263.92		0.4

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Note: "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness).

OTHER RELEASES

Quarterly survey of trustee pension funds

First quarter 1995

The market value of the assets held by trustee pension funds reached \$322.4 billion at March 31, 1995, up 4.3% from the fourth quarter of 1994.

After low returns on assets and the financial market conditions together led to three quarterly decreases in 1994, market forces fuelled the healthy increase measured at the end of the first quarter of 1995. A fall in the interest rates of bonds, particularly provincial government issues, helped raise the value of bonds. A stock market rally late in the quarter boosted the value of stocks. Together, these two investment vehicles (bonds and stocks) represented close to 80% of the portfolio of trustee pension funds.

These estimates are derived from a quarterly sample of 182 funds accounting for 86% of total assets. The estimates are supplemented by data from an annual census of all trustee pension funds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The first quarter 1995 issue of *Quarterly estimates of trustee pension funds* (74-001, \$18/\$60) will be available in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088), Pensions Section, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

June 1995

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 222 404 000 square metres in June, a 3.8% decrease from 231 144 000 square metres a year earlier.

For January to June 1995, domestic shipments totalled 1 226 229 000 square metres (revised), a 3.7% increase from 1 182 141 000 square metres shipped during the same period in 1994.

The June 1995 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, April 1995

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$18/\$180; United States: US\$22/US\$216; other countries: US\$26/US\$252).

Production and disposition of tobacco products, June 1995

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Construction type plywood, May 1995

Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, May 1995

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, May 1995

Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$8/\$80; United States: US\$10/US\$96; other countries: US\$12/US\$112).

New motor vehicle sales, May 1995

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Imports by commodity, May 1995, microfiche version
Catalogue number 65-0070XMB

(Canada: \$35/\$350; United States: US\$42/US\$420; other countries: US\$49/US\$490).

Imports by commodity, May 1995, paper version on request

Catalogue number 65-0070XPB

(Canada: \$75/\$750; United States: US\$90/US\$900; other countries: US\$105/US\$1,050).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 27, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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- **Industrial product price index, June 1995** 2
The 12-month change in industrial prices dropped to +8.3% in June, the fourth decline in five months. On a monthly basis, the overall level of industrial prices rose 0.7%, pushed up by higher pulp prices and a decline in the dollar.
- **Raw materials price index, June 1995** 5
The cost of crude oil fell significantly in June, pulling raw material prices down 0.2%. The 12-month change in raw material prices dropped to +6.9%, its lowest level in more than a year.

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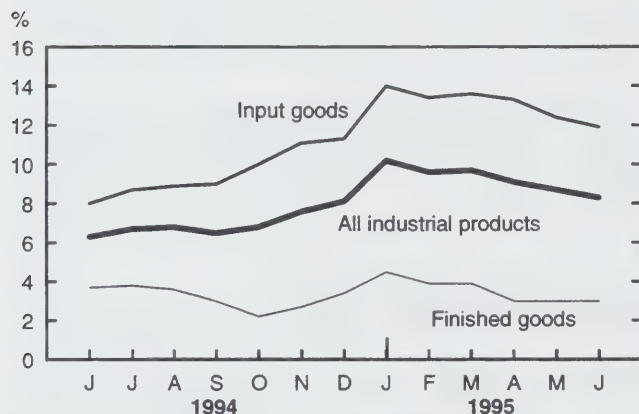
MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product price index

June 1995 (preliminary)

The 12-month change in industrial prices dropped to +8.3% in June, the fourth decline in five months. On a monthly basis, the overall level of industrial prices rose 0.7%, pushed up by higher pulp prices and a decline in the dollar. A continuing decline in lumber prices partly offset increases in prices of paper and allied products, ethylene and motor vehicles.

The 12-month change in industrial prices dropped again in June



Pulp pushed prices up

The most significant source of upward pressure on industrial prices remained the paper and allied products sector. June's 7.6% jump in pulp prices accounted for just under two-thirds of the increase in paper and allied products prices. Pulp prices rose similarly in both the domestic and export markets. A further 2.3% increase in newsprint prices supported the strong increases in pulp prices. There are continuing reports of more increases planned for newsprint prices. Concerned by the dramatic increases, publishers are working with paper manufacturers to find ways to smooth the cyclical price fluctuations.

Drop in Canadian dollar helped manufacturers

Depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar (-1.3% between May 15 and June 15) meant manufacturers selling goods priced in U.S.

Note to readers

The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs (including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs) occurring from the time a good leaves a plant until a final user takes possession.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1.0% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by about 0.2%.

dollars received more Canadian dollars for their products. This accounted for most of an 0.8% increase in transportation equipment prices. It also affected exporters of lumber, pulp, paper and non-ferrous primary metal products. If the effect of the U.S. dollar's rise were excluded, the monthly change in industrial prices would have been +0.4%.

In June, lumber, sawmill, and other wood product prices fell a further 2.4%. Prices were down 16% since February. In June, sizeable inventory levels outweighed the effect of the beginning of a possible turnaround in residential construction, as interest rates moved down in Canada and the United States. Mills continued to accept lower prices to ensure sales. The decline in lumber prices was felt across the country and affected all softwoods, except western red cedar.

A 2.3% increase in chemicals and chemical product prices was predominantly accounted for by a sizeable increase in ethylene prices. Ethylene prices rose for a fourth consecutive month. Over the 12 months to June, prices of olefins (which are dominated by ethylene) soared 53%, and were a major contributor to an overall 14% increase in chemical prices.

Most of the increase in transportation equipment prices stemmed from the lower Canadian dollar's effect on prices of motor vehicles quoted in U.S. dollars. Despite the low automobile sales levels, automakers did not make major adjustments to their incentive programs in June—perhaps due to a belief that car owners must soon begin to replace their aging vehicles.

The 12-month change in consumer goods prices fell for manufacturers and consumers

Manufacturers and consumers both saw the 12-month change in consumer goods prices decline

slightly in June. The 12-month change in what consumers pay for goods dropped from +3% in May to +2.6% in June. For manufacturers, the 12-month change in the prices received for consumer goods dropped from somewhat over +3.5% to about +3%. About half of what the consumer pays goes to manufacturers, the rest is divided between retailers, wholesalers, indirect taxes and transporters.

Perspective

Relatively weak North American demand for cars and houses was an important factor behind the continuing decline in the 12-month change in industrial

product prices. However, strong demand for paper and allied products continued to support the overall industrial product price level. Industrial product prices, like gross domestic product, remain dependent on international prosperity.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The June 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350 or fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
(1986=100)

	Relative importance	June 1994	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^p	June 1994 to June 1995	May 1995 to June 1995
					% change ¹	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.0	119.0	128.0	128.9	8.3	0.7
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	120.8	129.9	130.9	8.4	0.8
Intermediate goods²	60.4	118.6	131.5	132.7	11.9	0.9
First-stage intermediate goods ³	13.4	118.0	145.1	149.3	26.5	2.9
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	47.0	118.7	127.6	127.9	7.8	0.2
Finished goods⁵	39.6	119.6	122.6	123.2	3.0	0.5
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	120.7	122.8	123.2	2.1	0.3
Capital equipment	10.4	121.6	124.3	124.9	2.7	0.5
All other finished goods	19.3	117.9	121.6	122.3	3.7	0.6
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	117.7	119.2	120.1	2.0	0.8
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	121.6	124.0	124.4	2.3	0.3
Beverages	2.0	125.7	127.1	127.2	1.2	0.1
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.2	172.3	172.3	4.9	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	116.9	127.6	127.7	9.2	0.1
Textile products	2.2	112.6	116.6	117.4	4.3	0.7
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	115.6	118.1	118.1	2.2	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	158.9	150.7	147.1	-7.4	-2.4
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	120.3	124.8	125.0	3.9	0.2
Paper and paper products	8.1	113.1	153.9	159.0	40.6	3.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	139.2	172.2	174.8	25.6	1.5
Primary metal products	7.7	117.1	133.9	134.9	15.2	0.7
Metal fabricated products	4.9	118.1	127.4	127.6	8.0	0.2
Machinery and equipment	4.2	121.9	126.0	126.1	3.4	0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	117.3	119.0	120.0	2.3	0.8
Electrical and communications products	5.1	114.6	118.0	118.0	3.0	0.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	116.0	122.6	123.3	6.3	0.6
Petroleum and coal products ⁶	6.4	92.2	100.2	100.1	8.6	-0.1
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	122.6	137.0	140.2	14.4	2.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	118.2	123.0	123.1	4.1	0.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	86.0	99.9	98.5	14.5	-1.4

¹ Rounded figures.

² Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

³ First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

⁴ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

⁵ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

⁶ This index is estimated for June 1995.

^r Revised figures.

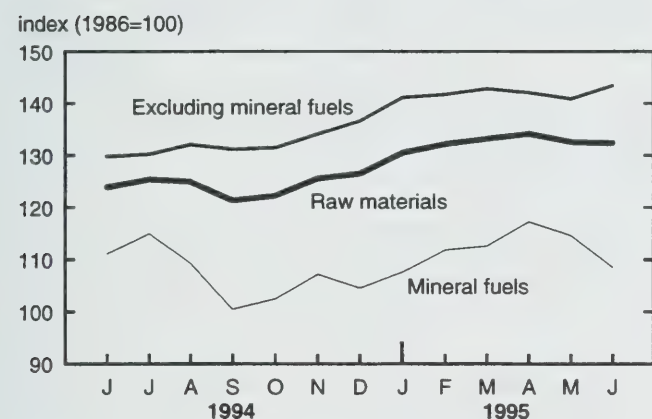
^p Preliminary figures.

Raw materials price index

June 1995 (preliminary)

The cost of crude oil fell significantly in June, pulling raw material prices down 0.2%. The 12-month change in raw material prices dropped to +6.9%, its lowest level in 13 months. The monthly drop in June was almost entirely caused by a 5.8% fall in crude oil prices, which more than offset higher prices for metals, grains, cattle and hogs. Excluding mineral fuels, the monthly change in raw material prices in June would have been almost +2%.

Lower crude oil prices pulled down raw material prices in June



Crude oil prices fell

After rising more than 14% in the first four months of 1995, crude oil prices dropped 8% overall in May and June. Contributing to the lower prices were sales of oil stockpiled during a Brazilian oilworkers strike and new talks of a move by OPEC to preserve market share. Compared with June 1994, crude oil prices were down more than 2%.

Metal prices recovered

June metal prices almost erased the May decline by moving up more than 4%. The major contributors were copper (+11%), gold (+2%), nickel (+7%) and tin (+17%). Lower prices for aluminum materials (-2%) partly offset the overall increase for metals. Copper prices should remain strong, since global demand appears healthy and inventories remain low. Nickel

Note to readers

The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects the prices manufacturers paid for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Also, unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods not produced in Canada.

prices strengthened in June (+7%). Nickel prices have been sustained by strong demand for stainless steel in Europe and Southeast Asia and by an inventory buildup over the summer. The stainless steel industry uses about 60% of the world's supply of nickel. Tin prices moved up 17%, partly due to supply restrictions emanating from China.

Animal and animal product prices rose 2% in June. Cattle prices recovered somewhat (+4%) from recent price declines (-14% since February). Hog prices increased 8% in June, comparable to the February 1995 high. Higher cattle and hog prices may reflect the summer barbecue season.

Wheat, flour and bread prices rose

Vegetable product prices increased 2% in June. Grain prices, led by wheat (+7%), rose due to tight world supplies and poor growing and harvesting conditions. Global wheat stocks were at their lowest level since 1977-78. More than 70% of Canadian wheat is exported. Canadian bakeries are facing higher flour costs for the first time in almost three years, which some analysts say may raise the price of a loaf of bread by 5 to 10 cents. Overall, higher prices for grains (+6%) and canola and sugar were largely offset by lower rubber and coffee prices.

Wood prices edged up 0.2% in June. Compared with 12 months earlier, wood prices were up almost 17%. Lumber prices declined again, and were down almost 16% since February. The strength for higher wood prices comes from the global demand for printing and writing papers. This demand will probably remain strong thanks to emerging markets (such as Southeast Asia) and additional print media ads (due to a buoyant worldwide advertising recovery).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The June 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011,\$21/\$210) will be available at the end of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Raw materials price index
(1986=100)

	Relative importance ¹	June 1994	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^p	June 1994 to June 1995	May 1995 to June 1995
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.0	123.9	132.6	132.4	6.9	-0.2
Mineral fuels	32.0	111.1	114.6	108.5	-2.3	-5.3
Vegetable products	10.0	120.8	124.4	126.4	4.6	1.6
Animals and animal products	26.0	107.8	108.0	110.6	2.6	2.4
Wood	13.0	200.6	233.7	234.1	16.7	0.2
Ferrous materials	4.0	110.4	120.1	120.6	9.2	0.4
Non-ferrous metals	13.0	119.6	138.0	143.8	20.2	4.2
Non-metallic minerals	3.0	103.8	106.0	106.0	2.1	0.0
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.0	129.8	140.9	143.4	10.5	1.8

¹ Rounded figures.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending July 22, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 22, 1995, totalled 284 125 tonnes, up 3.7% from 273 961 tonnes a week earlier and up 18.6% from 239 639 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 8 276 634 tonnes, an 8.5% increase from 7 630 586 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke

May 1995

Coal production totalled 6 402 kilotonnes in May, up 8.6% from May 1994. Year-to-date production at the

end of May stood at 31 248 kilotonnes, up 5.3% from the previous year.

Exports in May fell to 2 513 kilotonnes, down 0.6% from May 1994; imports increased 37.3% to 1 218 kilotonnes. For January to May 1995, exports totalled 14 090 kilotonnes, 21.0% above last year's level.

Coke production in May decreased to 279 kilotonnes, down 16.8% from May 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The May 1995 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes), June 1995

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, June 1995

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Health reports, 1995, vol. 7, no. 1

Catalogue number 82-003

(Canada: \$34/\$112; United States: US\$41/US\$135; other countries: US\$48/US\$157).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 28, 1995
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Employment, earnings and hours, May 1995** 2
After increasing 61,000 in April, the number of people employed by businesses contracted by 26,000 in May to 10,593,000. The recent trend in employment has been unsettled, and employment remains down 29,000 from the peak reached in December 1994.

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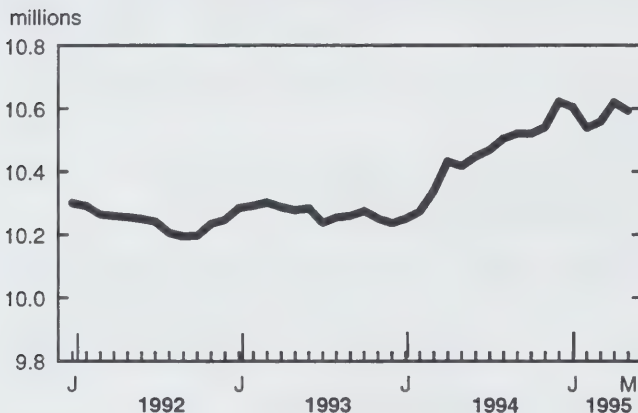
MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

May 1995 (preliminary)

After increasing 61,000 in April, the number of people employed by businesses contracted by 26,000 in May to 10,593,000. The recent trend in employment has been unsettled, and employment remains down 29,000 from the peak reached in December 1994. This slowdown in employment growth in 1995 contrasts with substantial increases recorded throughout 1994.

Employment levels remain lower than the recent peak in December 1994

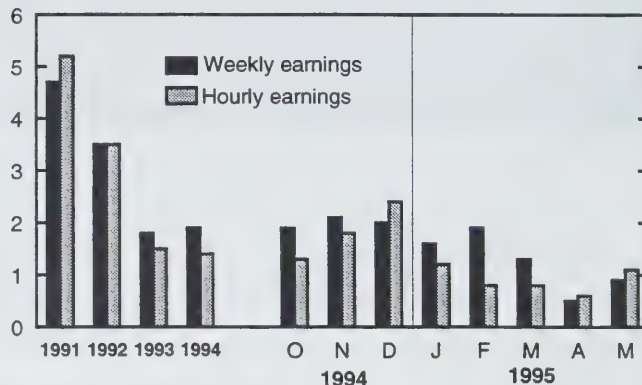


The employment decline in May was almost entirely concentrated in Quebec, while businesses in the other provinces reported little change in employment. Employment in service-producing industries dropped by 20,000, while the number of employees in the goods-producing industries declined by 5,000.

Employees' weekly earnings rose 0.4% in May to \$570.87, partly offsetting the decline of the previous month. The increase, which followed offsetting monthly fluctuations, left earnings unchanged from January 1995. Higher earnings were reported for salaried employees (+0.1%) and employees paid by the hour (+0.1%). But the largest increase was reported by commissioned agents and working owners (+0.6%). Businesses in miscellaneous services registered the most substantial increases, offsetting comparable declines in the previous month.

Weekly earnings have risen 0.9% since May 1994

year-over-year % change



For employees paid by the hour, earnings increased to \$14.25 per hour, eliminating the decline in April. Employees worked an average 30.7 hours per week in May. Weekly hours have remained at about this level for the past six months (December to May) after increasing steadily throughout 1994.

A decline of 27,000 employees reported by businesses in Quebec offset nearly all the gains of the previous two months, returning employment to the same level as in November 1994. The decline was concentrated in community, business and personal services (-14,000) and retail trade (-4,000). Weekly earnings in Quebec fell for a second consecutive month for a total reduction of \$9.87. As a result, weekly earnings stood at \$538.90, the same level as in May 1994.

Ontario businesses reported a marginal drop in employment in May (-1,000). Since January 1995, the cumulative decline has reached 36,000 in that province.

British Columbia is the only province where businesses have registered significant gains since the beginning of the year, with an increase of 25,000 employees.

Manufacturers resumed employment growth

Employment growth continued for a third consecutive month in May, as manufacturers added 4,000 employees to their payrolls. Despite a decline in February, businesses in this industry have increased employment by 12,000 since the beginning of the year. The leaders have been the printing and

publishing industries, manufacturers of pulp and paper products, and clothing manufacturers. Manufacturing employment reached 1,671,000 in May, the highest level since July 1991. The employment growth in May coincided with a monthly increase in manufacturers' shipments.

The trend in weekly hours for manufacturing employees paid by the hour continued to decline in May, falling to 38.3 hours—the lowest level in more than two years. The decline can be attributed to less overtime as manufacturers employ more workers. Manufacturing earnings grew slightly in May after three consecutive months of decline.

Construction employment dropped slightly

Following a substantial gain in April, the number of construction employees fell by 6,000 in May. Special trade contractors—mainly in Ontario and to a lesser extent in Quebec—were most affected. Despite the drop, the number of construction employees remained higher than in February and March. Leading indicators such as building permits and housing starts offer some encouraging signals for the industry.

Unsettled movements in accommodation, food and beverage services industry

A drop of 7,000 employees in accommodation, food and beverage establishments followed a series of volatile monthly movements. May's change returned employment levels to the January 1995 level. The employment drop was widespread in food and beverage establishments, hotels, motels and tourist courts.

Employees' weekly earnings in the industry fell \$3.23 to \$224.85. This second consecutive decline was partly due to a drop in the earnings of employees paid by the hour, while their weekly hours were unchanged.

Declining trend in finance, insurance and real estate

The number of employees in finance, insurance and real estate fell by 6,000 in May, due mainly to declines among real estate operators, insurance agencies, and real estate agencies. This fifth consecutive monthly decline brought the cumulative decline since December 1994 to 20,000 and reflected the slowdown in real estate markets.

Growth in health and social services

The number of employees in health and social services has increased in each of the past 10 months (August 1994 to May 1995), resulting in a total gain of 52,000. These gains have occurred despite the reductions in hospital personnel. Non-institutional health and social services, offices of physicians and surgeons, dentists, and other health practitioners have all increased employment. These increases have more than offset declines in the hospitals affected by cutbacks. Employees received \$502.93 per week in May, the third consecutive monthly decline. Average weekly earnings were \$6.92 less than the peak in December 1994.

Gains in wholesale trade

Wholesale merchants' sales increased 1.8% in May, while the number of employees in wholesale trade continued on an expanding trend, with a monthly gain of 9,000. After remaining almost unchanged from August to December 1994, the number of employees in this industry has since grown by 27,000. Average weekly earnings for wholesale trade employees rose 0.6% to \$617.57 in May. This was the first monthly increase since the peak of \$621.34 reached in January 1995.

Retail employment declined in Ontario and Quebec

Despite a strong gain by automobile dealers, the number of employees in retail trade dropped by 6,000. The decline was concentrated in Ontario and Quebec. Following variable monthly movements, the number of employees remained at a level slightly higher than in January 1995. Weekly earnings rose slightly to \$337.93 in May after a sharp decline in April.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from the standard tables in *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, \$31/\$310) and *Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours 1983-1994* (paper version: 72F0002XPB, \$75; diskette: 72F0002XDB, \$100; paper and diskette: 10-3000XZB, \$150), as well as by custom tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: philpat@statcan.ca), Labour Division. □

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	March 1995	April 1995 ^r	May 1995 ^p	March 1995 to April 1995	April 1995 to May 1995
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	10,558	10,619	10,593	0.6	-0.2
Logging and forestry	67	64	60	-4.5	-6.3
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	126	129	132	2.4	2.3
Manufacturing	1,657	1,667	1,671	0.6	0.2
Construction	422	434	428	2.8	-1.4
Transportation, communication and other utilities	841	841	838	0.0	-0.4
Trade	2,004	2,016	2,013	0.6	-0.1
Wholesale trade	637	640	649	0.5	1.4
Retail trade	1,367	1,376	1,370	0.7	-0.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	638	634	628	-0.6	-0.9
Business services	585	589	586	0.7	-0.5
Education-related services	930	934	938	0.4	0.4
Health and social services	1,179	1,184	1,186	0.4	0.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	757	769	762	1.6	-0.9
Public administration	697	696	692	-0.1	-0.6
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	150	148	148	-1.3	0.0
Prince Edward Island	41	41	41	0.0	0.0
Nova Scotia	298	299	299	0.3	0.0
New Brunswick	237	235	232	-0.8	-1.3
Quebec	2,566	2,587	2,560	0.8	-1.0
Ontario	4,107	4,131	4,130	0.6	-0.0
Manitoba	398	404	402	1.5	-0.5
Saskatchewan	310	312	312	0.6	0.0
Alberta	1,039	1,039	1,035	0.0	-0.4
British Columbia	1,370	1,382	1,384	0.9	0.1
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	23	23	23	0.0	0.0

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Average weekly earnings¹

Industry group (1980 SIC)	May 1994	April 1995 ^r	May 1995 ^p	April 1995 to May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	565.73	568.33	570.87	0.4	0.9
Logging and forestry	720.30	741.27	747.83	0.9	3.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	961.47	994.72	998.29	0.4	3.8
Manufacturing	682.16	687.71	688.17	0.1	0.9
Construction	639.75	678.93	677.19	-0.3	5.9
Transportation, communication and other utilities	712.68	732.53	732.12	-0.1	2.7
Trade	420.10	424.53	427.23	0.6	1.7
Wholesale trade	602.22	613.92	617.57	0.6	2.5
Retail trade	339.01	336.28	337.93	0.5	-0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	641.05	640.61	642.38	0.3	0.2
Business services	596.99	618.41	617.98	-0.1	3.5
Education-related services	676.29	670.63	670.16	-0.1	-0.9
Health and social services	503.07	504.56	502.93	-0.3	0.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	223.88	228.08	224.85	-1.4	0.4
Public administration	755.69	750.07	758.78	1.2	0.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	519.62	540.20	542.24	0.4	4.4
Prince Edward Island	453.74	452.26	460.98	1.9	1.6
Nova Scotia	492.19	494.01	484.10	-2.0	-1.6
New Brunswick	492.08	513.21	504.26	-1.7	2.5
Quebec	538.37	542.27	538.90	-0.6	0.1
Ontario	602.66	605.16	605.37	0.0	0.4
Manitoba	496.63	498.17	502.99	1.0	1.3
Saskatchewan	484.66	485.19	487.10	0.4	0.5
Alberta	552.48	552.87	560.68	1.4	1.5
British Columbia	576.65	591.52	595.66	0.7	3.3
Yukon	680.39	657.58	639.99	-2.7	-5.9
Northwest Territories	708.42	704.44	707.68	0.5	-0.1

¹ For all employees.

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales

June 1995

During the first half of 1995, consumer spending in department stores increased steadily in each month except February. In June, sales (\$1.2 billion seasonally adjusted) rose 2.1% compared with May. Sales for the first half of the year were 3.6% higher on a seasonally adjusted basis than in the first half of 1994.

Inventory levels have been increasing for three months (April, May and June). June levels rose 1.9% from May, to \$5.3 billion (seasonally adjusted).

Department store sales and inventories

	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^p	May 1995 to June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
seasonally adjusted				
	\$ millions		% change	
Sales	1,158.5	1,182.6	2.1	6.4
Inventories	5,171.5	5,271.8	1.9	3.7

^p Preliminary figures^r Revised figures

During the first half of 1995, consumers curtailed their shopping in the major department stores in favour of the discount stores. June sales in the major stores (\$533.1 million unadjusted) were down 3.3% from June 1994. Sales in the discount stores (\$609.3 million) rose 18.1% from the same period last year. For each month of 1995, sales in the discount stores accounted for more than 50% of total department store sales.

Sales in all provinces except Prince Edward Island were higher than in the same period last year. Saskatchewan outpaced the other provinces with a 26.5% increase over June 1994. Ontario dominates all other provinces in total sales. In June, Ontario accounted for 42% of all purchases made in department stores, Quebec 19%, British Columbia 13% and Alberta 11%.

Department store sales including concessions

	June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
unadjusted		
	\$ millions	% change
Canada	1,142.5	7.0
Newfoundland	17.1	8.3
Prince Edward Island	4.5	-0.3
Nova Scotia	35.3	3.4
New Brunswick	27.7	9.1
Quebec	217.5	8.0
Ontario	481.7	5.8
Manitoba	49.8	13.1
Saskatchewan	38.1	26.5
Alberta	120.1	8.9
British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories	150.7	2.7

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The June 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, \$16/\$160) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Sales of refined petroleum products

June 1995 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6 913 000 cubic metres in June, up 0.7% from June 1994. The largest sales increases were for petrochemical feedstocks (+93 700 cubic metres or +33.5%) and diesel fuel oil (+112 900 cubic metres or +7.2%). Partly offsetting these advances was a sharp decline in the demand for heavy fuel oil (-90 900 cubic metres or -19.8%).

During the first half of 1995, sales increased for five of the seven major product groups. Strong sales of diesel fuel oil reflected higher demand by railways and the truck transport industry. Increased sales of petrochemical feedstocks reflected greater demand by the petrochemical industry; the sales of this product have been rising over the 18-month period ending in June. The decline in heavy fuel oil sales was mainly due to decreased use by electric utilities. Natural gas, which is priced lower, is displacing heavy fuel oil in the production of electricity.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	June 1994	June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	6 865.2	6 913.0	0.7
Motor gasoline	3 095.2	3 058.4	-1.2
Diesel fuel oil	1 564.8	1 677.7	7.2
Light fuel oil	184.2	188.3	2.2
Heavy fuel oil	459.8	368.9	-19.8
Aviation turbo fuels	443.0	413.4	-6.7
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	279.5	373.2	33.5
All other refined products	838.7	833.1	-0.7

	January- June 1994	January- June 1995	January- June 1994 to January- June 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	40 063.6	40 506.8	1.1
Motor gasoline	16 784.1	16 844.3	0.4
Diesel fuel oil	8 563.1	9 026.0	5.4
Light fuel oil	3 615.1	3 133.9	-13.3
Heavy fuel oil	3 392.1	3 118.2	-8.1
Aviation turbo fuels	2 237.1	2 324.1	3.9
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	1 788.4	2 300.2	28.6
All other refined products	3 683.7	3 760.1	2.1

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The June 1995 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Crude oil and natural gas May 1995

Surging exports to the United States led to a solid 11.3% increase in natural gas production compared with May 1994. Exports also drove crude oil production up 2.2% compared with May 1994.

Natural gas production continued its robust rate of increase observed since May 1994. Crude oil production moderated in May after an exceptionally strong 8.3% year-over-year advance in April 1995. In the first five months of 1995, production was up 4.2% from the same period in 1994.

Natural gas exports jumped 17.6% from May 1994. Exports have been rising since early 1991, due in part to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities. Over 52% of Canada's natural gas production is now exported to the United States.

Exports of crude oil surged 20.6% from May 1994. Exports have been rising strongly in recent months, helped by pipeline expansion that has allowed increased exports to the United States, especially to refineries in the Chicago area. Demand has been particularly strong for Canadian synthetic oil and heavy crude oil.

Crude imports were also strong in May, rising 7.3% from May 1994. This increase followed two consecutive monthly declines and rose for only the second time in five months.

Domestic sales of natural gas rose 10.2% from May 1994. The advance was largely due to greater use of natural gas by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

Crude oil and natural gas

	May 1994	May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	9 151.8	9 356.9	2.2
Exports	4 485.1	5 407.9	20.6
Imports ²	2 569.3	2 756.0	7.3
Refinery receipts	6 728.5	6 926.0	2.9

	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	11 142.0	12 401.4	11.3
Exports	5 563.9	6 544.6	17.6
Canadian sales ⁴	3 994.0	4 399.6	10.2

	January- May 1994	January- May 1995	January- May 1994 to January- May 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	44 589.2	46 472.9	4.2
Exports	22 700.8	24 602.2	8.4
Imports ²	15 536.5	14 249.0	-8.3
Refinery receipts	37 934.5	36 279.4	-4.4

	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	56 912.0	62 778.2	10.3
Exports	28 926.4	33 594.6	16.1
Canadian sales ⁴	30 856.7	31 591.7	2.4

¹ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differs from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for re-export.

³ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The May 1995 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, \$18/\$180) will be available the last week of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Electric power May 1995

Net generation of electricity in May increased to 40 672 gigawatt hours, up 1.4% from May 1994. Exports increased 9.9% to 3 898 gigawatt hours and imports increased from 552 gigawatt hours to 881 gigawatt hours.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro, 26 196 gigawatt hours (+7.3%); nuclear, 6 069 gigawatt hours (-25.2%); and thermal conventional, 8 408 gigawatt hours (+10.9%).

Year-to-date net generation at the end of May 1995 totalled 230 861 gigawatt hours, down 2.2% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (18 327 gigawatt hours) declined 4.7%, but year-to-date imports (4 076 gigawatt hours) climbed 117.3% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The May 1995 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, \$11/\$110) will be available the first week of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Stocks of frozen meat products July 1, 1995

Frozen meat products in cold storage as of July 1, 1995, amounted to 42 600 tonnes. This compares with 42 800 tonnes a month earlier and 48 300 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogradnik (613-951-2860), Agriculture Division.

Production and value of ranch-raised pelts 1994 (preliminary)


Preliminary data for 1994 on the production and value of mink pelts, as well as data on the production of fur

pelts are now available. Revised data for 1993 are also available. The data are tabulated by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3400-3414.

These data will be available in *Livestock statistics updates* (10-600E, \$144) in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251), Agriculture Division. ■

	
Thursday, July 28, 1995 For release at 830 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic dependency profiles, 1992 Canada's new trade relations for the 1990s are now apparent in a new series of dependency profiles for every \$100 of manufactured exports. This new series of annual 1994 trade dependency profiles is available in English and French. • Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994 After five months of negative performance, the value of manufacturers' shipments grew by \$27.7 billion, or 1.7% in April after a 2.1% decline in March. The leading and related sectors have increased by \$14.4 billion in the report last month. • Industrial production price index, May 1995 Despite the higher prices for imported raw materials, the year-over-year change in prices for industrial production was 1.1% in May, the highest rate among components of the CPI. • Rural materials price index, May 1995 The index rose 3.0% in May. Costs of prices moved up 10.0% and were the major contributor to the change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 6 8 12
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Index of retail petroleum products, May 1994 • Cash and carry statistics, April 1995 • Business sector statistics, April 1995 • Business statistics, May 1995 • Business statistics and related data sets (quarterly), May 1995 • Business statistics, 1989-1991 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13 13 13 14 14 14
PUBLICATION RELEASED	
15	

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Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The sugar situation, June 1995

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, June 1995

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Coal and coke statistics, May 1995

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Building permits, 1994 annual summary

Catalogue number 64-203

(Canada: \$60; United States: US\$72; other countries: US\$84).

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Week of July 31-August 4
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
31	Real gross domestic product by industry	April 1995
31	Farm input price index	Second quarter 1995
1	Neighbourhood income and demographics	1993
1	Government expenditures on culture	1993-94
2	Business conditions survey: Manufacturing industries	July 1995
2	Crime and homicide statistics	1994
3	Building permits	June 1995
3	Help-wanted index	July 1995
4	Labour force survey	July 1995
4	Estimates of labour income	May 1995

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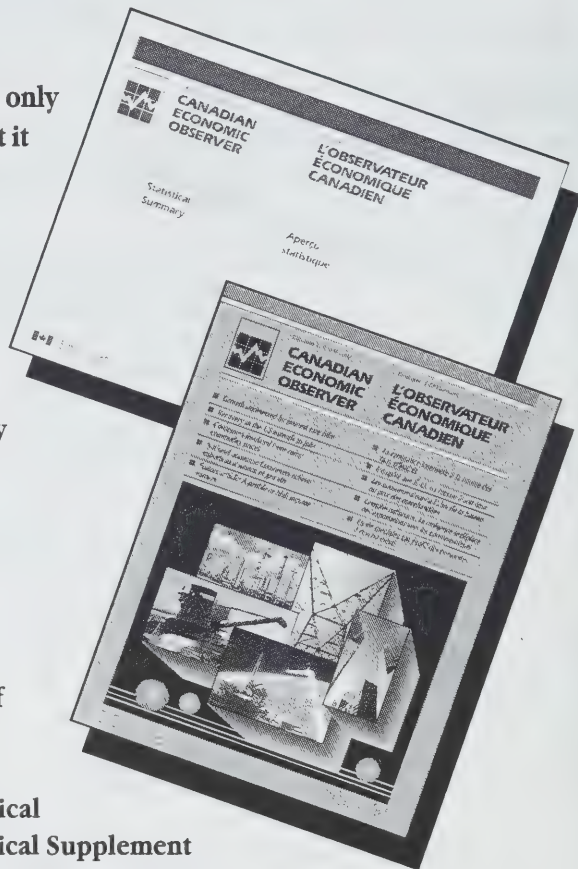
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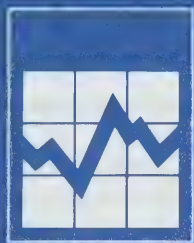
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 31, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, May 1995** 2
Economic activity strengthened in May as growth resumed in manufacturing and in wholesale and retail trade. Gross domestic product at factor cost advanced 0.3% following a 0.1% gain in April and declines during the winter months.
- **Farm input price index, second quarter 1995** 5
Prices of farm inputs increased 1.3% in the second quarter as the farm input price index rose to 122.3. In other words, farmers had to pay on average \$22.30 more in the second quarter 1995 than during 1986 (the base year of the index).

OTHER RELEASES

- Gypsum products, June 1995 7
- Process cheese and instant skim milk powder, June 1995 7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

8

RELEASE DATES: August 1995

9



MAJOR RELEASES

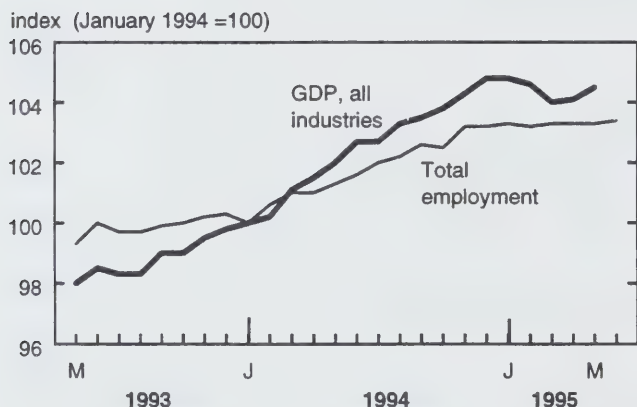
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

May 1995

Economic activity strengthened in May as growth resumed in manufacturing and in wholesale and retail trade. Gross domestic product at factor cost advanced 0.3% following a 0.1% gain in April and declines during the winter months.

Despite these gains, production in April and May averaged 0.2% below first quarter levels. This follows a sharp slowdown in the first quarter when output edged ahead 0.1% after several quarters of robust growth. Employment has followed a similar trajectory, advancing a modest 0.1% in the second quarter following a slowdown in the first quarter.

Economy firms up



Output in the finance group rose, mainly reflecting an improvement in housing resale markets. Increases in transportation and storage services and community, business and personal services added to the overall gain. Production in the mining sector, and by utilities, declined somewhat after strong gains in April.

Manufacturing picture brightens

Manufacturers raised output 1.2% in May after reducing production 2.3% between February and April. While output rose in most major groups, electrical and electronic equipment (+3.2%), wood (+4.1%) and primary metals (+1.9%) accounted for 61% of the advance. Manufacturers of telecommunications

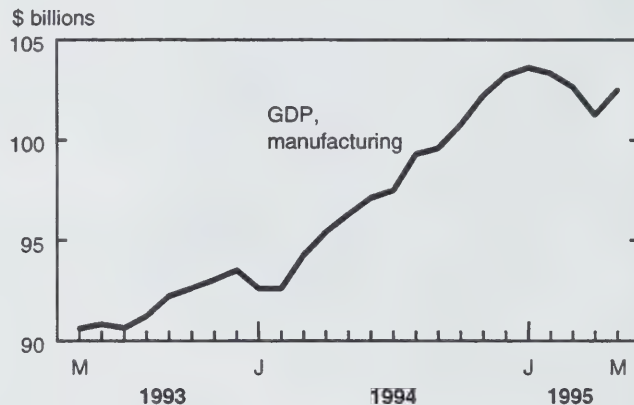
Note to readers

The gross domestic product (GDP) of an industry is the value added by factors of production when those factors transform inputs purchased from other industries into outputs.

Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

equipment and office machinery and lumber and primary steel continued to accumulate stocks of finished goods while increasing shipments markedly.

Manufacturing rebounds



Manufacturers of chemical products increased output 1.4%, led by a gain in the production of pharmaceutical goods. Some of the production was accumulated in inventories.

Production of motor vehicles fell for a fourth consecutive month as demand abroad remained weak and a plant was closed for retooling. Production of motor vehicle parts, however, stabilized after declining the previous two months.

Manufacturers of machinery reduced output for a second consecutive month after holding production constant throughout the first quarter.

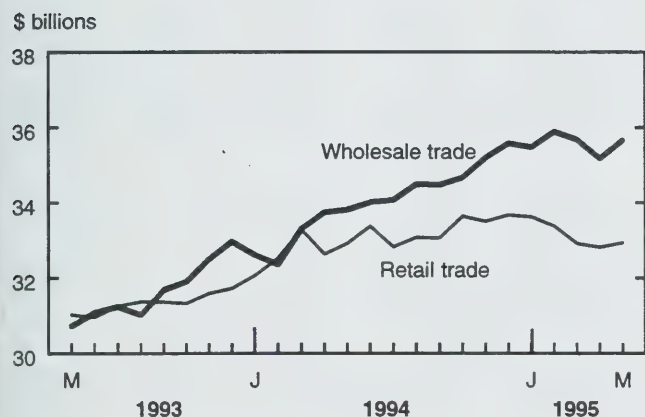
Banner month for wholesalers

Wholesaling activities rebounded 1.4% following a similar decline in April. Wholesalers of machinery accounted for 60% of the overall gain, as sales

of electronic equipment and industrial and farm machinery all increased. While foreign demand for industrial machinery remained strong, imports continued to weaken. The exception was imports of drilling equipment, mainly destined for the Hibernia project, which surged in May. Higher sales by food and hardware outlets also contributed to the overall gain. Sales of lumber and building materials dropped for a fourth consecutive month.

Wholesale stocks accumulated at a faster pace than in the previous two months. Only wholesalers of apparel, lumber, and computer and software packages reduced inventories.

Trade activities improve



Retailers record higher sales

Retailers recorded an increase in sales for the first time this year. Sales rose 0.4% overall and increased in 10 of the 18 trade groups. Only motor vehicle dealers and furniture and appliance stores recorded sizeable drops in activity. Lower sales of parts, repairs, and used cars outweighed a 5.5% increase in new vehicle sales.

Lower mortgage rates finally spark housing resales

Output in the finance group increased 0.7%, led by a strong gain in real estate activity. Housing resales rose sharply in May, ending a long series of declines.

Mortgage rates have fallen nearly 2 percentage points since January.

Higher activity on stock exchanges and by mutual funds also contributed to the overall gain. The growth in mutual fund assets continued to accelerate in May, while sales, which have been sluggish over the past year, rose sharply in April and May.

Construction remains weak

The decline in mortgage rates has not yet translated into higher demand for new housing. Home building fell a further 4.8% in May, reflecting lower starts for all types of dwellings. Recent small gains in the number of residential building permits issued and higher housing resales in May point to some improvement in the second half of 1995. Activity on non-residential building projects edged up 0.2% after declining the previous two months. Overall, construction fell 0.8%.

Mining sector hovers around December level

Production in the mining sector dropped 1.6% following a 4.3% gain in April. Production of crude oil, which accounted for most of the advance in April, receded in May. Drilling activity dropped 5.4%, its fourth decline since December 1994. Output in base metal mines fell 7.0%, mostly reflecting a decline in the production of uranium, which was disrupted by a temporary mine closure.

Spending in hotels and restaurants picks up

Higher spending in hotels and restaurants, and gains in business services accounted for about two-thirds of the increase in community, business and personal services.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674

The May 1995 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, \$14/\$140) will be released in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	May 1994	March 1995 ^r	April 1995 ^r	May 1995 ^p	February 1995 to March 1995	March 1995 to April 1995	April 1995 to May 1995	May 1994 to May 1995
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions				% change			
Total economy	529,878	540,296	541,035	542,839	-0.6	0.1	0.3	2.4
Goods-producing industries	179,740	185,716	185,831	186,056	-1.2	0.1	0.1	3.5
Services-producing industries	350,139	354,580	355,204	356,783	-0.3	0.2	0.4	1.9
Business sector	437,961	448,535	449,444	451,281	-0.7	0.2	0.4	3.0
Goods	178,828	184,817	184,939	185,171	-1.2	0.1	0.1	3.5
Agriculture	10,960	10,907	10,872	10,737	-0.9	-0.3	-1.2	-2.0
Fishing and trapping	1,135	849	832	841	0.7	-2.0	1.2	-25.9
Logging	3,091	2,878	2,975	2,931	-6.3	3.4	-1.5	-5.2
Mining	23,025	23,366	24,365	23,969	-2.8	4.3	-1.6	4.1
Manufacturing	96,293	102,654	101,257	102,489	-0.7	-1.4	1.2	6.4
Construction	27,460	27,779	27,445	27,233	-2.2	-1.2	-0.8	-0.8
Other utility industries	16,864	16,384	17,194	16,969	0.6	4.9	-1.3	0.6
Services	259,133	263,717	264,505	266,110	-0.4	0.3	0.6	2.7
Transportation and storage	22,893	22,778	23,402	23,503	-3.2	2.7	0.4	2.7
Communications	20,802	21,833	21,984	21,941	0.5	0.7	-0.2	5.5
Wholesale trade	33,812	35,681	35,179	35,663	-0.6	-1.4	1.4	5.5
Retail trade	32,918	32,913	32,819	32,936	-1.4	-0.3	0.4	0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	85,386	85,940	86,277	86,903	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.8
Community, business and personal services	63,322	64,573	64,843	65,163	-0.2	0.4	0.5	2.9
Non-business sector	91,918	91,762	91,591	91,559	0.1	-0.2	-0.0	-0.4
Goods	912	899	892	886	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-2.9
Services	91,006	90,863	90,700	90,673	0.1	-0.2	-0.0	-0.4
Government services	33,426	33,007	32,924	32,887	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-1.6
Community and personal services	54,292	54,578	54,536	54,552	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.5
Other services	3,287	3,278	3,240	3,235	-0.2	-1.2	-0.1	-1.6
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	137,094	143,303	143,708	144,314	-0.9	0.3	0.4	5.3
Non-durable manufacturing	42,817	43,953	43,496	43,826	0.2	-1.0	0.8	2.4
Durable manufacturing	53,476	58,700	57,762	58,663	-1.3	-1.6	1.6	9.7

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Farm input price index

Second quarter 1995 (preliminary)

Prices of farm inputs increased 1.3% in the second quarter as the farm input price index rose to 122.3. In other words, farmers had to pay on average \$22.30 more in the second quarter 1995 than during 1986 (the base year of the index). Prices rose for almost all input groups; the exceptions were hired farm labour and inputs to animal production. The most significant increases were in the cost of interest and inputs to crop production. The year-to-year change in the total index was +3.6%.

Cost of borrowing up

The interest index was 6.4% higher in the second quarter, mainly due to a sizable jump in the non-mortgage group, which rose almost 9%. The main factor was a rise in the interest rate. The non-mortgage index was over 40% higher than a year ago, pushing the overall cost of borrowing up almost 30%.

Lower world fertilizer supply pushes prices up

Crop production inputs were on average 8.5% higher, mainly due to a 16% rise in fertilizer prices. According to press releases, Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Union closed a number of their fertilizer plants, reducing global supplies. Their trading partners, including China, have raised their demand for

fertilizer, which has translated into higher world prices. In the second quarter 1995, fertilizer was almost 25% more expensive and nitrogen over 32% more expensive than in the same quarter of 1994.

Prices in Western Canada grew faster than in the East

West of Ontario, prices were up 1.7%. East of Manitoba, the quarterly price increase was about half of that at 0.8%. The larger price increases in the West were entirely due to higher fertilizer prices, and occurred despite sizable decreases in western animal production prices. The cost of hired farm labour apparently decreased more in the East than in the West. However, the movement in farm wages is seasonal, and a year-to-year comparison is more appropriate. On an annual basis, farm wages in the western provinces rose while they were down in the East.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582 and 2050-2063

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Farm input price indexes* (62-004, \$24/\$80) will be available in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Client Services Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Farm input price indexes
(1986=100)

	Second quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	Second quarter 1994 to second quarter 1995	First quarter 1995 to second quarter 1995
	% change				
Canada					
Total farm input	118.0	120.7	122.3	3.6	1.3
Building and fencing	128.3	129.5	129.9	1.2	0.3
Machinery and motor vehicles	121.3	128.0	129.8	7.0	1.4
Crop production	109.9	113.9	123.6	12.5	8.5
Animal production	121.2	114.4	112.0	-7.6	-2.1
Supplies and services	122.1	124.3	125.2	2.5	0.7
Hired farm labour	133.7	137.9	133.5	-0.1	-3.2
Property taxes ¹	132.6	135.2	135.2	2.0	0.0
Interest	93.7	113.6	120.9	29.0	6.4
Farm rent ¹	110.2	111.2	111.2	0.9	0.0
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input	123.2	124.0	125.0	1.5	0.8
Building and fencing	134.2	135.0	136.3	1.6	1.0
Machinery and motor vehicles	127.0	133.0	135.3	6.5	1.7
Crop production	115.7	118.8	125.8	8.7	5.9
Animal production	120.5	111.9	111.4	-7.6	-0.4
Supplies and services	130.3	132.0	132.6	1.8	0.5
Hired farm labour	139.2	143.7	136.4	-2.0	-5.1
Property taxes ¹	145.8	148.8	148.8	2.1	0.0
interest	99.1	122.0	130.2	31.4	6.7
Farm rent ¹	145.0	146.9	146.9	1.3	0.0
Western Canada					
Total farm input	114.0	118.3	120.3	5.5	1.7
Building and fencing	121.7	123.4	122.7	0.8	-0.6
Machinery and motor vehicles	118.3	125.3	127.0	7.4	1.4
Crop production	107.3	111.9	123.0	14.6	9.9
Animal production	122.1	117.8	112.8	-7.6	-4.2
Supplies and services	113.9	116.5	117.8	3.4	1.1
Hired farm labour	127.0	130.5	130.4	2.7	-0.1
Property taxes ¹	129.1	131.6	131.6	1.9	0.0
Interest	90.4	108.4	115.1	27.3	6.2
Farm rent ¹	98.4	99.1	99.1	0.7	0.0

¹ This index is calculated on an annual basis only.

OTHER RELEASES

Gypsum products

June 1995

Manufacturers shipped 16 066 000 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in June 1995, down 26.8% from 21 963 000 square metres (revised) in June 1994 and down 27.0% from 22 011 000 square metres in May 1995.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of June 1995 totalled 114 028 000 square metres, down 7.4% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The June 1995 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, please contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder

June 1995

Production of process cheese in June totalled 7 281 613 kilograms, up 7.0% from May 1995 and down 7.8% from June 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of June 1995 totalled 37 481 743 kilograms, up from 36 132 609 kilograms (revised) the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The June 1995 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Telephone statistics, May 1995

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$9/\$90; United States: US\$11/US\$108; other countries: US\$13/US\$126).

Wholesale trade, April 1995

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$18/\$180; United States: US\$22/US\$216; other countries: US\$26/US\$252).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

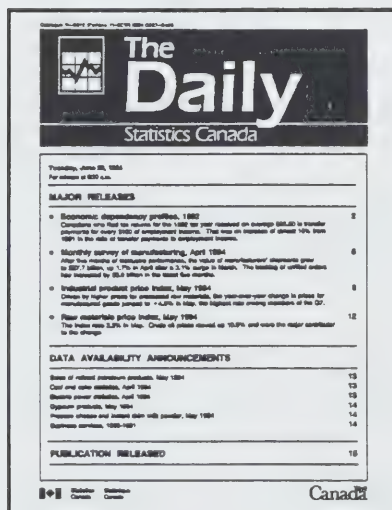
Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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RELEASE DATES: AUGUST 1995

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Neighbourhood income and demographics	1993
1	Government expenditures on culture	1993-94
2	Business conditions survey: Canadian manufacturing industries	July 1995
2	Crime and homicide statistics	1994
3	Building permits	June 1995
3	Help-wanted index	July 1995
4	Labour force survey	July 1995
4	Estimates of labour income	May 1995
8	Women in Canada	Compendium
8	Periodicals publishing	1993-94
9	New housing price index	June 1995
11	New motor vehicle sales	June 1995
14	Film producers	1993-94
15	Composite index	July 1995
16	Monthly survey of manufacturing	June 1995
16	Travel between Canada and other countries	June 1995
17	Canadian international trade	June 1995
17	Television viewing	1993-94
18	Canadian economic observer	August 1995
21	Farm cash receipts	Second quarter 1995
22	Consumer price index	July 1995
22	Retail trade	June 1995
23	Wholesale trade	June 1995
24	Field crop reporting series: July 31 crop production estimates	
24	Canada's international transactions in securities	June 1995
25	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Second quarter 1995
29	Industrial product price index	July 1995
29	Raw materials price index	July 1995
30	Employment, earnings and hours	June 1995
30	International travel account	Second quarter 1995
30	Unemployment insurance	June 1995
31	National economic and financial accounts	Second quarter 1995
31	Balance of international payments	Second quarter 1995
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	June 1995

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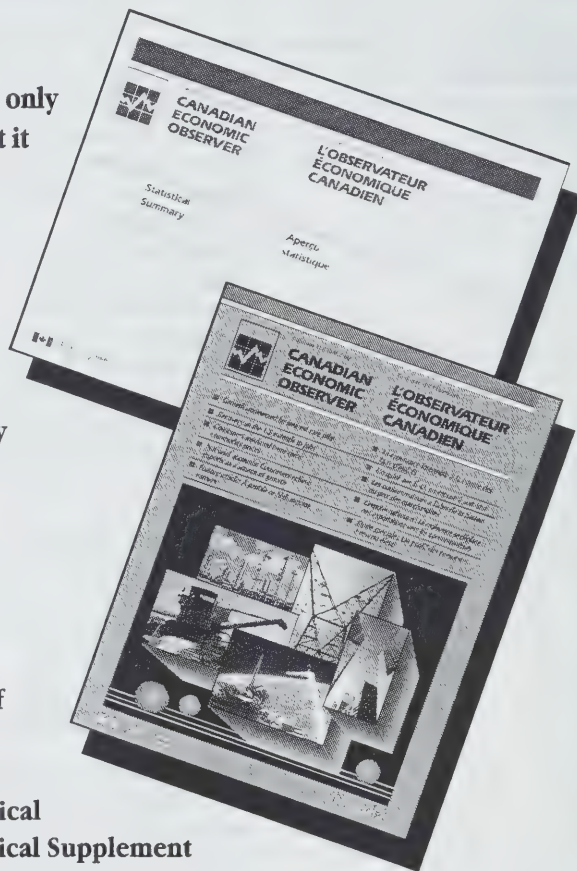
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 1, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Neighbourhood income and demographics, 1993** 3
The median income of Canada's 20 million taxfilers was \$18,000 in 1993, a 3.2% decline from 1992. Women reported just over \$55 for every \$100 of income reported by men, down slightly from the previous year.
- **Government expenditures on culture, 1993/94** 5
In 1993/94, total spending on culture by all three levels of government fell for the first time in at least nine years. In terms of real spending, however, culture has been losing ground to inflation for the past four years.

(continued on following page)



Neighbourhood income and demographics 1993

Today, Statistics Canada releases data on age and income for the nation at all levels of postal geography. Produced annually, these data are a unique source and are ideal for supporting market analyses and policy decisions.

These data are available by province and territory, as well as by areas as small as a letter carrier's route.

For example, the following data on median total income are for urban forward sortation areas with at least 500 taxfilers. Forward sortation areas are geographical areas identified by the first three characters of the postal code. In 1993, in the Toronto area, median total income ranged from \$35,300 in the M4T forward sortation area to \$12,100 in M5T. In Vancouver, V6J had the highest median total income at \$25,300, while V6A had the lowest at \$10,100. In Montréal, median total income ranged from \$10,300 in H3N to \$32,900 in H3Y.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Neighbourhood income and demographics

1993

The median income of Canada's 20 million taxfilers was \$18,000 in 1993, a 3.2% decline from 1992. Median total income is the figure at which half of those who reported income received more than that figure and half received less. When adjusted for inflation (1992 base year), the national median income fell from \$18,000 to \$17,700.

Median total income in census metropolitan areas

	1993
	\$
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario)	24,200
Oshawa	23,400
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec)	21,900
Victoria	21,200
Thunder Bay	21,000
Kitchener	20,800
London	20,800
Calgary	20,800
Hamilton	20,500
Toronto	20,300
Regina	20,200
Halifax	20,000
Edmonton	20,000
Windsor	19,800
Vancouver	19,600
Sudbury	19,500
Québec	18,800
St. Catharines-Niagara	18,400
Winnipeg	18,300
Canada	18,000
Saskatoon	18,000
Montréal	17,200
Saint John	16,900
St. John's	16,900
Sherbrooke	16,100
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	15,600
Trois-Rivières	15,100

Note to readers

Neighbourhood income and demographics data for 1993 were obtained from income tax returns filed in the spring of 1994.

Total income includes: employment income; investment income (dividend and interest income); transfer payments (pension benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, GST credit, child tax benefits, social assistance, guaranteed income supplement, spousal allowance, workers' compensation benefits, refundable provincial tax credits in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories); and, other income (net rental income, alimony, income from a limited partnership, RRSP income, and other taxable income not mentioned above).

The components of transfer payments can be found in The Daily of July 25, which released the Economic Dependency Profiles data for 1993.

A discussion of the employment income gap between men and women, adjusted for inflation, can be found in The Daily of July 13, which released the Labour Force Income Profiles data for 1993.

Median income fell for both men and women in 1993: men's median income dropped 2.4% to \$24,600, while women's dropped 3.5% to \$13,600.

Overall, women reported \$55.30 of income for every \$100 of income men reported. Put another way, the national median total income of women was 55.3% that of men, which was a slight drop from 56.0% in 1992.

The gap between men and women was smallest in Prince Edward Island, where women reported \$66.50 of income for every \$100 of income that men reported. It was largest in Nova Scotia, where women reported only \$51.30 of income for every \$100 reported by men.

Median income fell in all provinces and territories

Median total income fell in all provinces and territories in 1993. Taxfilers in the Yukon again had the highest median total income at \$22,900 (-5.8%), followed closely by the Northwest Territories at \$22,000 (-0.9%). The levels in both reflected a high median employment income, bolstered by northern living allowances.

Provinces and territories ranked by median total income 1993

	Men	Women	Total
	\$		
Yukon	27,900	18,500	22,900
Northwest Territories	28,600	16,500	22,000
Ontario	26,600	15,500	19,900
British Columbia	26,500	14,300	19,000
Alberta	26,400	13,900	18,900
Canada	24,600	13,600	18,000
Manitoba	21,800	13,100	16,300
Quebec	23,000	12,200	16,300
Prince Edward Island	19,700	13,100	15,900
Nova Scotia	22,800	11,700	15,800
Saskatchewan	21,100	12,500	15,700
New Brunswick	21,600	11,300	14,900
Newfoundland	18,700	10,500	13,700

A mine closure in the Yukon town of Faro cut its median total income from \$39,600 in 1992 to \$25,600 in 1993. The median total income of men in Faro plunged from \$49,100 to \$29,700 in just one year.

Taxfilers in the territories and in Ontario, British Columbia, and Alberta had higher median total incomes than the national level, which maintained positions they have consistently held over the past years. Among the provinces, Ontario had the highest median total income at \$19,900 (-3.9%). Ontario also had the highest median income for both men and women. Newfoundland had the nation's lowest median income at \$13,700 (-0.7%), as well as the lowest levels for men and women.

Investment income fell

Investment income made up \$5 for every \$100 in total income in 1993, down \$1 from the previous year. As a proportion of total income, it was highest in Ontario, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia at \$6 for every \$100; it was lowest in the Northwest Territories at \$1 for every \$100. Saskatchewan had the highest percentage of persons aged 65 and over in 1993 (14%); the Northwest Territories had the lowest (2%).

Composition of total income 1993

	Employ- ment income	Invest- ment income	Transfer pay- ments	Other in- come
	%			
Canada	72	5	19	4
Newfoundland	64	2	29	5
Prince Edward Island	64	4	29	4
Nova Scotia	68	4	24	4
New Brunswick	67	3	26	4
Quebec	71	5	21	3
Ontario	72	6	19	3
Manitoba	70	5	21	4
Saskatchewan	68	6	21	5
Alberta	76	5	15	4
British Columbia	72	6	18	4
Yukon	81	3	13	3
Northwest Territories	86	1	11	2

Employment income represented \$72 of every \$100 of total income, unchanged from the previous year. Transfer payments from governments and private pensions represented \$19 of every \$100, also unchanged.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

Government expenditures on culture

1993/94

In 1993/94, total spending on culture by all three levels of government fell for the first time in at least nine years. In terms of real spending, however, culture has been losing ground to inflation for the past four years.

The federal, provincial-territorial and municipal governments spent \$5.8 billion on culture in 1993/94, down about 1% from the previous year. The decline halted at least eight straight years of growth, during which such spending rose at an annual average rate of 5.2%.

Government expenditures on culture

	1988/89	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93 to 1993/94
	\$ millions			% change
Federal	2,746	2,879	2,828	-1.8
Provincial-territorial	1,560	1,970	1,934	-1.8
Municipal ¹	999	1,363	1,413	3.7
All levels of government ² (current dollars)	5,034	5,877	5,824	-0.9
All levels of government ² (constant 1986 dollars)	4,665	4,650	4,543	-2.3

¹ Municipal spending is on a calendar year basis; for example, 1993-94 represents the period from January 1 to December 31, 1993.

² These expenditures are net of inter-governmental transfers.

However, when inflation is taken into account, government spending on culture has actually fallen since 1989/90. In real terms (1986 base year), governments spent \$4.5 billion in 1993/94, down 2.3% from the previous year and 5.2% less than the peak of \$4.8 billion in 1989/90.

Municipalities were the only governments to increase cultural spending (before adjustment for inflation) in 1993/94, allocating \$1.4 billion (+3.7% from 1992/93). The federal government led the way in cultural spending at \$2.8 billion (-1.8%), followed by provincial and territorial governments at \$1.9 billion (-1.8%).

Note to readers

The surveys of federal and provincial-territorial government expenditures on culture represent a census of all federal and provincial-territorial cultural departments and agencies. An annual survey of 27 federal and 180 provincial-territorial cultural departments and agencies yielded data based on a financial year from April 1, 1993, to March 31, 1994. A sample of municipalities was used to estimate the spending of all municipalities. The municipal data are based on a financial year between January 1 and December 31.

The Culture Statistics Program published the municipal data for the first time for the 1984 survey year.

There are three main categories of spending on culture: operating expenditures, capital expenditures, and grants and contributions. Operating expenditures include costs incurred in running cultural departments and agencies. Capital expenditures are those associated with the construction and acquisition of buildings, machinery, equipment and land. Grants and contributions represent financial assistance to artists and organizations in the cultural sector for operating and capital projects. Government cultural spending is primarily financed through government appropriations, but also through other sources such as advertising revenues (for example, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation).

Federal spending down for third straight year

Federal spending on culture hit its peak in 1990/91 at \$2.9 billion. However, over the next three years it declined each year, dropping 1.8% in 1993/94 from the previous year.

For example, spending in 1993/94 on broadcasting, the largest cultural industry (53% of the total federal cultural budget) was flat. Expenditures on other cultural industries—including film and video, book and periodical publishing, and sound recording—were down 9%.

At the same time, federal grants and contributions to artists and cultural institutions and organizations dropped more than 7%, the first decline in nine years. It occurred largely because of a reduction in financial aid to museums and the film and video industry.

Federal cultural spending fell in six provinces in 1993/94. The largest declines occurred in Manitoba (-8%) and Quebec (-3%). Outlays increased most in Newfoundland (+13%) and the Northwest Territories (+11%). On a per capita basis, federal cultural spending was highest in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

First drop in nine years in provincial-territorial outlays

The 1.8% drop in provincial-territorial cultural spending in 1993/94 ended eight straight years of increases. The provinces and territories cut funds to most cultural fields. However, they increased spending by more than 3% to libraries, which accounted for two-fifths of their total cultural budget.

Saskatchewan reported the largest drop in spending (-9%), followed by Ontario (-7%), Alberta (-6%), Manitoba (-5%) and Quebec (-4%). All other provinces and territories recorded increases.

Heritage activities, performing arts, and film and video were hardest hit in the provinces that cut spending; libraries and heritage activities benefited most where spending increased.

On a per capita basis, spending exceeded the national average of \$67 in the Yukon (\$266), the Northwest Territories (\$200), Prince Edward Island (\$99), Quebec (\$86), British Columbia (\$78) and Manitoba (\$71). Spending was below the national average in the rest, with a low of \$45 per capita in New Brunswick.

Per capita government expenditures on culture¹ 1993/94

	Federal	Provincial-territorial	Municipal
	\$		
Newfoundland	99	48	22
Prince Edward Island	132	99	11
Nova Scotia	94	63	35
New Brunswick	85	45	24
Quebec	116	86	43
Ontario	105	55	54
Manitoba	71	71	38
Saskatchewan	49	53	51
Alberta	59	60	41
British Columbia	43	78	70
Yukon	476	266	12
Northwest Territories	630	200	26

¹ Total government spending on a per capita basis is not provided because information on transfers among the three levels of government is not available.

Municipal spending continued to grow

The growth in municipal spending in 1993 followed the upward trend of the previous eight years. It was largely the result of increased funding for libraries, which have averaged about three-quarters of the total municipal cultural budget since 1984. In 1993, municipal cultural spending grew in all provinces and territories except Ontario and the Yukon.

On a per capita basis, municipal expenditures were greater than the national average (\$49) in British Columbia (\$70), Ontario (\$54) and Saskatchewan (\$51).

Government expenditures on culture (87-206) has been discontinued. Selected tables from the Government Expenditures on Culture Surveys are available (\$50). A summary of the data will also appear in a new publication, *Canada's culture, heritage and identity: A statistical perspective* (87-211), which will be released this fall.

Data from these surveys are also available by province and territory. Custom tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information on this release, or to order tables, contact Pina La Novara (613-951-1573, fax: 613-951-9040), Culture Statistics Program, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

Every month for five years, Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 20) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Participants in this survey forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports. They also forecast the monthly change in gross domestic product at constant prices.

An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecast in the March 1993 issue of *Canadian economic observer* showed it to be superior to the mean naive forecasts, and suggested that the quality of the forecasts improved over time.

- The mean forecast for July's consumer price index is a year-over-year change of +2.5%. Opinions range from a minimum change of +2.0% to a maximum of +3.0%. The mean forecast for June (+2.7%) matched the outcome.
- The forecasters estimate July's unemployment rate to be 9.6%. Their estimates range from a minimum of 9.5% to a maximum of 9.8%. In June, the mean forecast (9.6%) matched the outcome.
- The mean forecast of exports in June is \$20.3 billion, down from \$20.4 billion for May. Opinions range from a minimum of \$19.8 billion to a maximum of \$21.2 billion. The mean forecast of imports in June is \$19.1 billion. Forecasts range from a minimum of \$18.2 billion to a maximum of \$20.0 billion. It is an increase of \$0.4 billion from the previous month's forecast, which underestimated the outcome of \$19.3 billion.
- The mean forecast for real GDP in June is a 0.1% increase. Opinions range widely from a minimum change of -0.2% to a maximum of +0.4%. The May forecast, which predicted no change, underestimated the actual outcome of +0.3%.

The next release will be on September 1.

For a set of tables, or for further information on this release, contact Fred Wong (613-951-2994) or Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Asphalt roofing

June 1995

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 823 845 metric bundles in June, a 35.6% drop from 4 384 703 metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

For January to June 1995, shipments amounted to 18 282 962 metric bundles, a 0.7% decrease from 18 411 336 metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The June 1995 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Rigid insulating board

June 1995

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 825 000 square metres (12.7 millimetre basis) in June, a 24.2% drop from 3 729 000 square metres in June 1994.

For January to June 1995, shipments totalled 16 077 000 square metres, an 11.6% decrease from 18 183 000 square metres during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The June 1995 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Energy consumption 1994

Estimates of energy consumption in 1994 by the major energy-consuming mining and manufacturing industries are now available. These estimates identify the various energy forms consumed by these industries

at a national level, in natural units (quantities) and in heat content.

For further information on this release, or to order a custom tabulation, contact Serge Grenier (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

The Daily Statistics Canada	
Tuesday, June 28, 1994 For release at 10:00 a.m.	
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1	Economic dependency profiles, 1992 Countries with the highest and lowest dependency on foreign aid are identified. Countries with the highest and lowest dependency on foreign aid are identified. This was an extension of almost 10% from 1991 to the rate of 10% for the first time.
2	Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994 After five months of consecutive declines, the value of manufacturing shipments grew to \$27.7 billion, up 1.7% in April over a 1.7% change in March. The leading and related sectors have increased by \$4.4 billion in the latest five months.
3	Industrial production index, May 1994 Driven by higher prices for processed materials, the year-over-year change in prices for industrial goods posted to +0.5% in May, the highest rate among countries of the G7.
4	Major commodity price index, May 1994 The index rose 0.4% in May. Crude oil prices rose up 10.2% and were the major contributor to the change.
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS	
5	State of national accounts, May 1994
6	Cost and price index, April 1994
7	Monthly price index, April 1994
8	Consumer price index, May 1994
9	Household and business price index, May 1994
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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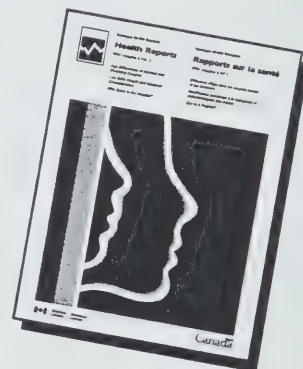
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 2, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Quarterly business conditions survey, manufacturing industries, July 1995** 2
Compared with three months earlier, manufacturers were somewhat less pessimistic in July about production prospects. But they were also much more concerned about unfilled orders.
- **Crime statistics, 1994** 5
The crime rate in Canada dropped 5% in 1994, the third straight annual decrease. All major categories of violent and property crimes contributed to this drop. The decline was felt in most regions and in most major cities. Overall, the youth crime rate also dropped for a third straight year.
- **Homicide statistics, 1994** 9
The homicide rate decreased in 1994 for a third straight year, reaching a 25-year low. Despite annual fluctuations, the rate has been gradually decreasing over the last 20 years after increasing sharply during the 1960s and early 1970s.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly business conditions survey, manufacturing industries

July 1995

Manufacturers were somewhat less pessimistic about production prospects in the July 1995 survey than they were three months earlier. Although their concern about the level of inventories was still high, it did not increase from April 1995. However, there was a big jump in the level of concern about the backlog of unfilled orders, and prospects for increased employment remained dim.

After a disappointing first half—by May, manufacturing GDP was 1.1% lower than its most recent peak in January—there were some indications that the balance of the year may hold more promise.

An overall decrease in interest rates, a housing market showing signs of a turnaround, and a modest increase in retail trade may bode well for many manufacturing sectors.

However, uncertainty remains about the extent to which the U.S. economy will continue to drive Canada's export-led recovery of last year. Despite an encouraging decline in U.S. interest rates and mounting evidence that the U.S. economy may have achieved a soft landing, the possibility that sluggish growth in the United States might continue into the third quarter of this year has not been dispelled.

Manufacturers somewhat less negative about production prospects

The balance of manufacturers' opinions about production prospects over the next three months was up 5 points from -11 in April 1995 to -6 in July. Although the balance was still negative, this was the first improvement in manufacturers' production expectations since July 1994.

Corresponding data on manufacturing output (as measured by GDP) increased 1.2% in May after three consecutive decreases (-0.3% in February, -0.7% in March and -1.4% in April).

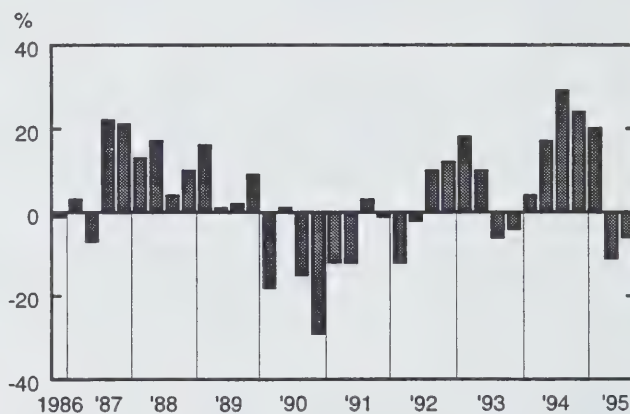
(The -6 balance of opinion in July was arrived at by subtracting the pessimistic 28% of manufacturers that expected production to be "lower" over the next three months from the optimistic 22% that expected production to be "higher".)

Note to readers

The Business Conditions Survey is conducted in January, April, July and October. Most responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers and are weighted by a manufacturer's shipments or employment. Consequently, larger manufacturers have a correspondingly larger impact on the results than smaller manufacturers.

Except for the data on production difficulties, data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Balance of opinion on expected volume of production Next three months vs last three months



No change in the concern about inventories

Though high, the level of concern about inventories was unchanged from April's -15 balance. This followed increases of from 5 to 6 points in the level of concern in the January and April 1995 surveys.

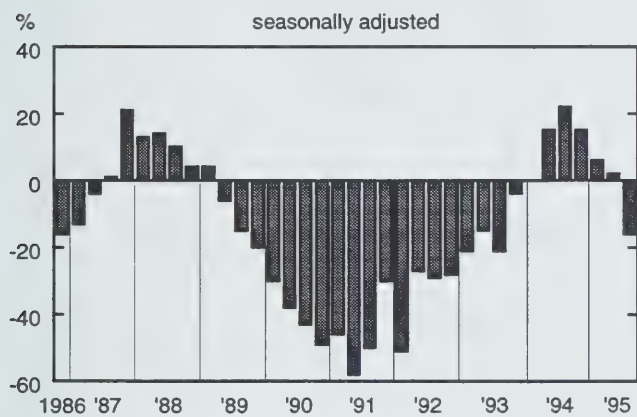
The Business Conditions Survey's picture of the inventory situation is supported by corresponding data from the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing. Inventories were rising rapidly during February, March and April while shipments were declining. In May 1995, the inventories-to-shipments ratio improved as inventories continued to increase, but at a slower rate, while shipments increased for the first time in four months.

Greater concern about backlog of unfilled orders

The balance of manufacturers' opinions about the backlog of unfilled orders dropped 18 points to -16, the fourth decrease in a row.

The corresponding Monthly Survey of Manufacturing data showed a decrease in May 1995, following diminishing increases in March and April.

Balance of opinion on backlog of unfilled orders



Prospects remained dim for growth in manufacturing employment

Employment prospects decreased 4 points to a balance of -5, the third quarterly decrease in a row. Before these decreases, employment prospects improved for five consecutive quarters.

Less concern about shortages of raw materials and working capital

Concern about shortages of raw materials as a production difficulty was down 2 percentage points, from close to a record level in April to 5% in the July survey.

Three percent of the manufacturers were having difficulties with a shortage of working capital, down from 5% in the April survey.

A shortage of skilled labour remained a production difficulty for 4% of manufacturers for the fifth quarter in a row.

About 80 manufacturers wrote that a shortage of orders was a production difficulty in both the April and July surveys. This was double the level in the October 1994 survey.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2843-2845.

For further information on this release, contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Business conditions survey, manufacturing industries

	July 1994	October 1994	January 1995	April 1995	July 1995
seasonally adjusted					
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
about the same	47	48	42	61	50
higher	41	38	39	14	22
lower	12	14	19	25	28
Balance	29	24	20	-11	-6
Orders received are:					
about the same	56	57	61	63	53
rising	38	38	30	20	19
declining	6	5	9	17	28
Balance	32	33	21	3	-9
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
about normal	64	65	56	72	52
higher than normal	29	25	25	15	16
lower than normal	7	10	19	13	32
Balance	22	15	6	2	-16
Finished-product inventory on hand is:					
about right	83	84	80	73	77
too low	7	6	5	6	4
too high ¹	10	10	15	21	19
Balance	-3	-4	-10	-15	-15
Employment during the next three months will:					
change little	68	74	75	71	69
increase	17	16	14	14	13
decrease	15	10	11	15	18
Balance	2	6	3	-1	-5
unadjusted					
Sources of production difficulties					
Working capital shortage	3	3	2	5	3
Skilled labour shortage	4	4	4	4	4
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	6	6	6	7	5
Other difficulties	2	2	3	2	3
No difficulties	84	84	84	83	85

¹ No evident seasonality.

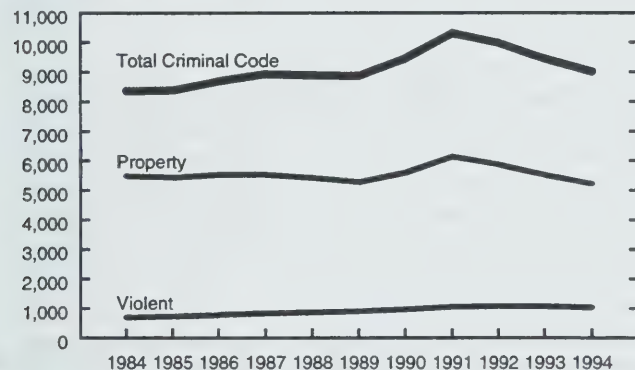
Crime statistics

1994

The crime rate in Canada dropped 5% in 1994, the third straight annual decrease. All major categories of violent and property crimes contributed to this drop. The decline was felt in most regions and in most major cities. Overall, the youth crime rate also dropped for a third straight year.

Crime rates

rate per 100,000 population



In total, police reported 2.92 million Criminal Code and other federal statute incidents. Over half were property-related, while just over 1 in 10 were violent. The remainder included offences such as mischief, impaired driving, drug offences, arson and prostitution.

Violent crime dropped for second year in a row

Canadians regard fluctuations in the violent crime rate as an important barometer of public safety. The violent crime rate dropped 3% in 1994, the largest drop since data collection began in 1962. This decline and the slight decline in 1993 followed 15 years of annual increases in the violent crime rate.

Minor assaults accounted for 6 in 10 violent crimes. Such assaults decreased slightly in 1994, while all other more serious violent crimes showed larger decreases. The homicide rate dropped 6% in 1994. The 596 reported homicides resulted in a rate of 2.04 homicides per 100,000 population—the lowest in 25 years. The rates dropped for attempted murder (-8%), serious

Note to readers

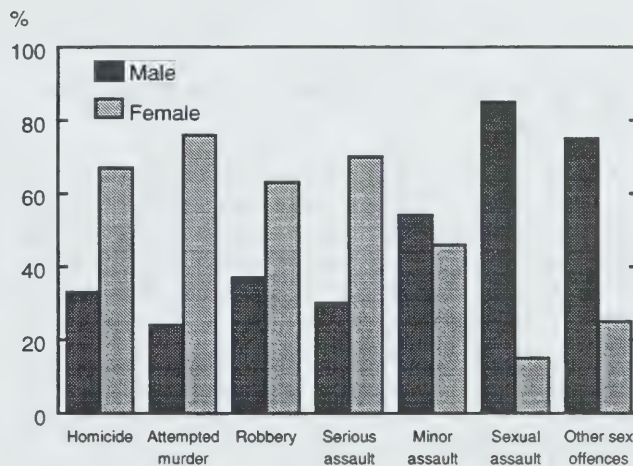
In this text, the term crime rate refers to total police-reported Criminal Code incidents, excluding traffic. Also, for incidents involving multiple offences, only the most serious offence in the incident is counted.

The figures in the tables reflect actual incidents, while the figures in the text refer to the actual number of persons charged.

assault (-4%), sexual assault (-10%), other sexual offences (-10%), robbery (-5%), and abduction (-7%).

Based on a one-third sample of criminal incidents, it was found that: 4 in 10 violent incidents involved a weapon (8% involved firearms and 10% knives); 7 in 10 victims of violent crime knew their assailant; and, men and women were at equal risk of being victims of violent crime. Women were much more likely to be victims of sexual offences and somewhat more likely to be victims of minor assault. Men were much more likely to be victims of homicide, attempted murder, serious assault and robbery.

Victims of violent crime by sex, 1994



Third straight decline in property crimes

The property crime rate dropped 6% in 1994, the third consecutive decline. The rate of minor thefts (under \$1,000), which account for almost half of property crime, dropped 7%. The rate of thefts over \$1,000 declined slightly. Breaking and entering, considered the most serious property crime, dropped 6%.

In recent years, motor vehicle theft has been the only property crime on the rise, showing a 61% increase in the rate from 1988 to 1993. Although the national motor vehicle theft rate levelled off in 1994 (+1%), different patterns were evident across the country. Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario reported large increases, whereas Alberta, Newfoundland and Quebec reported large decreases. Youths aged 12 to 17 accounted for almost half the persons accused of this crime.

Third straight drop in youth crime

Youths aged 12 to 17 made up 22% of all persons charged with crimes in 1994. The crime rate for youths declined 6%, the third straight annual decline. The youth property crime rate dropped 9%, while the youth violent crime rate dropped less than 1%. From 1986 to 1993, youth violent crime had been increasing at an average annual rate of 12%.

Most youth crimes (58%) are property crimes, compared with 38% for adults. Although violent crime accounted for a smaller proportion of youths charged (18%) than adults charged (30%), youth violent crime has been increasing at a faster pace than adult violent crime. Since 1986, the youth violent crime rate has increased 124%, compared with a 40% rise for adults.

Impaired driving and prostitution down, cannabis incidents up

The rate of persons charged with impaired driving dropped 6% in 1994, the eleventh straight annual decline. While this downward trend may reflect the success of campaigns against drinking and drunk driving, these numbers are also directly affected by levels of police enforcement.

The rate of prostitution incidents dropped 35% in 1994. However, this may be more attributable to changes in police enforcement practices than to an actual drop in incidents of this crime.

The rate of drug incidents was up 5% in 1994, largely due to an 11% increase in cannabis incidents.

All other drug incidents saw a rate decrease, including a 3% drop in cocaine incidents. The rate of cocaine incidents had tripled between 1984 and 1993.

Lower crime rates in the East

The historical pattern of lower crime rates in the East than in the West continued in 1994. All provinces and territories followed the national trend of a decline in the crime rate in 1994—except for Manitoba, where the rate remained unchanged. Substantial decreases were experienced in Alberta (-12%) and Prince Edward Island (-13%).

Crime dropped in most major cities

Most major cities reported a drop in their overall crime rates in 1994. Both Edmonton (-19%) and Calgary (-14%) reported large decreases for the third straight year. Since 1991, the crime rate has dropped 40% in Edmonton and 30% in Calgary. This decline can be attributed to a number of factors, including a commitment to community-based policing initiatives in these two cities.

Canada's two largest cities also reported lower crime rates in 1994: both Toronto and Montréal were down 7%. In Toronto, decreases were reported in both the violent crime rate (-6%) and the property crime rate (-9%). Montréal's violent crime rate remained unchanged, while the property crime rate decreased 9%. The Montréal metropolitan area reported 30 fewer homicides in 1994 than in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2200.

"Canadian crime statistics, 1994" appears in the vol. 15, no. 12 *Juristat* (85-002, \$10/\$90), which is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on these data, as well as data on the new offence of criminal harassment (stalking), contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada: 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. □

Police-reported incidents, by most serious offence

	1994		1993 to 1994	Youths aged 12 to 17
	number	rate ¹	% change in rate	as a % of total persons charged
Violent crime	303,398	1,037.3	-3.2	15
Homicide	596	2.0	-6.4	11
Attempted murder	918	3.1	-7.7	15
Assaults	236,364	808.1	-1.9	13
Sexual assaults	31,690	108.3	-9.8	15
Other sexual offences	3,812	13.0	-9.6	16
Abduction	1,130	3.9	-7.1	6
Robbery	28,888	98.8	-4.6	31
Property crime	1,524,931	5,213.8	-5.6	30
Break and enter	387,877	1,326.2	-5.6	40
Motor vehicle theft	159,663	545.9	0.8	45
Theft over \$1,000	116,295	397.6	-2.3	20
Theft \$1,000 and under	727,364	2,486.9	-7.0	31
Having stolen goods	30,522	104.4	-2.0	30
Fraud	103,210	352.9	-9.7	7
Other Criminal Code crimes	804,501	2,750.6	-3.7	18
Mischief	396,596	1,356.0	-5.6	30
Prostitution	5,588	19.1	-35.1	3
Arson	13,565	46.4	7.6	39
Offensive weapons	18,919	64.7	0.7	23
Other	369,833	1,264.5	-1.4	15
Total Criminal Code excluding traffic crimes	2,632,830	9,001.7	-4.8	22
Impaired driving	106,979	365.8	-10.0	..
Other Criminal Code traffic crimes	78,662	268.9	-3.0	..
Drugs	60,594	207.2	5.5	11
Other federal statutes	40,492	138.4	-17.0	22
Total federal statutes	2,919,557	9,982.0	-4.9	..

¹ Rates are calculated based on 100,000 population.

.. Figures not available.

Crime rates for selected cities

	Violent crime		Property crime		Total Criminal Code	
	1994	1993 to 1994	1994	1993 to 1994	1994	1993 to 1994
	rate	% change in rate	rate	% change in rate	rate	% change in rate
Halifax	1,762	2.0	7,761	-13.0	13,739	-9.3
Montréal	1,359	-0.1	6,703	-9.4	10,278	-7.4
Ottawa	1,524	-14.8	9,859	-2.0	16,019	-4.5
Toronto	1,252	-6.4	5,515	-8.5	9,579	-7.0
Winnipeg	1,371	1.8	7,877	3.7	12,254	0.7
Regina	1,091	-1.1	9,333	3.3	13,643	0.2
Calgary	858	3.1	6,271	-14.7	8,871	-13.7
Edmonton	1,097	-20.7	6,618	-17.8	10,223	-19.0
Vancouver	1,636	-4.8	13,440	4.5	19,260	1.4

Note: Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

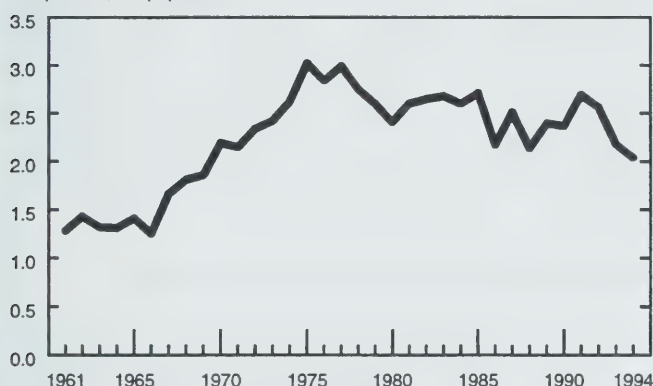
Homicide statistics

1994

The homicide rate decreased in 1994 for a third straight year, reaching a 25-year low. Despite annual fluctuations, the rate has been gradually decreasing over the last 20 years after increasing sharply during the 1960s and early 1970s. The 1994 rate of 2.04 homicides per 100,000 population was 6% lower than in 1993, and 32% lower than the peak in 1975.

Homicide rates

rate per 100,000 population*



* As of 1971, population estimates were adjusted to reflect new methods of calculation.

There were 596 homicides reported in 1994, 34 fewer than in 1993. This decrease was due primarily to a large decline in the Montréal metropolitan area (30 fewer homicides than in 1993). As a result, the province of Quebec reported its lowest homicide rate since 1968. Among the other provinces, only New Brunswick and Alberta reported an increase in their 1994 rate. Alberta's rate was still below average for that province; its 1993 rate was unusually low.

Historically, homicide rates have generally increased from east to west. This trend continued in 1994, with British Columbia recording the highest provincial rate for a third consecutive year, and Newfoundland the lowest for a second consecutive year.

Homicide by province and territory

	1994		1993	
	homicides	rate ¹	homicides	rate ^{1,r}
Canada	596	2.04	630	2.18
Newfoundland	4	0.69	7	1.20
Prince Edward Island	1	0.74	2	1.50
Nova Scotia	19	2.03	19	2.04
New Brunswick	15	1.98	11	1.46
Quebec	126	1.73	159	2.20
Ontario	192	1.76	193	1.78
Manitoba	29	2.56	31	2.75
Saskatchewan	24	2.36	30	2.96
Alberta	66	2.43	49	1.82
British Columbia	113	3.08	122	3.41
Yukon	3	9.97	0	0.00
Northwest Territories	4	6.22	7	11.04

¹ Rates are calculated per 100,000 population using updated post-censal estimates.

^r Revised figures.

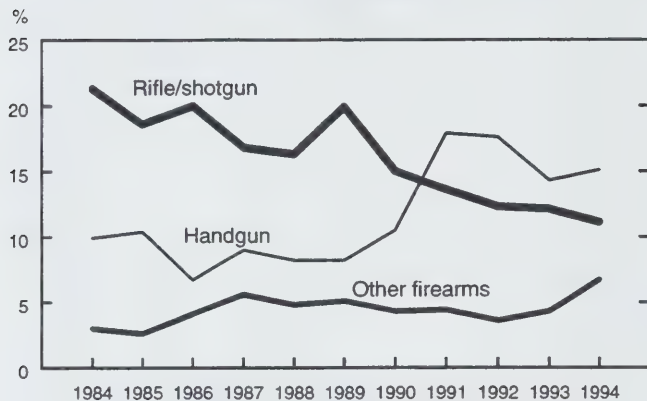
Crime, particularly homicide, is often considered to be an urban phenomenon. In 1994, 63% of all homicides occurred in one of Canada's 25 census metropolitan areas (CMAs). In the same year, these 25 CMAs comprised 61% of the population, meaning that major urban areas were only slightly over-represented in terms of homicide occurrences, consistent with previous years.

Among the nine CMAs with populations of 500,000 and over, Vancouver, Edmonton and Winnipeg reported the highest rates. Both Vancouver and Edmonton had fewer homicides in 1994 than in 1993. Québec and Ottawa-Hull reported the lowest rates.

Shootings again accounted for one-third of all homicides

Over the past 15 years, shootings have consistently accounted for about one-third of all homicides with a known cause of death. This trend continued in 1994: 90 homicides were committed with a handgun, 66 with a rifle or shotgun, 26 with a sawed-off rifle or sawed-off shotgun, and 14 with a fully automatic firearm.

Firearm homicides as a percentage of all homicides



Handguns accounted for 15% of all homicides, up slightly from 1993 but down from 18% in both 1991 and 1992. Other common methods included stabbing (26%), beating (18%), strangulation or suffocation (14%), fire or burns (3%), and poisoning (2%).

Causes of death in homicides 1994

	Percentage of all homicides
Shootings	32.9
Handguns	15.1
Rifles/shotguns	11.1
Sawed-off rifles/shotguns	4.4
Fully automatic firearms	2.3
Stabbings	25.8
Beatings	17.8
Strangulation/suffocation	13.9
Fire/burns	2.9
Poisoning	1.8
Other	3.9
Unknown	1.0
Total	100.0

Almost 9 in 10 victims knew their killers

In 1994, 80% of homicide incidents were solved by police, consistent with previous years. For those incidents where an accused was identified, 18% of the victims were killed by a spouse or ex-spouse, 10% by

a parent, 12% by another family member, 46% by an acquaintance, and 13% by a stranger (1% unknown).

The proportion of homicides committed by strangers has remained relatively stable over the past 10 years, ranging from 12% to 18%. The number of spousal homicides in 1994 (85) was fewer than in both 1993 (87) and 1992 (105). Spousal homicides continued to account for about 1 in 6 solved homicides.

Infants at greatest risk

The age of greatest risk of being a victim of homicide in 1994 was the first year of life. Of the 27 victims under one year of age, 11 were killed by their father, 9 by their mother, 3 by another family member, and 1 by an acquaintance of the family (the accused was unknown for the other 3 victims).

During the last 10 years, an average of 20 children under the age of one have been killed each year. Although children under one year of age were also at greatest risk in 1993, this pattern does not hold true for all years.

Homicides committed by youths increased

In 1994, 57 youths aged 12 to 17 were accused of committing homicide, compared with 35 in 1993 and 58 in 1992. Youths represented 11% of all accused persons in 1994, the largest proportion in 10 years. Youths accounted for an average of 8% of all homicide suspects during the last 10 years.

One in ten homicides drug-related

According to police, there was evidence of drug trafficking or the settling of drug-related accounts in 1 in 10 homicides in 1994, consistent with previous years.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2198-2199.

"Homicide in Canada, 1994" appears in the vol. 15, no. 11 *Juristat* (85-002, \$10/\$90), which is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada: 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. □

Homicide by census metropolitan area (500,000+ population)

	1994			1993		
	population (¹ 000)	homicides	homicide rate ¹	population (¹ 000)	homicides	homicide rate ^{1, r}
Toronto	4,281.9	85	1.99	4,189.3	71	1.69
Montréal	3,322.4	75	2.26	3,275.6	105	3.21
Vancouver	1,774.7	48	2.70	1,737.5	63	3.63
Ottawa-Hull	1,010.3	17	1.68	996.5	16	1.61
Ontario	759.5	12	1.58	751.7	12	1.60
Quebec	250.8	5	1.99	244.8	4	1.63
Edmonton	888.5	24	2.70	881.0	27	3.06
Calgary	814.5	18	2.21	800.7	10	1.25
Québec	683.8	11	1.61	682.9	13	1.90
Winnipeg	680.5	18	2.65	674.3	17	2.52
Hamilton	636.9	13	2.04	632.6	8	1.26
Total	14,093.5	309	2.19	13,870.4	330	2.38

¹ Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

^r Revised figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Non-residential building construction price indexes

Second quarter 1995

Reflecting a generally weak construction market, the non-residential building construction price index for the second quarter of 1995 moved up only slightly to 128.2, a 0.3% increase over the first quarter of 1995 and a 3.1% increase over the second quarter of 1994.

Vancouver registered the highest change from the first quarter of 1995 (+0.5%), followed closely by Halifax, Ottawa and Edmonton (all +0.4%), and then by Montréal and Toronto (both +0.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042-2043.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Cement

June 1995

Manufacturers shipped 1 217 376 tonnes of cement in June, down 1.1% from 1 230 464 tonnes (revised) in June 1994, but up 15.7% from 1 051 912 tonnes in May 1995.

For January to June 1995, shipments totalled 4 507 194 tonnes, up 8.7% from 4 146 469 tonnes (revised) during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The June 1995 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Juristat: Homicide in Canada, 1994. Vol. 15, no. 11
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$10/\$90; United States: US\$12/US\$108;
other countries: US\$14/US\$126).

Juristat: Canadian crime statistics, 1994. Vol. 15,
no. 12
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: \$10/\$90; United States: US\$12/US\$108;
other countries: US\$14/US\$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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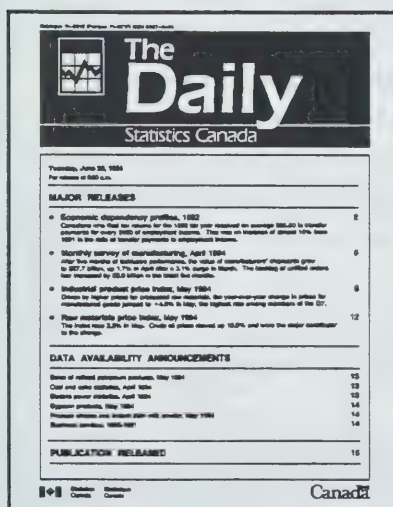
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Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca.
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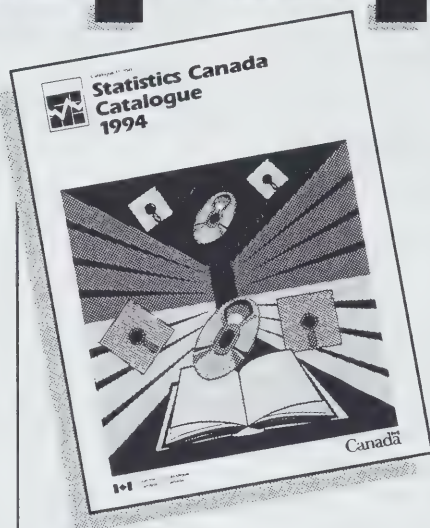
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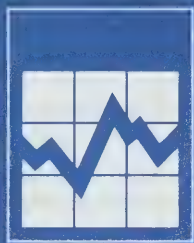
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 3, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, July 1995** 2
The index, which is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 metropolitan area newspapers, declined slightly in July to 97. The index has decreased 5% since March 1995.
- **Building permits, second quarter 1995 and June 1995** 4
The value of residential building permits issued by municipalities in the second quarter of 1995 plunged to its lowest level in four years despite substantial declines in mortgage rates since the beginning of the year.

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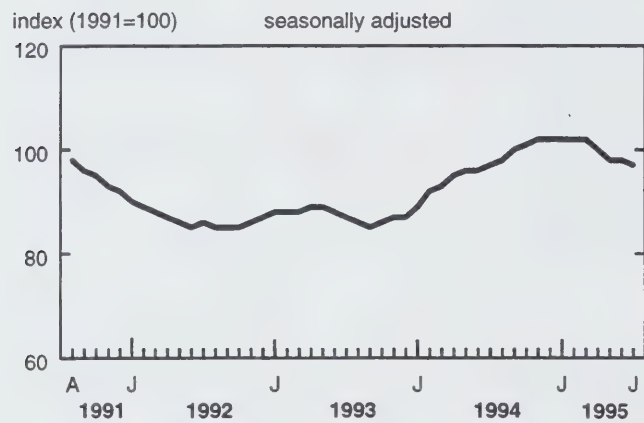
MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted index

July 1995

In July, the help-wanted index declined 1% to 97 (1991=100). After following an upward trend throughout 1994, the index was stable at 102 between December 1994 and March 1995. Since March, it has decreased 5%.

Help-wanted index declined slightly to 97 in July



Note to readers

The help-wanted index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. For these labour markets, the index reflects changes in the demand for labour. However, since not all jobs are filled through help-wanted ads, the index represents only a part of all hiring.

The help-wanted indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to aid month-to-month comparisons.

The help-wanted index is an indicator of the intent of employers to hire new workers. According to the index, plans to hire slowed in the second quarter of 1995. This weakness in the labour market can be explained by the recent economic slowdown, and is reflected in such indicators as the composite index, which dropped 0.6% between April and June.

In July, the index increased 3% in the Atlantic provinces. This increase was more than offset by declines in British Columbia (-3%) and Quebec (-2%). In Ontario and the Prairie provinces, the index remained unchanged.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-10).

Help-wanted indexes for the surveyed metropolitan areas are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted index
(1991=100)

	July 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995	June 1995 to July 1995
	seasonally adjusted					
					% change	
Canada	97	98	98	97	0	-1
Atlantic provinces	97	100	96	99	2	3
Quebec	99	105	105	103	4	-2
Ontario	98	105	105	105	7	0
Prairie provinces	95	89	89	89	-6	0
British Columbia	83	79	78	76	-8	-3

Building permits

Second quarter 1995 and June 1995

The value of residential building permits issued by municipalities in the second quarter of 1995 plunged to its lowest level in four years despite substantial declines in mortgage rates since the beginning of the year.

From April to June, municipalities issued \$3.3 billion in permits for new housing, down 7.2% from the first quarter of 1995. It was the fourth consecutive quarterly decrease in the residential sector, and the lowest level since the first quarter of 1991.

The outlook for new housing construction remains bleak during the second half of 1995. Improved affordability in housing and decreased mortgage costs have so far not been enough to dispel consumer pessimism over the state of the economy.

On the other hand, industrial construction intentions have somewhat offset the grim state of the housing sector. So far this year, permits for new industrial projects have increased a sizzling 48.3%—the strongest gain of any sector.

On a monthly basis, both residential and non-residential construction contributed to an overall decline in the value of permits in June (-8.7% to \$2.0 billion). Housing construction intentions fell 4.6% to \$1.1 billion, the fifth decline this year. After a sharp increase in May, non-residential construction dropped 12.9% to \$0.9 billion in June.

No relief in sight for new housing

Municipalities issued \$6.9 billion in residential building permits during the first six months of 1995, down 21.4% compared with the same period last year. The slump in housing was reflected almost equally in the single (-22.5%) and multi-family (-18.6%) dwelling construction intentions.

According to Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, housing starts for the second quarter of 1995 plummeted to their lowest level in almost 13 years. Consumers remain gloomy about the economy, according to a recent survey by the Gallup Institute, and the improved affordability of housing has not been enough to persuade them to buy.

The drop in residential permits suggests further cuts in construction employment over the next few months. Since the beginning of 1995, according to the Labour Force Survey, 37,000 construction jobs (excluding engineering and machinery and equipment installation) have been lost.

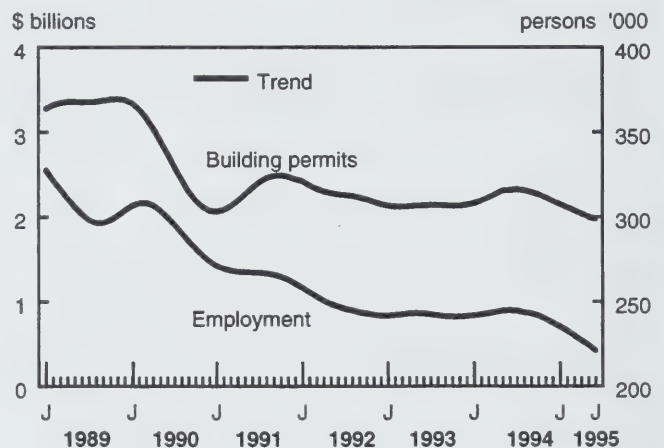
Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The monthly Building and Demolitions Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It is an early indicator of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

In this release, the value of planned construction activities excludes engineering projects (for example, waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land. The number of units authorized refers to the number of dwellings on which municipalities have permitted construction to start. The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

Construction¹ employment—a bleak short-term outlook



¹Labour Force Survey, excluding engineering projects and machinery and equipment installation.

During the second quarter, the value of residential building permits dropped in every province and territory except Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. Quebec posted one of the worst quarterly performances (-15.8%), issuing \$0.6 billion in residential permits—its lowest level in almost 10 years.

Non-residential construction set to surpass 1994

Non-residential construction intentions decreased a marginal 1.8% in the second quarter after posting an exceptional first quarter, when they totalled \$3.0 billion—the highest level in almost four years.

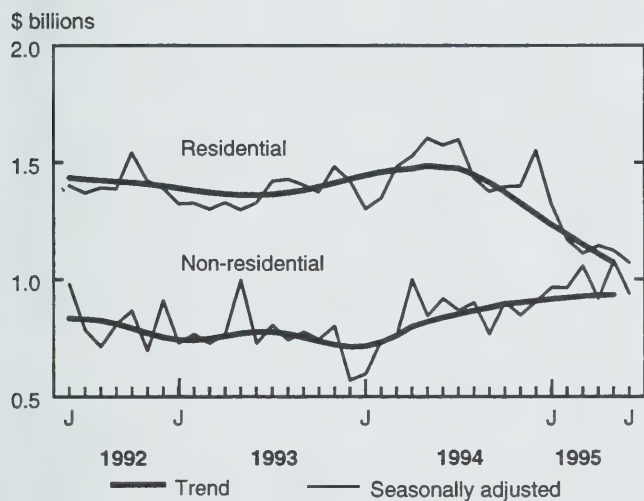
The setback in the second quarter failed to impede the sector, which has grown steadily since the start of 1994. From January to June 1995, the value of non-residential construction intentions jumped 22.1% (to \$5.9 billion) over the same period last year.

Industrial construction intentions exhibited the strongest gain (+48.3%). Commercial and institutional construction intentions also showed significant gains, up 11.9% and 20.2% respectively. Investment intentions released last week showed that businesses and governments plan to spend 7.2% more on plant and equipment in 1995 than in 1994.

Among the provinces, the second quarter's decrease in non-residential construction was attributable entirely to Quebec. Due mainly to its industrial component, which plunged 61.3% compared with the first quarter, non-residential construction in Quebec tumbled 39.0%. All other provinces and territories recorded increases. British Columbia reported the most significant increase (+44.2%), due particularly to commercial construction intentions.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22 and 24-32), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994-995 and 4073.

Non-residential construction set to surpass 1994



The June 1995 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, \$24/\$240) will be released August 11. The annual 1994 issue of *Building permits* (64-203, \$60) was released July 28. See "How to order publications".

The July estimates will be released September 5.

For further information on this release, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Region and type of construction	May 1995	June 1995	May 1995 to June 1995	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	First quarter 1995 to Second quarter 1995
seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
Canada	2,204	2,012	-8.7	6,593	6,279	-4.8
Residential	1,124	1,072	-4.6	3,603	3,342	-7.2
Non-residential	1,080	940	-12.9	2,990	2,937	-1.8
Newfoundland	20	18	-10.5	48	48	-0.2
Residential	10	12	16.3	36	31	-14.6
Non-residential	10	6	-36.4	12	17	43.3
Prince Edward Island	7	9	18.3	25	23	-5.4
Residential	4	5	19.2	14	13	-10.1
Non-residential	3	4	17.2	11	11	0.8
Nova Scotia	52	41	-21.2	181	151	-16.6
Residential	36	29	-19.2	144	108	-25.1
Non-residential	16	12	-25.4	37	43	16.5
New Brunswick	49	64	31.5	117	150	27.7
Residential	18	17	-2.0	52	51	-1.9
Non-residential	31	46	50.8	65	99	51.2
Quebec	387	355	-8.3	1,617	1,143	-29.3
Residential	189	178	-5.7	675	569	-15.8
Non-residential	198	177	-10.8	941	574	-39.0
Ontario	821	720	-12.3	2,404	2,335	-2.8
Residential	409	384	-6.1	1,347	1,240	-7.9
Non-residential	412	336	-18.5	1,057	1,095	3.6
Manitoba	45	46	1.5	137	138	0.7
Residential	20	22	9.5	67	62	-6.4
Non-residential	25	24	-4.7	70	76	7.4
Saskatchewan	49	59	19.6	132	144	9.2
Residential	15	17	7.7	36	42	15.7
Non-residential	34	42	25.0	96	102	6.8
Alberta	239	196	-18.0	607	625	3.1
Residential	110	120	8.9	344	340	-1.4
Non-residential	129	76	-40.9	262	286	8.9
British Columbia	520	500	-3.8	1,305	1,493	14.3
Residential	308	286	-7.2	875	871	-0.4
Non-residential	212	214	1.2	431	621	44.2
Yukon	3	1	-62.8	8	7	-17.7
Residential	2	1	-45.5	7	4	-43.5
Non-residential	1	0	-90.3	1	3	142.3
Northwest Territories	12	3	-70.7	12	22	80.5
Residential	4	2	-49.0	6	11	105.6
Non-residential	8	1	-81.9	6	10	58.9

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending July 29, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 29, 1995, totalled 276 166 tonnes, down 2.8% from 284 125 tonnes a week earlier, but up 16.5% from 237 028 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 8 552 800 tonnes, an 8.7% increase from 7 867 614 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Millsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Domestic and international shipping

January to March 1995 (preliminary)

Canadian ports handled 60.8 million tonnes of domestic and international cargo during the first quarter of 1995, a 13.2% increase over the first quarter of 1994. Loadings for foreign destinations rose 18.4% to 35.2 million tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 145-146.

Preliminary data for January to March 1995 will be published in the vol. 11, no. 7 *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, \$11/\$80), which will be available in September.

For further information on this release, contact John Butterill (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Motor carriers of freight, for-hire carriers

Third and fourth quarters 1994

During the second half of 1994, Canada-based for-hire motor carriers of freight (those earning \$1 million and more) generated \$5.7 billion in operating revenues (before taxes and interest payments), up 25% over the same period in 1993.

Their performance in the third quarter of 1994 yielded a favourable operating ratio of 0.91 (operating expenses divided by operating revenues), while the fourth quarter's operating ratio was 0.93. An operating ratio over 1.00 represents an operating loss.

An estimated 1,490 motor carriers earned \$2.9 billion in the third quarter of 1994 and \$2.8 billion in the fourth quarter, so their earnings averaged an estimated \$1.9 million per carrier each quarter.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 144.

These and other data from the quarterly Motor Carriers of Freight Survey are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

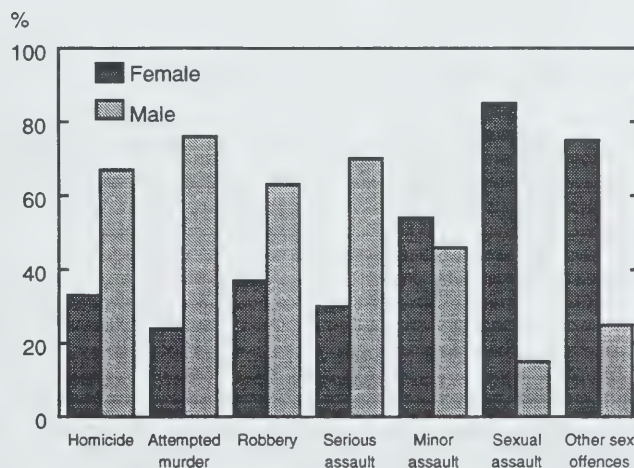
Correction: Crime statistics

1994

Readers of the paper versions of yesterday's issue of *The Daily* should note an error that occurred on page 5.

The legends were reversed in the chart titled "Victims of violent crime by sex, 1994". The black bars should be labeled "Female" and the grey bars should be labeled "Male". The corrected chart is printed below.

Victims of violent crime by sex, 1994



The chart has been corrected in the electronic versions (WWW and StatsCan Online) of yesterday's issue of *The Daily*.

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada: 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, June 1995

Catalogue number 32-024

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Rigid insulating board, June 1995

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Electric power statistics, May 1995

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Quarterly report on energy supply-demand in

Canada, 1994-IV

Catalogue number 57-003

(Canada: \$41/\$136; United States: US\$50/US\$164; other countries: US\$58/US\$191).

The consumer price index reference paper, update based on 1992 expenditures

Catalogue number 62-553

(Canada: \$45; United States: US\$54; other countries: US\$63).

Labour force information, for the week ending July 15, 1995

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Available at 7:00 a.m. Friday, August 4

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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Business entry and exit estimates	Fourth quarter 1994	July 24, 1995
Cable television industry	1994	July 4, 1995
	1994	July 10, 1995
Canada's international transactions in securities	May 1995	July 25, 1995
Canada's international transactions in services	1993 and 1994	July 19, 1995
Canadian civil aviation operating statistics	April 1995	July 4, 1995
Canadian economic observer	July 1995	July 20, 1995
Canadian international merchandise trade	May 1995	July 18, 1995
Cement	May 1995	July 4, 1995
Cereals and oilseeds review	April 1995	July 4, 1995
Civil aviation operating statistics	May 1995	July 14, 1995
Coal and coke	May 1995	July 27, 1995
Composite index	June 1995	July 17, 1995
Construction type plywood	May 1995	July 21, 1995
Construction union wage rate index	June 1995	July 19, 1995
Consumer price index	June 1995	July 19, 1995
Corrugated boxes and wrappers	June 1995	July 26, 1995
Crude oil and natural gas	May 1995	July 28, 1995
Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: capital and operating expenditures	1994	July 7, 1995
Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: volume and value of marketable production	1994	July 7, 1995
Crushing statistics	May 1995	July 4, 1995
Culture counts	1993	July 20, 1995
Dairy review	May 1995	July 13, 1995
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Department store sales, advance release	June 1995	July 14, 1995



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Electric storage batteries	May 1995	July 10, 1995
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Energy supply and demand	1994	July 24, 1995
Estimates of labour income	April 1995	July 7, 1995
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Fixed assets	1995	July 24, 1995
Focus on culture	Summer 1995	July 14, 1995
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Help-wanted index	June 1995	July 6, 1995
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	May 1995	July 7, 1995
Industrial monitor	July 1995	July 25, 1995
Industrial product price index	June 1995	July 27, 1995
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Labour force survey	June 1995	July 7, 1995
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Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies	May 1995	July 21, 1995
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia	May 1995	July 21, 1995
Public sector employment, wages and salaries	1994	July 14, 1995
Public-use microdata file - adults	1991	July 5, 1995
Pulpwood and wood residue	May 1995	July 10, 1995
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	Week ending July 1, 1995	July 6, 1995
	Week ending July 8, 1995	July 13, 1995
	Week ending July 15, 1995	July 20, 1995
	Week ending July 22, 1995	July 27, 1995
Steel wire and specified wire products	May 1995	July 11, 1995
Stocks of frozen meat products	July 1, 1995	July 28, 1995
Stocks of frozen poultry meat	July 1, 1995	July 21, 1995
Sugar sales	June 1995	July 11, 1995

INDEX: July 1995

Subject	Reference period	Release date
<hr/>		
Telephone statistics	May 1995	July 19, 1995
The dynamics of job turnover		July 18, 1995
The family over the life course		July 6, 1995
The labour market: Mid-year review	1995	July 24, 1995
Therapeutic abortions	1993	July 12, 1995
Tracking study of federal employees	1992-94	July 7, 1995
Travel between Canada and other countries	May 1995	July 18, 1995
Travel-log	Summer 1995	July 7, 1995
Trends in the business population	Second quarter 1995	July 24, 1995
Unemployment insurance	May 1995	July 26, 1995
Wholesale trade	May 1995	July 21, 1995
Why has inequality in weekly earnings increased in Canada?		July 26, 1995

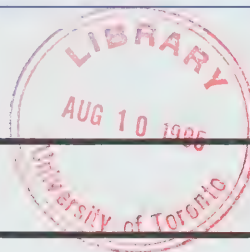


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 4, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour force survey, July 1995** 2
The unemployment rate edged up 0.2 percentage points to 9.8% in July, reflecting a loss in youth employment and an increase in the number of young people looking for work.

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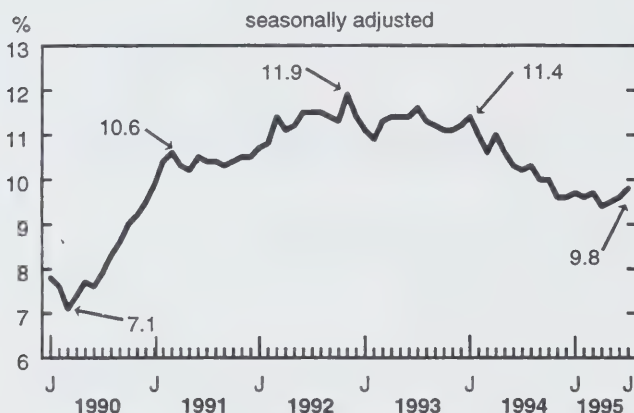
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force survey

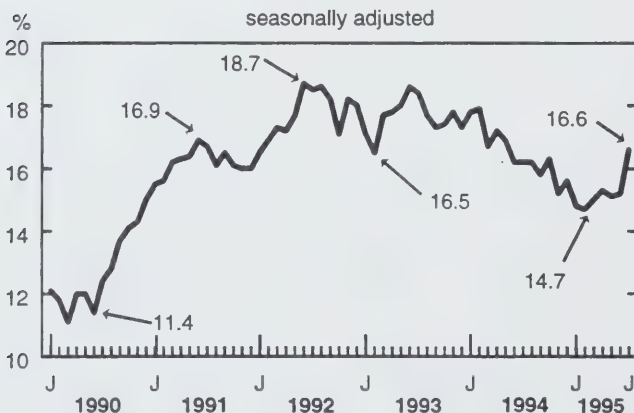
July 1995

July marked the eighth consecutive month of no significant change in employment. The unemployment rate edged up 0.2 percentage points to 9.8%, reflecting a loss in youth employment and an increase in the number of young people looking for work.

Unemployment rate



Unemployment rate among youths



Summer jobs are hard to find

Among 15- to 24-year-olds, employment fell by 42,000; however, for those aged 25 and over, the ranks

of the employed showed a gain of 23,000. Students' difficulties in finding summer employment accounted for most of the increase in the overall unemployment rate. In July, the youth unemployment rate jumped 1.4 percentage points to 16.6%.

Women gain full-time jobs

Among adult women, full-time employment grew by 31,000 in July; their part-time employment fell by 17,000.

Trends by industry

Overall, employment has changed little since November 1994. Nonetheless, there have been different movements since November at the industry level. Employment has followed an upward trend in transportation, communications and other utilities and in finance, insurance and real estate. Employment has also gained ground in manufacturing and in community, business and personal services. However, over the same period, employment levels in construction and public administration have trended downward.

In July, employment in community, business and personal services increased slightly. So far this year, employment growth in this industry has been much weaker than the growth during 1994. Monthly employment growth averaged 14,000 in 1994, whereas employment gains since last November have averaged 5,000 per month.

Employment in public administration declined by 38,000 in July, leaving employment down 62,000 from a year earlier.

Employment in transportation, communications and other utilities fell by 16,000 in July, for a gain of 53,000 since last November. Over that period, the gains were in both transportation and communications.

In finance, insurance and real estate, employment declined 13,000 in July, bringing the total gain since November to 42,000.

Despite some monthly fluctuations, employment in manufacturing remained 42,000 above its November 1994 level.

Construction employment was little changed in July. But job losses since November totalled 48,000. These employment losses are consistent with the weakness in housing starts and in the number of new building permits issued.

Employment in agriculture declined by 10,000 in July, bringing this industry's total loss since last November to 16,000.

Provincial employment

Since November 1994, only two provinces have shown an upward trend in employment. In British Columbia, employment in July increased by 9,000, bringing the total gain since last November to 30,000. In Manitoba, the gain since November totalled 7,000 in July. No other province has shown a significant increase in employment over the period. In fact, employment has declined in both Saskatchewan (-7,000) and Ontario (-32,000).

LFS information line

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7:00 a.m. on release

day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded information.

Available on CANSIM: at 7 a.m. in matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary, *Labour force information, for the week ending July 15, 1995* (71-001P, \$10/\$100) is available today, as is a facsimile version (71-001PF, \$300 annually). The July 1995 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, \$23/\$230) will be available the third week of August. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on September 8.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics

	July 1995	June 1995 to July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995
seasonally adjusted			
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,946	11	115
Employment ('000)	13,485	-19	160
Full-time ('000)	11,257	4	188
Part-time ('000)	2,228	-23	-28
Unemployment ('000)	1,461	30	-45
Unemployment rate (%)	9.8	0.2	-0.4
Participation rate (%)	64.9	-	-0.4
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.5	-0.2	-0.1
	July 1995	July 1994	July 1994 to July 1995
unadjusted			
			change
Labour force ('000)	15,459	15,344	115
Employment ('000)	13,950	13,797	153
Full-time ('000)	11,971	11,794	177
Part-time ('000)	1,979	2,003	-24
Unemployment ('000)	1,509	1,547	-37
Unemployment rate (%)	9.8	10.1	-0.3
Participation rate (%)	67.1	67.5	-0.4
Employment/population ratio (%)	60.5	60.7	-0.2

- Nil or zero.

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	July 1995	June 1995	July 1994	July 1995	July 1994	July 1995	June 1995	July 1994	July 1995	July 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	Labour force ('000)					Participation rate (%)				
Canada	14,946	14,935	14,831	15,459	15,344	64.9	64.9	65.3	67.1	67.5
Newfoundland	239	245	244	269	276	52.5	53.8	53.5	59.1	60.4
Prince Edward Island	69	68	68	74	72	65.6	64.8	65.6	70.5	69.8
Nova Scotia	440	437	442	466	466	60.2	59.9	61.0	63.8	64.3
New Brunswick	354	357	349	378	374	59.2	59.7	58.8	63.2	63.0
Quebec	3,593	3,611	3,592	3,730	3,741	61.9	62.2	62.4	64.2	65.0
Ontario	5,751	5,738	5,708	5,916	5,871	65.9	65.8	66.4	67.8	68.3
Manitoba	566	566	557	582	569	66.5	66.6	65.9	68.4	67.4
Saskatchewan	495	491	489	511	506	66.1	65.6	65.6	68.2	67.9
Alberta	1,492	1,483	1,464	1,533	1,506	72.1	71.8	71.8	74.1	73.8
British Columbia	1,942	1,931	1,910	2,001	1,962	65.9	65.6	66.5	67.8	68.3
	Employment ('000)					Employment/population ratio (%)				
Canada	13,485	13,504	13,325	13,950	13,797	58.5	58.7	58.6	60.5	60.7
Newfoundland	194	200	193	219	220	42.6	44.0	42.3	48.1	48.2
Prince Edward Island	58	58	55	64	61	55.4	55.0	53.4	61.4	59.2
Nova Scotia	383	379	381	407	404	52.4	51.9	52.6	55.7	55.7
New Brunswick	315	312	306	337	328	52.7	52.2	51.5	56.3	55.3
Quebec	3,193	3,203	3,174	3,349	3,336	55.0	55.2	55.2	57.7	58.0
Ontario	5,217	5,233	5,167	5,349	5,302	59.8	60.0	60.1	61.3	61.7
Manitoba	526	525	511	541	524	61.8	61.8	60.5	63.6	61.9
Saskatchewan	457	458	457	472	474	61.0	61.1	61.3	63.0	63.6
Alberta	1,371	1,375	1,330	1,398	1,362	66.3	66.6	65.2	67.6	66.8
British Columbia	1,766	1,757	1,741	1,813	1,785	59.9	59.7	60.6	61.5	62.2
	Unemployment ('000)					Unemployment rate (%)				
Canada	1,461	1,431	1,506	1,509	1,547	9.8	9.6	10.2	9.8	10.1
Newfoundland	45	45	51	50	56	18.8	18.4	20.9	18.7	20.2
Prince Edward Island	11	10	13	10	11	15.5	15.2	18.6	12.9	15.2
Nova Scotia	57	58	61	59	62	13.0	13.3	13.8	12.6	13.4
New Brunswick	39	45	43	41	46	11.0	12.6	12.3	10.9	12.2
Quebec	400	408	418	381	404	11.1	11.3	11.6	10.2	10.8
Ontario	534	505	541	567	569	9.3	8.8	9.5	9.6	9.7
Manitoba	40	41	46	41	46	7.1	7.2	8.3	7.0	8.1
Saskatchewan	38	33	32	39	32	7.7	6.7	6.5	7.6	6.3
Alberta	121	108	134	134	144	8.1	7.3	9.2	8.8	9.6
British Columbia	176	174	169	187	177	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.4	9.0

Note: Provincial estimates may differ from the national total due to independent seasonal adjustment.

OTHER RELEASES

Estimates of labour income

May 1995 (preliminary)

Wages and salaries declined a marginal 0.1% to \$30.0 billion in May. The recent trend in wages and salaries has been slightly negative, falling from \$30.3 billion in January 1995.

The largest declines in wages and salaries occurred in logging and forestry, construction, provincial administration, and finance, insurance and real estate. This third consecutive monthly decline in finance, insurance and real estate was due primarily to continuing weakness in employment.

Strength in manufacturing, trade and commercial services moderated the declines recorded in most industries in May. After two consecutive monthly decreases, wages and salaries in manufacturing increased 0.4%. This growth was the result of employment strength plus a slight increase in average earnings. Wages and salaries in trade also increased 0.3% in May, as average earnings rose 0.6%.

Note: Labour income consists of wages and salaries (87%), plus supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791-1792.

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division.

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income

	April 1995 ^r	May 1995 ^p	April 1995 to May 1995
seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	248.3	249.8	0.6
Logging and forestry	251.7	229.1	-9.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	635.3	631.1	-0.7
Manufacturing	5,434.3	5,456.9	0.4
Construction	1,691.1	1,671.8	-1.1
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,839.3	2,830.2	-0.3
Trade	4,268.5	4,283.4	0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,468.5	2,448.7	-0.8
Commercial and personal services	4,246.7	4,265.7	0.4
Educational and related services	2,778.5	2,773.5	-0.2
Health and social services	2,816.2	2,804.3	-0.4
Federal administration and other government services	964.6	960.2	-0.5
Provincial administration	736.8	728.3	-1.2
Local administration	694.5	696.3	0.3
Total wages and salaries	30,082.3	30,039.2	-0.1
Supplementary labour income	4,386.7	4,415.7	0.7
Labour income	34,469.0	34,454.9	-0.0

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Apartment building construction price indexes

Second quarter 1995

The apartment building construction price indexes (1986=100) for the second quarter are now available. The seven-city composite index rose to 123.1, a 0.6% increase from the first quarter of 1995 and a 3.1% increase from the second quarter of 1994.

Compared with the first quarter of 1995, Vancouver registered the highest change at +0.7%, followed closely by Ottawa at +0.6%. The indexes for Halifax, Calgary and Edmonton had quarterly increases of 0.5%, while the Toronto and Montréal indexes were up only 0.4% and 0.3% respectively.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending July 7, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending July 7, 1995, increased 9.6% to 4.6 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded increased 2.5% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 284 000 tonnes, a 10.7% increase from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures show an increase of 18.3%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) increased 9.7% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 131.5 million tonnes, a 5.3% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

June 1995

Steel pipe and tubing production for June totalled 174 498 tonnes, a 2.4% decrease from 178 742 tonnes (revised) a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of June 1995 totalled 1 055 380 tonnes, up 10.8% from 952 566 tonnes (revised) during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The June 1995 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs

July 1995

Data on the average prices of selected farm inputs in July 1995 are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Cereals and oilseeds review

May 1995

Data for May 1995 on the production of cereals and oilseeds are now available.

The May 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cement, June 1995

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Asphalt roofing, June 1995

Catalogue number 45-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Radio and television broadcasting, 1994

Catalogue number 56-204

(Canada: \$32; United States: US\$39; other countries: US\$45).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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RELEASE DATES

Week of August 8-11

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
8	Women in Canada	Third edition
8	Periodicals publishing	1993-94
9	New housing price index	June 1995
11	New motor vehicle sales	June 1995

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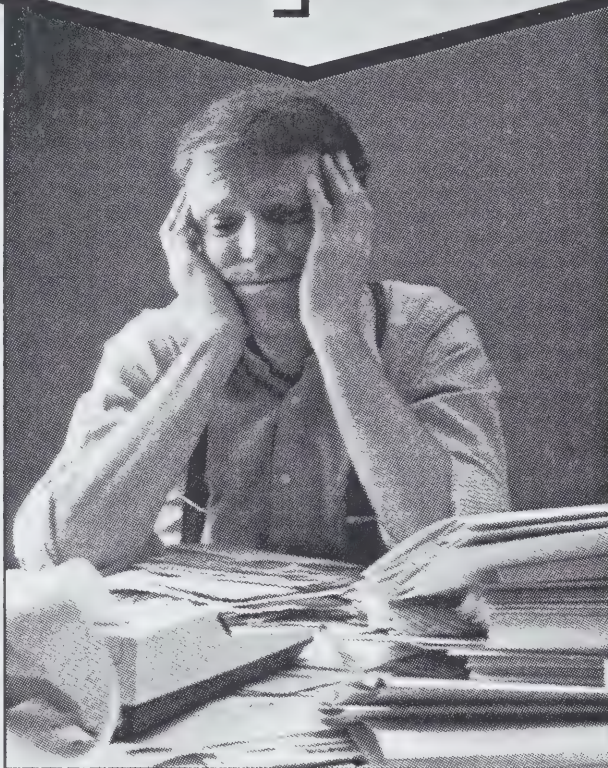
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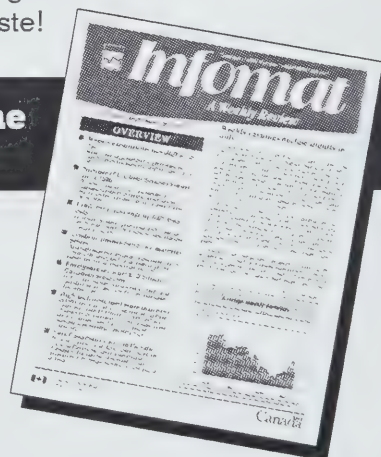
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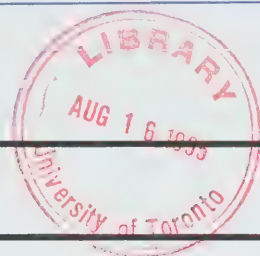


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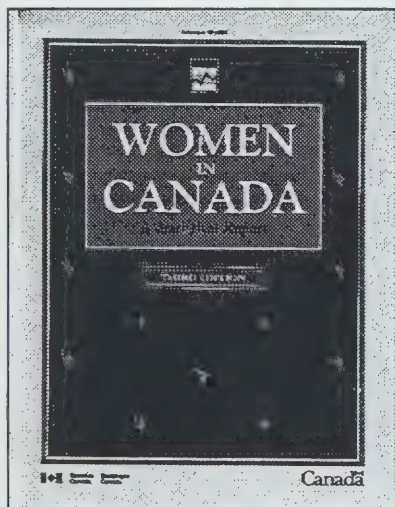
MAJOR RELEASES

● Periodicals publishing, 1993/94

Canada's periodicals have encountered tough times because of steep declines in circulation and revenues. The major exception has been special interest publications, where circulation is soaring.

3

(continued on following page)



Women in Canada

Third edition

The third edition of *Women in Canada* paints a comprehensive portrait of the nation's female population. It tracks the progress of women—or lack of it—toward greater equality in areas such as income, housing, education, employment and family life. Immigrant women, visible minority women, aboriginal women and women with disabilities are discussed in separate chapters.

The statistical report finds that in many respects the social and economic well-being of women has improved over the last two decades. However, despite this progress, gaps remain between women and men on several fronts.

This publication will be especially useful for teachers, students, researchers, and marketers, as well as those involved in developing and implementing social programs for women.

Women in Canada, third edition (89-503, \$49) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Colin Lindsay (613-951-2603, the Internet: ghalnan@statcan.ca), Target Groups Project, Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. Additional information is available on the Internet at <http://www@statcan.ca>.



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Periodicals publishing

1993/94

Canada's periodicals have encountered tough times because of steep declines in circulation and revenues. The major exception has been special interest publications—for example, publications specializing in computers—where circulation is soaring.

Within the industry as a whole, circulation, revenue, and the number of publications have all dropped during the past four years.

In the 1993/94 fiscal year, the industry reported revenues of \$795.4 million, down 6.6% from the previous year and 10.2% from 1989/90. Advertising revenues alone plunged 14.3% during the four years.

Annual circulation dropped 4.9% during the past four years, to 496.3 million copies. There were 1,331 Canada-based periodicals in 1993/94, a loss of 162 since 1989/90.

General consumer periodicals, with 44% of circulation, have suffered the most, despite accounting for only 10% of periodicals. In 1993/94, their circulation stood at 216.2 million, down a substantial 25.7% from 1989/90.

Special interest periodicals surging

The outlook is brighter for special interest periodicals, which are targeted at specific audiences such as computer and sports enthusiasts. In 1993/94, their share of total circulation in Canada hit 30.4%, compared with only 18% four years earlier. That strength seems to reflect the industry's increasing orientation toward niche markets.

In 1993/94, 386 special interest periodicals recorded total circulation of 151.1 million copies, up a remarkable 60.2% from four years earlier.

Note to readers

The Periodical Publishing Survey collects information on periodicals published in Canada. A periodical is: published more than once a year but not more than once a week; does not have more than 70% advertising content; and, is available to the general public.

For the fiscal year 1993/94, survey respondents numbered 1,331. The survey covered six types of publications: general consumer (for example, Le Lundi, Macleans), special interest consumer (for example, New Mother, Âge d'Or, Vie Nouvelle), business and trade (for example, L'Automobile, Canadian Business), religious (for example, The Catholic Register, Prions en église), farm (for example, Le Coopérateur Agricole, Cattlemen) and scholarly (for example, Canadian Journal of Mathematics, Études Internationales).

Revenue, circulation and number of periodicals

Category of periodical	1989/90	1992/93	1993/94
General consumer			
Revenue (\$ millions)	418	356	316
Circulation (millions)	291	217	216
Number of periodicals	237	162	135
Special interest			
Revenue (\$ millions)	170	190	189
Circulation (millions)	94	149	151
Number of periodicals	443	389	386
Other			
Revenue (\$ millions)	297	306	290
Circulation (millions)	137	138	129
Number of periodicals	813	849	810
Total			
Revenue (\$ millions)	885	852	795
Circulation (millions)	522	504	496
Number of periodicals	1,493	1,400	1,331

Several factors have affected sales

Since 1989, the supply and demand of periodicals have been affected by a number of factors, including the goods and services tax, recession, competition for advertising dollars, reduced government grants, and fluctuating newsprint prices. In response, publishers have had to cut costs and change labour strategies.

Advertising revenues fell to \$485.3 million in 1993/94, an 8.3% drop from the previous year and a 14.3% decline since 1989/90. From 1985 to 1991, periodicals saw their market share of advertising dollars drop from 6.6% to 5.7%.

Government grants are an important component of revenue for some publications. After rising in recent years, grants fell 6.7% in 1993/94. General consumer periodicals were hardest hit, absorbing a 31.3% cutback.

Periodicals have managed to earn profits—and to increase them recently—only by keeping tight control on costs. Salaries, wages and fees fell 3.9% to \$181.6 million in 1993/94. Non-salaried costs fell 6.8% during the same year and dropped 16.6% during the previous four years.

During the past five years, profit before tax (as a percentage of total revenue) has ranged from a low of 2.1% in 1990/91 to a high of 5.7% in 1993/94. Again,

periodicals differ by category, with business and trade periodicals the most profitable and religious periodicals the least.

Since 1989/90, some cost cutting has been achieved by reducing the number of full-time (-8.5%) and part-time (-16.2%) employees. As well, the use of contract work has increased. But professional fees, accounted for only 18.5% of total employee compensation, have grown 65% since 1989/90.

Paper costs will likely have a profound impact on periodicals in the future. According to the industrial product price index, paper prices rose 26% in the first four months of 1995, compared with the same period last year.

For further information on this release, or to order tables, contact Pina La Novara (613-951-1573, fax: 613-951-9040), Culture Statistics Program, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Oil pipeline transport

May 1995

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 10 768 811 cubic metres in May, down 0.6% from May 1994. Year-to-date receipts to the end of May 1995 (53 827 881 cubic metres) rose 2.6% over the same period in 1994. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in May (5 652 785 cubic metres) declined 2.0% from May 1994. Year-to-date receipts declined 0.5% to 30 109 237 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil (5 323 878 cubic metres) increased 21.2% from May 1994; pipeline imports (705 556 cubic metres) declined 33.8%. Year-to-date exports of crude at the end of May 1995 (24 360 580 cubic metres) were up 9.2% from 1994; year-to-date imports (3 896 541 cubic metres) decreased 15.8%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

May deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 4 599 075 cubic metres, an 8.8% decrease from 1994. May deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 9.8% to 422 712 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries at the end of May 1995 totalled 24 926 121 cubic metres, down 5.1% from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The May 1995 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances

June 1995

Year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances to the end of June 1995 amounted to 185,908 units.

Data for June 1995 on the shipments of kitchen appliances are confidential to meet the secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

The June 1995 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Crushing of oilseeds

June 1995

Oilseed processors crushed 205 000 tonnes of canola in June, up 15% from June 1994 (179 000 tonnes). At the end of June 1995, processors reported the following stocks: 81 000 tonnes of canola seed, 29 000 tonnes of canola oil and 47 000 tonnes of canola meal.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The June 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

June 1995

Data on the June deliveries of major grains are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The June issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gypsum products, June 1995

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Retail trade, May 1995

Catalogue number 63-005

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240; other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Wholesale trade, May 1995

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$18/\$180; United States: US\$22/US\$216; other countries: US\$26/US\$252).

Canada's international transactions in securities, May 1995

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$17/\$170; United States: US\$21/US\$204; other countries: US\$24/US\$238).

Unemployment insurance statistics, May 1995

Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Women in Canada, third edition

Catalogue number 89-503E

(Canada: \$49; United States: US\$59; other countries: US\$69).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 9, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

New housing price index, June 1995	2
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, June 1995	2
Pulpwood and wood residue, June 1995	3

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	4
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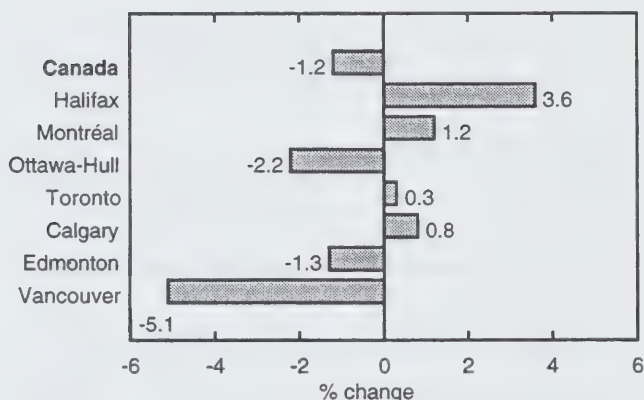
OTHER RELEASES

New housing price index

June 1995

In June, the new housing price index decreased 1.2% from June 1994. This was the twelfth consecutive month when the annual change was negative.

New housing price indexes
June 1994 to June 1995



The index (1986=100) stood at 134.5 in June 1995, down 0.3% from May 1995.

In 4 of the 21 cities surveyed, contractors reported stable or offsetting new home prices, so there were no monthly changes in their indexes. In the five cities with monthly increases, the largest were for St. Catharines-Niagara (+0.6%) and Saskatoon (+0.4%). No other monthly increase was larger than 0.3%. Of the 12 monthly decreases, the largest were for Victoria (-0.8%), London (-0.6%), Vancouver (-0.6%) and Toronto (-0.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division.

New housing price indexes (1986=100)

	June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995	May 1995 to June 1995
% change			
Canada	134.5	-1.2	-0.3
House only	124.2	-1.1	-0.3
Land only	167.5	-1.1	-0.2
St. John's	127.9	0.4	-
Halifax	120.1	3.6	-0.1
Charlottetown	116.8	..	-0.2
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.1	-0.3	-0.1
Québec	135.3	0.6	-
Montréal	137.8	1.2	0.2
Ottawa-Hull	120.4	-2.2	-0.3
Toronto	137.5	0.3	-0.5
Hamilton	125.0	-1.7	-0.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	120.5	-1.6	0.6
Kitchener-Waterloo	122.6	-0.3	0.2
London	141.5	-3.3	-0.6
Windsor	128.3	1.0	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.6	-0.1	-
Winnipeg	118.0	1.5	0.3
Regina	132.2	3.4	-0.1
Saskatoon	113.9	1.3	0.4
Calgary	142.0	0.8	-0.1
Edmonton	146.3	-1.3	-0.4
Vancouver	138.2	-5.1	-0.6
Victoria	119.1	-8.7	-0.8

- Nil or zero.

.. Figures not available.

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins June 1995

Chemical firms produced 154 375 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in June, a 12.0% increase from 137 838 tonnes in June 1994.

For January to June 1995, production totalled 1 058 199 tonnes, up 19.0% from 889 474 tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on the production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for June 1994 and June 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The June 1995 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

**Pulpwood and wood residue
June 1995**

Pulpwood receipts in June totalled 3 057 367 cubic metres, up 9.8% from 2 784 372 cubic metres in June 1994. Wood residue receipts totalled 7 077 351 cubic metres, up 10.8% from 6 389 564 cubic metres in June 1994. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 297 670 cubic metres, up 4.6% from 8 885 337 cubic metres in June 1994. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 25.1% to 11 810 960 cubic metres, up from 9 444 677

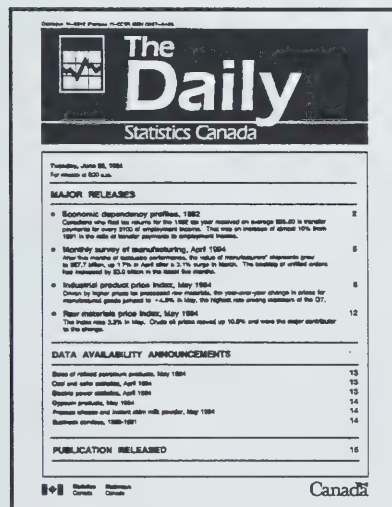
cubic metres in June 1994. All June 1994 figures have been revised, except those for wood residue receipts.

At the end of June 1995, year-to-date pulpwood receipts totalled 17 761 235 cubic metres, up 8.5% from 16 376 739 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date wood residue receipts increased 8.8% to 39 163 994 cubic metres, up from 35 993 383 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (55 640 787 cubic metres) rose 4.4% from 53 283 064 cubic metres a year earlier. All year-to-date figures have been revised, except the 1994 figures for wood residue receipts.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The June 1995 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, May 1995

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$15/\$144; United States: US\$18/US\$173; other countries: US\$21/US\$202).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, June 1995

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Oil pipeline transport, May 1995

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Exports by commodity, May 1995, microfiche version

Catalogue number 65-0040XMB

(Canada: \$35/\$350; United States: US\$42/US\$420; other countries: US\$49/US\$490).

Export by commodity, May 1995, paper version on request

Catalogue number 65-0040XPB

(Canada: \$75/\$750; United States: US\$90/US\$900; other countries: US\$105/US\$1,050).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 10, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Federal government expenditures on education and training, 1985-86 to 1994-95	2
Financial statistics of community colleges and vocational schools, 1992-93	2
Steel primary forms, week ending August 5, 1995	2
Steel primary forms, June 1995	2
Shipments of rolled steel, June 1995	3
Sugar sales, July 1995	3
Egg production, June 1995	3



OTHER RELEASES

Federal government expenditures on education and training

1985/86 to 1994/95

In 1994/95 fiscal year, federal spending on education declined for a second consecutive year, dropping 3.0% since 1992/93, to \$9.2 billion. The \$9.2 billion represented 1.2% of gross domestic product.

In 1985/86, the share of federal funding allocated to vocational training was 30.3%; postsecondary education received 56.0% of federal funding. By 1994/95, these proportions had changed considerably: the share allocated to vocational training reached a 10-year high at 42.5%, whereas the share for postsecondary education hit a 10-year low at 45.1%.

According to the most recent estimates, provinces and territories are the main recipients of federal spending in support of education, despite a 2.7% drop in allocations in 1993/94.

Note: The 1985/86 to 1992/93 data were obtained from various departments and agencies, and represent actual spending. The data for the next two years represent the 1993/94 preliminary figures from the budget and estimates or projections for 1994/95. The data presented here reflect cash expenditures. Thus they do not include the value of tax points allocated to the provinces and territories for postsecondary education under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Postsecondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977. In addition, they do not include any assistance in the form of tax breaks, exemptions, and refunds related to education and training. Estimates of the total value of assistance from these sources are available from various reports published by the Department of Finance, Human Resources Development Canada, and Treasury Board.

For further information on this release, contact Anne Drolet (613-951-1668, fax: 613-951-9040, the Internet: education@statcan.ca), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Financial statistics of community colleges and vocational schools

1992/93

Community colleges spent \$5.05 billion in 1992/93 fiscal year, while public vocational schools (including

those in Quebec) spent \$124 million. Combined spending by these two levels of education accounted for 0.7% of the gross domestic product in 1992/93.

In 1992/93, community college spending rose 0.3% over the previous year. Salaries and benefits made up two-thirds of that spending, with the percentage ranging from 57.6% in Saskatchewan to 74.2% in Quebec.

The provincial governments provided most of the direct funding for community colleges and public vocational schools, 75.4% and 87.8% respectively. Tuition fees accounted for 9.9% of community college funding and 6.3% of vocational funding.

Quebec made the highest contribution to community college funding (88.3%). At the same time, tuition fees in that province were among the lowest (3.1%).

For further information on this release, contact Anne Drolet (613-951-1668, fax: 613-951-9040, the Internet: education@statcan.ca), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending August 5, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 5, 1995, totalled 268 274 tonnes, down 2.8% from 276 166 tonnes a week earlier, but up 0.5% from 266 896 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 8 809 800 tonnes, an 8.1% increase from 8 150 659 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms

June 1995

Steel primary forms production for June totalled 1 238 099 tonnes, a 3.2% increase from 1 199 456 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production to the end of June 1995 reached 7 418 176 tonnes, up 7.6% from 6 891 331 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The June 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

June 1995

Rollled steel shipments in June totalled 1 123 178 tonnes, down 3.0% from 1 157 526 tonnes in May 1995 and down 8.8% from 1 230 935 tonnes in June 1994.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of June 1995 totalled 6 843 242 tonnes, up 1.1% from 6 768 829 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The June 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Sugar sales

July 1995

Refiners' sales of all types of sugar in July totalled 89 966 tonnes, comprising 82 069 tonnes in domestic sales and 7 897 tonnes in export sales. At the end of July 1995, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 578 250 tonnes: 526 819 tonnes in domestic sales and 51 431 tonnes in export sales.

This compares with total sales of 91 323 tonnes in July 1994, of which 84 317 tonnes were domestic sales and 7 006 tonnes were export sales. The 1994 year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 623 363 tonnes: 555 395 tonnes in domestic sales and 67 968 tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The July 1995 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Egg production

June 1995

Egg production in June totalled 40.1 million dozen, a 1.6% increase from June 1994. The average number of layers increased 0.1%, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased from 2,157 to 2,190.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* (\$115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

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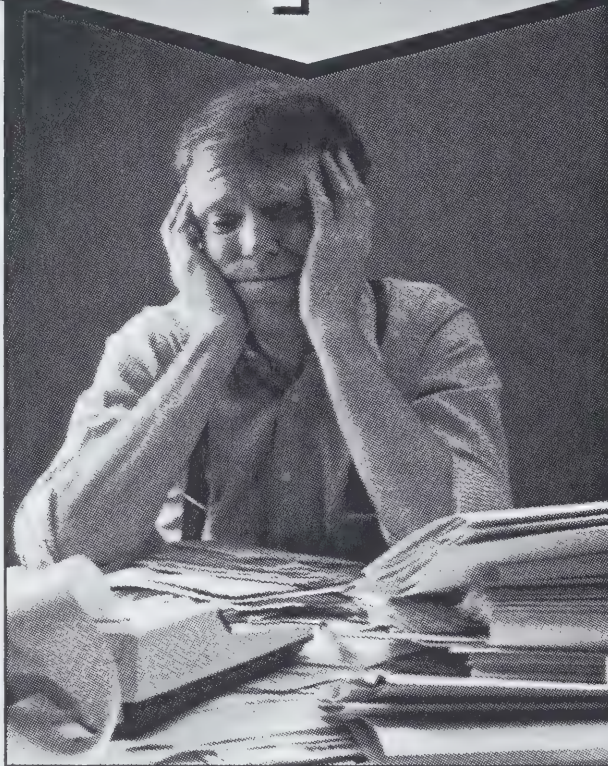
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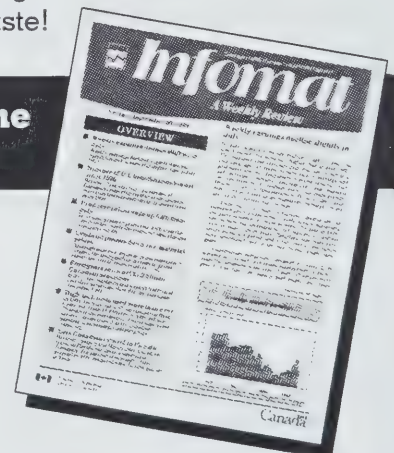
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 11, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **New motor vehicle sales, first half 1995 and June 1995** 2
New vehicle sales in the first half of this year were well below sales in the first half of last year (-9.6%). In fact, sales in the first half of 1995 were at their lowest level since 1983.
-

OTHER RELEASES

- Raw materials price index, early estimate, July 1995 5
 - Steel wire and specified wire products, June 1995 5
 - Electric storage batteries, June 1995 5
 - Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products, second quarter 1995 5
-

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

6

RELEASE DATES: August 15-18

7



MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales

First half 1995 and June 1995

New vehicle sales in the first half of this year were well below sales in the first half of last year (-9.6%). In fact, sales in the first half of 1995 were at their lowest level since 1983.

Monthly sales fell in each month of the first quarter of 1995. Then, when April sales plunged, the second quarter got off to a bad start. Moreover, the subsequent gains in May and June were not strong enough to offset the effects of April's weakness. Usually, the second quarter is busiest for dealers: in each of the past three years, dealers sold 31% of new vehicles during the quarter. Early industry reports suggest another downturn in July.

Note to readers

All monthly estimates and monthly changes are based on seasonally adjusted data. Estimates for the first half of 1995 are based on unadjusted data.

Trucks also include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, vans and buses.

Especially weak car sales in the first half

Passenger car sales were especially weak (-13.4%) during the first half of 1995. On average, about 54% of new passenger cars are sold in the first six months of a year (32% of new cars are sold in the second quarter alone). On an annual basis, passenger car sales rose in 1994 after eight years of declines. Industry analysts had expected the sales recovery to continue through 1995.

The decline in passenger car sales was smaller in dollar terms, however. During the first half of 1995, consumers spent 3.9% less on new cars than in the first half of 1994. New car prices, as measured by the consumer price index, rose 6% between June 1994 and June 1995.

Truck sales since February 1995 slumped below the 1994 monthly average, but were still strong compared with levels reported in 1993 and previous years. Truck sales in the first half of 1995 were 3.9% below sales in the first half of 1994.

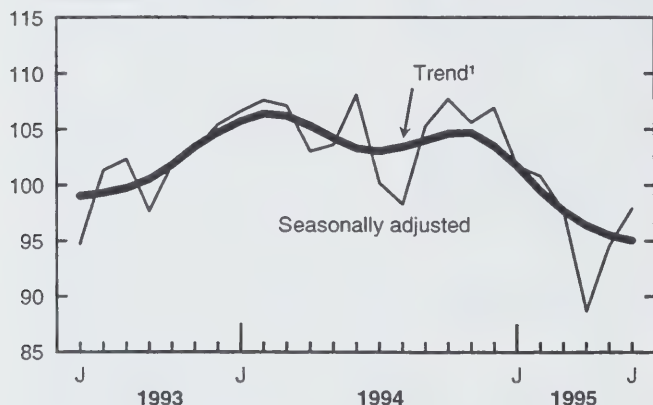
Truck sales in the first half of 1995 were strongest in Ontario and the Prairie provinces. Least affected by the first half's overall decline in truck sales were dealers in Saskatchewan, where truck purchases were little changed from the first half of 1994 (-0.4%). It may be that higher crop prices lessened the blow to Saskatchewan's truck dealers. A worldwide shortage of wheat, brought on by drought in Australia and poor crops elsewhere, has driven wheat prices to their highest level since 1981. Strong canola prices are also expected.

Consumers reduce spending on passenger cars

In dollar terms, consumer spending on new vehicles was little changed from the first half of 1994 (+0.3%). Consumers spent less on passenger cars, but truck sales rose 4.9%. More was spent on trucks in the provinces west of Quebec and in New Brunswick during the first half of 1995 than in the same period last year.

New motor vehicle sales have been sliding in 1995

'000 vehicles



¹ The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

New vehicle sales rose 3.6% in June, a second consecutive monthly increase. Despite the latest improvement, total sales in June remained well below the June 1994 level.

Sales of North American-made passenger cars rose 6.7% from May 1995. They accounted for about 85% of June's increase in total new vehicle sales. Sales of imported cars were little changed from May (-0.5%).

Truck sales rose 1.3% from May. Despite two consecutive months of growth, truck sales have not yet recovered from the large sales decline in April 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

The June 1995 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, \$16/\$160) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

New motor vehicle sales

	June 1994	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^p	June 1994 to June 1995	May 1995 to June 1995
seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
New motor vehicles	108,141	94,493	97,882	-9.5	3.6
Passenger cars	63,608	54,021	56,866	-10.6	5.3
North American ¹	49,457	43,417	46,319	-6.3	6.7
Imports	14,151	10,604	10,547	-25.5	-0.5
Trucks, vans and buses	44,533	40,472	41,016	-7.9	1.3
	June 1994	June 1995 ^p	June 1994 to June 1995	Market share	
				June 1994	June 1995
unadjusted					
			% change	%	
New motor vehicles	134,896	122,574	-9.1		
Passenger cars	80,551	73,095	-9.3	100.0	100.0
North American ¹	63,829	60,505	-5.2	79.2	82.8
Big Three	51,681	49,534	-4.2	64.2	67.8
Other	12,148	10,971	-9.7	15.1	15.0
Imports	16,722	12,590	-24.7	20.8	17.2
Big Three	2,399	1,251	-47.9	3.0	1.7
Other	14,323	11,339	-20.8	17.8	15.5
Trucks, vans and buses	54,345	49,479	-9.0	100.0	100.0
North American ¹	51,518	46,818	-9.1	94.8	94.6
Big Three	48,363	44,158	-8.7	89.0	89.2
Other	3,155	2,660	-15.7	5.8	5.4
Imports	2,827	2,661	-5.9	5.2	5.4

¹ Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures

New motor vehicle sales
First half of 1995

	Cars		Trucks		Total	
	number	\$ millions	number	\$ millions	number	\$ millions
Canada	356,672	7,360.5	256,102	7,324.2	612,774	14,684.7
Newfoundland	5,990	105.9	3,399	83.6	9,389	189.5
Prince Edward Island	1,374	24.5	832	19.7	2,206	44.2
Nova Scotia	11,386	210.1	6,290	160.4	17,676	370.4
New Brunswick	9,030	166.9	7,090	200.5	16,120	367.4
Quebec	105,212	2,005.9	48,854	1,392.3	154,066	3,398.1
Ontario	139,663	3,014.7	96,393	2,766.2	236,056	5,780.9
Manitoba	8,822	182.0	9,655	287.4	18,477	469.4
Saskatchewan	6,411	132.4	9,266	270.9	15,677	403.2
Alberta	28,617	608.6	37,276	1,099.8	65,893	1,708.5
British Columbia ¹	40,167	909.5	37,047	1,043.4	77,214	1,952.9
% change from the first half of 1994						
Canada	-13.4	-3.9	-3.9	4.9	-9.6	0.3
Newfoundland	-22.9	-15.0	-14.8	-6.8	-20.2	-11.6
Prince Edward Island	-22.5	-13.7	-12.2	-9.7	-18.9	-12.0
Nova Scotia	-14.0	-4.5	-7.8	-3.2	-11.9	-4.0
New Brunswick	-13.8	-3.8	-3.0	4.0	-9.3	0.3
Quebec	-14.3	-6.0	-6.2	-0.6	-11.9	-3.9
Ontario	-15.2	-5.7	-2.1	9.4	-10.3	1.0
Manitoba	-8.9	0.8	-0.7	4.2	-4.8	2.9
Saskatchewan	-11.0	-2.0	-0.4	7.3	-5.0	4.1
Alberta	-4.7	6.3	-2.8	4.4	-3.6	5.1
British Columbia ¹	-9.0	2.2	-6.1	4.0	-7.6	3.1

¹ The Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the figures for British Columbia.

OTHER RELEASES

Raw materials price index, early estimate

July 1995

The raw materials price index declined an estimated 1.5% in July 1995 compared with June 1995. A 6.8% decrease in the mineral fuels index led the decline, followed by the wood index (-0.8%); these were partly offset by increases in the vegetable and animal products (+1.3%) and metals (+0.5%) indexes. Excluding mineral fuels, the index increased an estimated 0.4% in July.

This early estimate of the July 1995 index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of August.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Service Unit, Prices Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

June 1995

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 70 221 tonnes in June, down 3.8% from 72 980 tonnes (revised) in June 1994. Data on production and export markets for selected commodities are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The June 1995 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Doug Higgins (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Electric storage batteries

June 1995

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 136,365 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in June, down 18.1% from 166,580 batteries in June 1994.

For January to June 1995, shipments totalled 645,893 batteries, down 26.7% from 881,687 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The June 1995 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products

Second quarter 1995

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$8.7 million in the second quarter 1995, an 18.8% decrease from \$10.7 million (revised) during the second quarter of 1994.

Data for the second quarter of 1995 on manufacturers' shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products are now available.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products* (25-002, \$6/\$24) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry, May 1995

Catalogue number 15-001

(Canada: \$14/\$140; United States: US\$17/US\$168; other countries: US\$20/US\$196).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, June 1995

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

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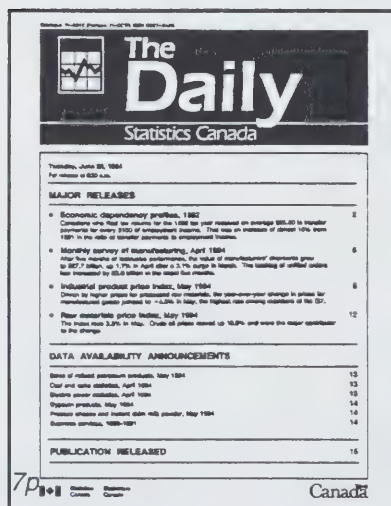
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Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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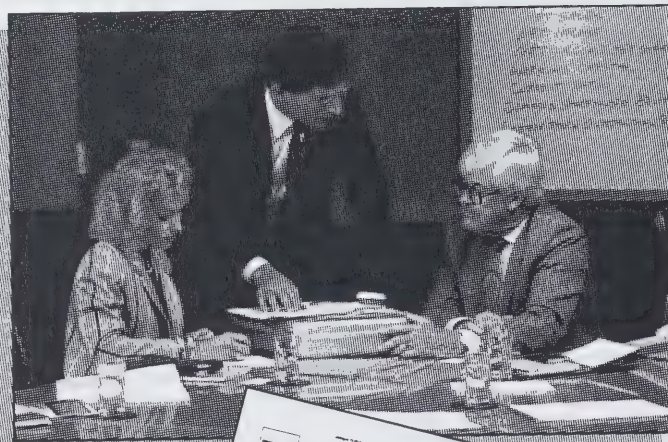
RELEASE DATES

Week of August 15-18

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
15	Migration estimates	1993-94
15	Composite index	July 1995
16	Monthly survey of manufacturing	June 1995
16	Travel between Canada and other countries	June 1995
17	Canadian international merchandise trade	June 1995
17	Film producers	1993/94
18	Canadian economic observer	August 1995

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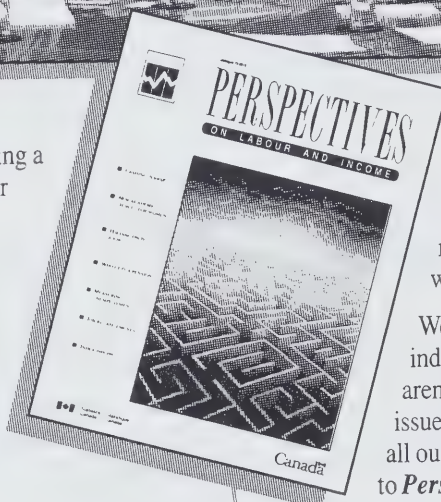
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Or contact your nearest Statistics Canada Reference Centre listed in this publication.



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 14, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales, advance release, July 1995	2
Footwear, second quarter 1995	2
Oils and fats, June 1995	2
Dairy review, June 1995	2
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, June 1995	2
Railway operating statistics, December 1994	3

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	4
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OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales, advance release July 1995

Consumers spent \$1,006.4 million in department stores in July, a 6.4% increase from July 1994 (unadjusted). Spending in discount stores accounted for \$548.3 million of the total, a 16.0% increase from the previous year. Sales by the major stores declined 3.2% to \$458.2 million.

The July 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, \$16/\$160) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Footwear

Second quarter 1995

Footwear manufacturers made 5,014,872 pairs of footwear in the second quarter of 1995, an 18.5% decrease from 6,149,991 pairs (revised) a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of June 1995 totalled 9,836,277 pairs (revised), down 15.3% from 11,608,692 pairs (revised) during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Footwear statistics* (33-002, \$8/\$24) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Oils and fats

June 1995

Production of all types of deodorized oils in June totalled 81 548 tonnes, a 1.4% increase from 80 394 tonnes (revised) in May 1995. At the end of June 1995, year-to-date production totalled 455 876 tonnes (revised), an 8.0% increase from 421 936 tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 12 230 tonnes in June 1995, up from 11 370 tonnes the previous month. At the end of June 1995, year-to-date sales totalled 63 215 tonnes, compared with 64 043 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 6 217 tonnes in June 1995, down from 7 468 tonnes (revised) the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of June 1995 totalled 35 699 tonnes (revised), compared with 37 073 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The June 1995 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Dairy review

June 1995

Creamery butter production totalled 7 600 tonnes in June, a 0.5% decrease from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 10 400 tonnes, a 3.1% decrease from June 1994.

An estimated 631 500 kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in May 1995, a 0.2% increase from May 1994. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first five months of 1995 to 3.0 million kilolitres, a 2.1% increase from the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The June 1995 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, \$14/\$138) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Debbie Dupuis (613-951-2553), Agriculture Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard

June 1995

Waferboard production in June totalled 281 359 cubic metres, a 10.7% increase from 254 218 cubic metres in June 1994. Particleboard production reached 143 540 cubic metres, up 11.2% from 129 101 cubic metres in June 1994. Fibreboard production in June was 8 251 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), down 15.3% from 9 738 000 square metres in June 1994.

For January to June 1995, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 1 663 784 cubic metres, up 11.0% from 1 499 107 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 864 315 (revised) cubic metres, up 20.3% from 718 384 cubic metres from a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production reached 53 781 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), down 0.2% from 53 887 000 square metres during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The June 1995 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

December 1994

The seven railways surveyed reported a net loss of \$22.0 million in December 1994. Operating revenues totalled \$557.6 million, a 6.4% decrease from December 1993. Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres increased 9.4% over the same period.


To the end of December 1994, year-to-date operating revenues increased 7.4% from the same period in 1993.

Data for 1994 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The December 1994 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, \$12/\$120) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■



The Daily
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, June 20, 1994
For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Economic dependency profiles, 1992** 2
Canadians who rely on transfers for the 1992 year received on average \$88.00 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income. This was an increase of almost 10% from 1991 in the rate of transfer payments to unemployed persons.
- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994** 6
After two months of negative performance, the value of manufacturing shipments grew to \$27.7 billion, up 1.1% in April after a 1.1% surge in March. The backlog of unfilled orders has remained at \$14.5 billion in the latest two months.
- **Industrial production price index, May 1994** 9
Down to higher prices for processed materials, the year-over-year change in prices for manufacturing goods jumped to +4.8% in May, the highest rate among measures of the CPI.
- **Rail materials price index, May 1994** 12
The index rose 3.5% in May. Crude oil prices moved up 10.5% and were the major contributor to the change.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- **Index of retail purchases, May 1994** 13
- **Cost and price indexes, April 1994** 13
- **Service price indexes, April 1994** 13
- **Consumer price index, May 1994** 14
- **Producer price index and implicit price deflator, May 1994** 14
- **Business statistics, 1990-1994** 14

PUBLICATION RELEASED 16

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National economic and financial accounts,
quarterly estimates, first quarter 1995

Catalogue number 13-001

(Canada: \$42/\$140; United States: US\$51/US\$168;
other countries: US\$59/US\$196).

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, June 1995

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other
countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Beverage and tobacco products industries, 1993

Catalogue number 32-251

(Canada: \$38; United States: US\$46; other countries:
US\$54).

Primary iron and steel, June 1995

Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Steel wire and specified wire products, June 1995

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Specified domestic electrical appliances, June
1995

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, June
1995

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, January
1995

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 15, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Migration estimates, 1993 to 1994** 2
Between 1993 and 1994, fewer Canadians were on the move cross-country and internationally. In addition, for the first time in nine years, Newfoundland was the province with the largest net population loss due to migration.
- **Composite index, July 1995** 4
The leading indicator continued to fall at a slow 0.3% rate in July, unchanged from May and June.

OTHER RELEASES

- Groups designated for employment equity, 1991 6
- Fluid power products, 1994 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

Migration estimates

1993 to 1994

Today, Statistics Canada releases data on migration for the 1993-to-1994 period.

The number of individuals migrating fell 5.3% to 1,472,249, the largest downturn since the 1990-to-1991 period. Again, the Vancouver area was the favoured destination, with a net population gain of 37,015 through migration.

Produced annually, these data are a unique source of information and are ideal for supporting market analysis and policy decisions. The data are available at the provincial and census division level. They were obtained by comparing the addresses on personal income tax returns in April 1993 with those in April 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Migration estimates

1993 to 1994

Between 1993 and 1994, fewer Canadians were on the move, both cross-country and internationally. The number of individuals migrating within Canada, combined with those entering and leaving Canada, fell 5.3% to 1,472,249 between 1993 and 1994.

The downturn was the largest since the 1990-to-1991 period, and may have been related to the economy. Armed Forces and Foreign Affairs officials were making fewer moves, and private sector companies were moving fewer employees across the country.

Between 1993 and 1994, for the first time in nine years, Newfoundland was the province with the largest net population loss due to migration, as Newfoundland lost 4,549 more individuals than it gained. The largest proportion of them (24%) moved to Ontario. In fact, most migrants from the Atlantic provinces chose Ontario as their destination.

Migration increased to British Columbia

British Columbia was the only province that gained more people through migration between 1993 and 1994 than it did between 1992 and 1993.

Ontario, Quebec and Alberta lost interprovincially, but gained internationally

Ontario, Quebec and Alberta gained more than three times as many people internationally as they lost interprovincially.

Ontario ranked first by gaining more individuals than it lost from migration, for a net gain of 87,532 migrants. Ontario's net gain was mostly because a large number of migrants from abroad settled there. However, it was the first time in 10 years that the net gain from international migration declined in Ontario.

Even though Ontario had a net gain from international migration, the province continued to lose population to the other provinces and territories. For the past five years, Ontario has consistently shown a net loss of people to British Columbia, Alberta, Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories.

Of those who migrated to Ontario, 21% came from another country. Among the migrants moving into all the provinces and territories, this was the highest proportion of foreign immigrants. The largest proportion of all migrants were in the 25-to-44 age group (42%), followed by those in the 0-to-17 age group (23%).

Note to readers

Migration estimates are for long-distance movers: people who moved between census divisions, arrived from another country or left for another country. They are derived by comparing addresses supplied on personal income tax returns from one year to the next. Moves across town or across the street were not counted.

These migration estimates are for the period from April 1993 to April 1994.

Census division is a general term applying to geographic areas that are larger than the census subdivision (for example, a city or town) but smaller than the province.

The situation was similar in Quebec and Alberta. Quebec would have lost population through migration without a net gain of migrants from abroad. Quebec's population grew by 19,663 from net migration in the 1993-to-1994 period. Alberta had a net international gain of 10,049 migrants, which more than compensated for its interprovincial loss of 1,630 migrants.

New Brunswick was the only province or territory to have a net loss to international migration. In fact, its net loss to international migration quadrupled compared with that of the 1992-to-1993 period.

Migration rates

Net interprovincial migration rates show the net interprovincial gain or loss for every 1,000 inhabitants. Although Ontario had the highest net migration gain, British Columbia had the top net migration rate, at 22.1 per 1,000 inhabitants. Ontario was a distant second at 8.1.

Vancouver—the most popular destination

In the 1993-to-1994 period, for a third consecutive year, Greater Vancouver was the census division with the largest population growth from migration. Greater Vancouver had a net population gain of 37,015; in Ontario, the gain in Peel was 18,314, while York gained 14,869.

As for the 1992-to-1993 period, the census division with the largest net loss to migration was the Montréal urban community (-5,587). A large number of people moved to surrounding areas (mostly Laval) and other provinces. International migration to the Montréal urban community decreased from the previous year's level, but was still fairly high at 20,243.

Top census divisions, by net migration gain

	Net migration gain	Net migration gain per 1,000 inhabitants
Vancouver, British Columbia	37,015	22.1
Peel, Ontario	18,314	22.3
York, Ontario	14,869	25.9
Toronto, Ontario	11,673	4.9
Division 6, Calgary, Alberta	8,823	10.3

Less migration among the young

At the provincial level, there were decreases in the number of migrants in the 18-to-24 and 25-to-44 age

groups. For the 25-to-44 age group, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Manitoba and the Yukon had higher net losses than in the 1992-to-1993 period. Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta gained fewer individuals in that age group than they did between 1992 and 1993.

Migration estimates are available for census divisions and for the provinces and territories. Four tables on migration are available, which include data on the ages of migrants, their sex, and their census division of origin and destination.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Net migration

	1993 to 1994						1992 to 1993	
	Interprovincial migration			International migration			Total net migration	Total net migration
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net		
Newfoundland	6,580	11,532	-4,952	663	260	403	-4,549	-2,594
Prince Edward Island	2,688	2,066	622	141	74	67	689	724
Nova Scotia	15,259	17,146	-1,887	3,034	804	2,230	343	1,649
New Brunswick	10,725	11,396	-671	572	936	-364	-1,035	-1,477
Quebec	23,777	32,535	-8,758	34,457	6,036	28,421	19,663	32,747
Ontario	64,625	74,045	-9,420	115,924	18,972	96,952	87,532	107,655
Manitoba	15,253	19,867	-4,614	4,435	2,238	2,197	-2,417	-2,394
Saskatchewan	16,828	22,259	-5,431	2,244	969	1,275	-4,156	-4,705
Alberta	51,763	53,393	-1,630	17,555	7,506	10,049	8,419	8,764
British Columbia	76,549	38,678	37,871	47,963	6,864	41,099	78,970	71,217
Yukon	3,303	3,339	-36	104	65	39	-1,055	-220
Northwest Territories	1,558	2,652	-1,094	134	83	51	15	-338

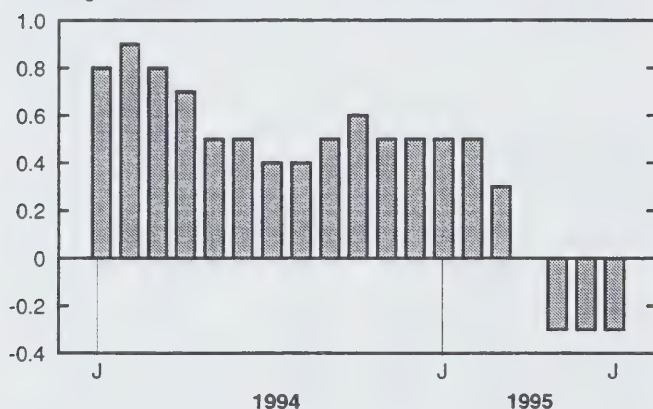
Composite index

July 1995

The leading indicator continued to fall at a slow 0.3% rate in July, unchanged from May and June. Final demand was sluggish due to weak household demand, while business spending was firm and the financial markets continued to rally. Cutbacks in the auto industry continued to dampen manufacturing.

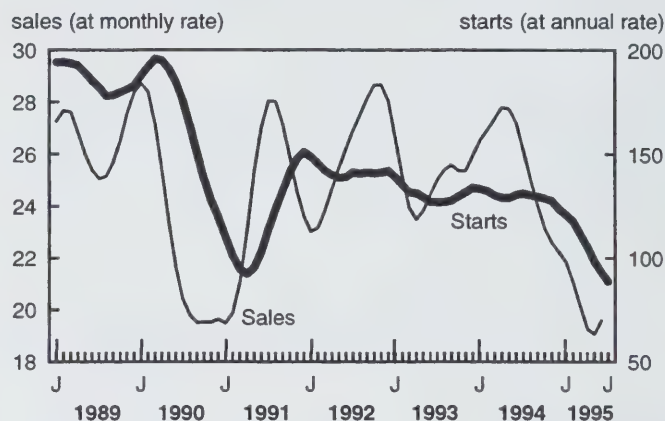
Composite index

% change, smoothed



The drop in the housing index continued to moderate, from -0.8% in June to -0.6% in July, reflecting an upturn in the house sales component. But housing starts tumbled to their lowest level of the year. In the past, housing starts have turned upward anywhere from two to seven months after the house sales component made an upturn.

Existing house sales and urban housing starts
(smoothed, 000s)



Elsewhere, the drop in durable goods sales was moderated by a gain in car sales, which recovered most of the drops that occurred earlier this year.

Manufacturing remained slow, as lower orders led to the closing of several auto plants. Elsewhere, shipments picked up for most industries, especially capital goods. Investment intentions for 1995 were revised upward at mid-year. Another sharp increase in business services employment in July also supported the trend toward more spending by firms.

The financial market indicators accelerated again. The stock market continued to increase in July, up a sharp 1.9%, led by higher prices for mining and forestry stocks.

The U.S. leading indicator firmed, suggesting that the outlook for Canada's exports improved after declining steadily so far this year. Household demand picked up as consumer confidence rallied, and industrial production posted its first gain in four months.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

The August 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) will be available later this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dominique Pérusse (613-951-1789) or Lucie Bisson (613-951-1640), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	February 1995	March 1995	April 1995	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981=100)	173.2	173.7	173.7	173.2	172.6	172.0	-0.3
Housing index ¹	112.4	108.1	103.8	100.7	99.9	99.3	-0.6
Business and personal services employment (⁰⁰⁰)	1,940	1,942	1,943	1,946	1,948	1,952	0.2
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	4,159	4,162	4,179	4,225	4,293	4,376	1.9
Money supply (M1) (\$ millions, 1981) ²	30,308	30,321	30,263	30,234	30,309	30,439	0.4
U.S. composite leading indicator (1967=100) ³	217.3	217.3	217.1	216.7	216.1	215.6	-0.2
Manufacturing							
Average work week	38.9	38.9	38.8	38.7	38.6	38.5	-0.3
New orders, durables (\$ millions 1981) ⁴	12,456	12,650	12,776	12,817	12,776	12,720	-0.4
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.75	1.77	1.77	1.75	1.71	1.67	-0.04
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions 1981) ⁴	1,146.5	1,155.7	1,162.4	1,164.7	1,163.8	1,158.3	-0.5
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions 1981) ⁴	3,999.1	4,014.7	4,016.2	4,002.4	3,975.3	3,944.2	-0.8
Unsmoothed composite	175.1	173.4	171.0	170.2	170.8	170.8	0.0

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

² Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

³ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

⁴ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated, but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.

* Difference from previous month.

OTHER RELEASES

Groups designated for employment equity 1991

Fact sheets on the employment equity designated groups, 1991 profiles the groups designated for employment equity: women, visible minorities, aboriginal peoples, and persons with disabilities. These fact sheets cover variables such as income, occupation, level of schooling and labour force participation. For the four groups, the data are presented for the provinces, territories and census metropolitan areas. For visible minorities and aboriginal peoples, the fact sheets also profile the sub-groups within these two designated groups.

The publication *Fact sheets on the employment equity designated groups, 1991* (89-6010XPE, \$43) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karen Kelly (613-951-2598), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Fluid power products 1994

Data for 1994 from the Survey on Fluid Power Products Manufactured in Canada are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Paul Johanis (613-951-0662), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of solid fuel burning heating products,
quarter ended June 1995
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: \$8/\$24; United States: US\$9/US\$29; other
countries: US\$11/US\$34).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, February
1995
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other
countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Building permits, June 1995
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: \$24/\$240; United States: US\$29/US\$288;
other countries: US\$34/US\$336).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum
requirements of American National Standard for Information
Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library
Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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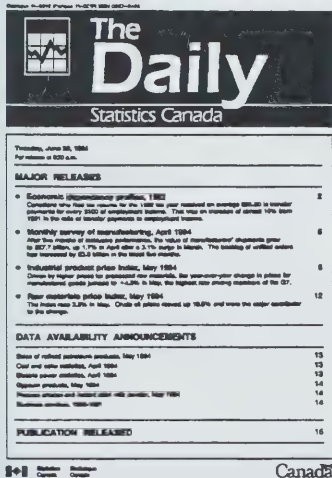
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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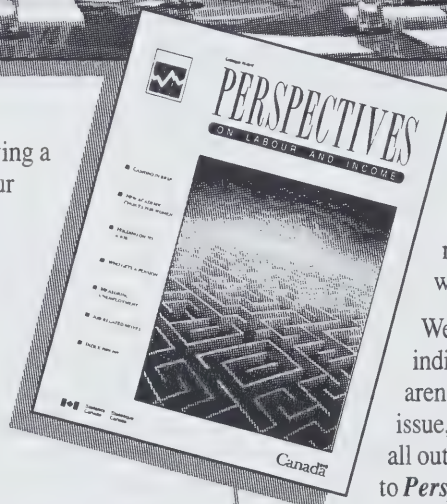
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 16, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, June 1995** 2
Manufacturing activity stalled in June after increasing in May, as shipments were curtailed for the fourth time this year.
- **Travel between Canada and other countries, June 1995** 5
The record number of overseas residents visiting Canada for at least one night continued to inch upward in June. The 0.7% increase in June brought their numbers to 325,000, marginally higher than the previous record set in April.

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Soft drinks, July 1995 8

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MAJOR RELEASES

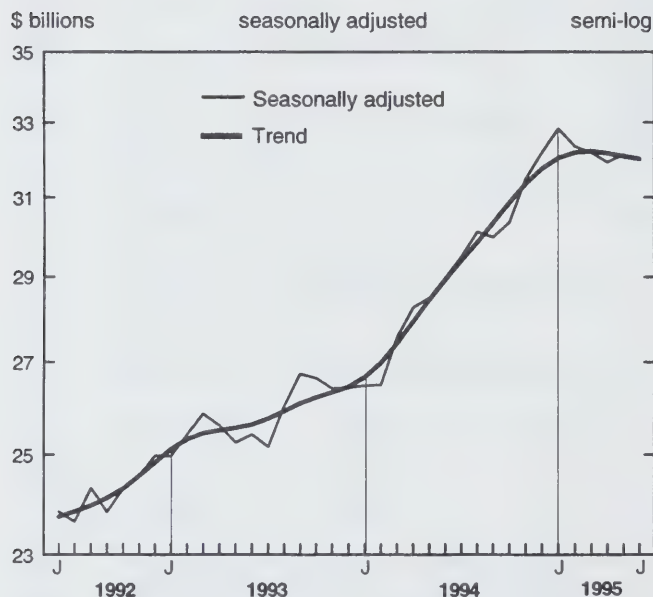
Monthly survey of manufacturing

June 1995

Manufacturing activity stalled in June after increasing in May, as shipments were curtailed for the fourth time this year. Weakness in the primary metals, transportation, and electrical and electronics industries contributed to a 0.4% decrease in shipments. Declines in inventories and unfilled orders were also reported.

Manufacturers' shipments fell to \$32.0 billion (-0.4%) in June, erasing the gain in May and extending the lull in shipments that has so far marked 1995. June's decrease was concentrated in 10 of 22 major groups (representing 59% of total shipments). The largest monthly decreases (in current dollars) were in primary metals (-7.6%), transportation equipment (-1.2%), and electrical and electronic products (-2.9%). Monthly shipments were 10.4% higher than in June 1994.

Lull in shipments continued



Inventories fell (-0.2%) for the first time in almost two years, capping a period of inventory growth that had intensified in recent months. However, June's decline in inventories was smaller than the drop in shipments,

Definitions

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.

New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (that is, orders received and shipped in the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

leading to an inventory-to-shipments ratio of 1.38—a slight increase over May.

Unfilled orders declined in June (-1.8%), sharply contrasting with the sustained upward surge throughout 1994 and the beginning of 1995. New orders were also down (-1.9%).

Monthly shipments dropped for the fourth time this year

Manufacturers' shipments slipped 0.4% in June, following a 0.6% increase in May. Monthly shipments were 2.6% lower than the last peak (January 1995). Primary metals (-7.6%) was the major contributor to June's decrease. Transportation equipment (-1.2%) and electrical and electronic products (-2.9%) were also instrumental in the decline.

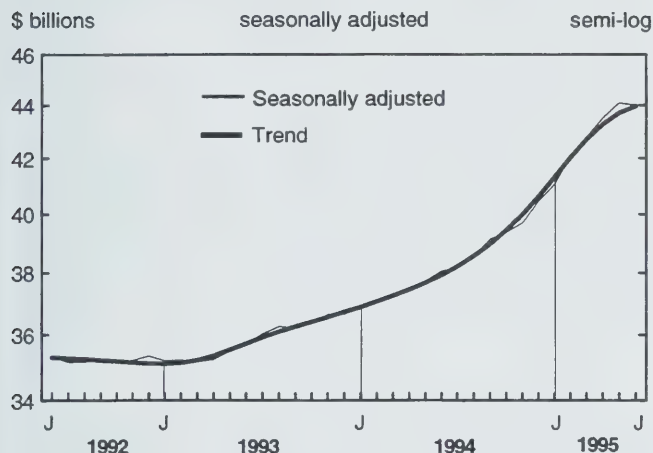
Shipments of motor vehicles continued to decline in June (-3.3%), as a combination of sluggish demand and earlier-than-normal plant closures for re-tooling took a toll on manufacturing activity in this industry and related industries.

These decreases were partly offset by strong growth in paper and allied products (+3.3%) and refined petroleum products (+2.7%). To a great extent, the strength of the paper and allied products industry stemmed from price increases, which were up more than 3%.

Growth in inventories ended

Inventories fell (-0.2%) in June, signalling an end to 20 months of sustained growth. The decline was especially significant, since inventory accumulation had intensified in recent months, growing at an average rate of 1.7% so far this year. Refined petroleum products (-8.0%), transportation equipment (-1.6%) and wood (-2.6%) all fell significantly. These declines were partly offset by strong gains in primary metals (+3.1%) and paper and allied products (+2.5%).

Inventories stop rising in June



June's decline in inventories was matched by an even larger decline in shipments, which caused the inventory-to-shipments ratio to edge up one point to 1.38. This fifth increase in as many months underlined the fact that manufacturers may need to make more adjustments to bring inventories in line with shipments.

Unfilled orders dipped again

Manufacturers dipped deeper into their backlog in June, as unfilled orders slipped 1.8%. The decline

came on the heels of a more moderate decline in May, which ended 17 months of uninterrupted growth. Decreases were widespread and most pronounced in the fabricated metal products (-5.4%), primary metals (-5.2%) and transportation equipment (-1.1%) industries. Orders still stood 8.9% higher than at the same time last year.

July's Business Conditions Survey indicated that an increasing percentage of manufacturers felt they had an insufficient level of unfilled orders, contrasting markedly with April's survey.

After May's flat showing, new orders fell 1.9% in June, led by declines in primary metals (-12.3%) and transportation equipment (-2.6%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9579 and 9581-9582.

The June 1995 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, \$19/\$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Detailed data on shipments by province are available on request. For further information, or to order, contact Robert Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories-to-shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
June 1994	28,978	1.7	38,051	0.9	30,985	0.5	29,145	1.8	1.31
July 1994	29,485	1.8	38,164	0.3	31,373	1.3	29,874	2.5	1.29
August 1994	30,116	2.1	38,528	1.0	31,762	1.2	30,504	2.1	1.28
September 1994	29,978	-0.5	39,128	1.6	32,483	2.3	30,699	0.6	1.31
October 1994	30,363	1.3	39,372	0.6	32,796	1.0	30,676	-0.1	1.30
November 1994	31,463	3.6	39,682	0.8	32,948	0.5	31,615	3.1	1.26
December 1994	32,180	2.3	40,439	1.9	33,505	1.7	32,737	3.5	1.26
January 1995	32,830	2.0	41,055	1.5	33,848	1.0	33,173	1.3	1.25
February 1995	32,353	-1.5	42,036	2.4	34,323	1.4	32,828	-1.0	1.30
March 1995	32,177	-0.5	42,774	1.8	34,428	0.3	32,281	-1.7	1.33
April 1995	31,927	-0.8	43,505	1.7	34,487	0.2	31,986	-0.9	1.36
May 1995	32,133	0.6	44,087	1.3	34,362	-0.4	32,008	0.1	1.37
June 1995	31,992	-0.4	44,004	-0.2	33,758	-1.8	31,388	-1.9	1.38

Travel between Canada and other countries

June 1995

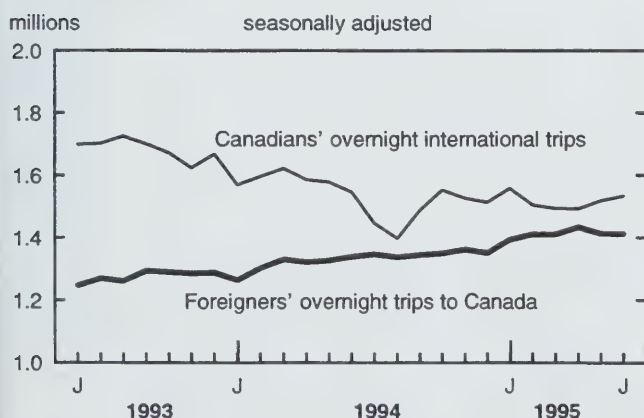
The record number of overseas residents visiting Canada for at least one night continued to inch upward in June. The 0.7% increase in June brought their numbers to 325,000, marginally higher than the previous record set in April. The number of Americans who made overnight trips to Canada was stable, at 1.1 million. In total, 1.4 million foreigners spent at least one night in Canada, unchanged from May. The number of such visits has been increasing since August 1992, after having been relatively constant between late 1986 and mid-1992.

Over time, travellers from countries other than the United States have represented an increasing share of the visitors to Canada. While they accounted for only 5% of foreign overnight visits in 1972, their share now stands at 23%. Since travellers from overseas tend to make longer trips to Canada than Americans—in 1994, the average length of stay was 11 nights compared with 4—the economic impact of an increase in their numbers is significantly greater than that of a comparable rise in the number of American visitors. In 1994, overseas visitors spent an average C\$976 per overnight trip, compared with C\$350 for Americans.

The United States drew more Canadians for overnight visits

Canadians made 1.5 million overnight international trips in June, up 1.0% from May.

Canadians made 1.0% more overnight international trips in June than in May



Note to readers

Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).

Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).

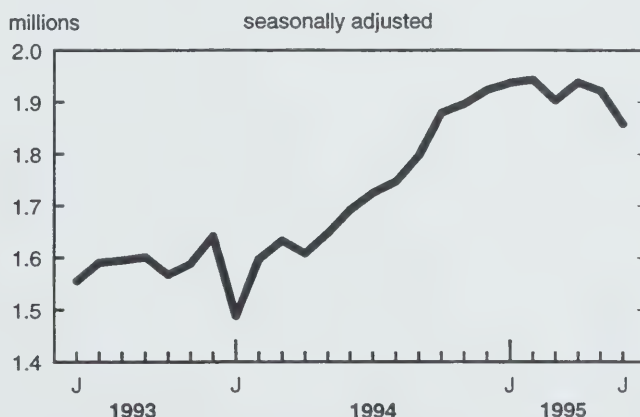
The number of Canadians who stayed in the United States for at least one night increased 1.6%, to 1.2 million. After decreasing from late 1991 to March 1995, Canadians' overnight travel to the United States increased in April, May and June.

Canadians made 293,000 overnight trips to overseas destinations in June, a 1.6% decrease from May. Generally, such trips have been increasing since June 1991.

Americans' same-day cross-border car trips decreased

In June, Americans made 1.9 million same-day cross-border car trips, down 3.3% from May. Nonetheless, the trend in cross-border car trips by Americans has been climbing since early 1994.

Same-day cross-border car trips by Americans decreased 3.3% in June



Meanwhile in June, 3.0 million Canadians crossed the border by car and returned the same day, almost unchanged from May. This type of travel, often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping, has been

relatively stable since April 1994. The Canadian dollar was worth about US73 cents on average in June.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697, 5780-6046 and 8200-8328.

The June 1995 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Same-day cross-border car trips

	Americans to Canada		Canadians to the United States	
	June 1995 ^P	June 1994 to June 1995	June 1995 ^P	June 1994 to June 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canada	2,162	8.6	3,245	-0.8
Province of entry/ re-entry				
New Brunswick	144	4.4	495	-4.3
Quebec	112	9.3	328	-5.5
Ontario	1,663	10.9	1,443	-0.1
Manitoba	36	11.4	59	-5.0
Saskatchewan	7	-0.6	23	-17.4
Alberta	14	-17.4	18	-5.9
British Columbia	181	-5.0	876	3.1
Yukon	5	2.6	3	-5.4

^P Preliminary figures.

Travel between Canada and other countries

	April 1995 ^r	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^p	May 1995 to June 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,009	3,043	3,032	-0.4
One or more nights	808	799	806	1.0
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,206	1,221	1,241	1.6
Other countries	287	298	293	-1.6
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,938	1,921	1,857	-3.3
One or more nights	762	740	746	0.8
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,109	1,091	1,088	-0.3
Other countries ²	324	323	325	0.7
	June 1995 ^p	June 1994 to June 1995	January- June 1995 ^p	January- June 1994 to January- June 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,245	-0.8	17,156	-6.8
One or more nights	746	-2.5	4,090	-6.3
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,088	-1.1	6,637	-5.2
Other countries	228	4.9	1,934	5.6
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	2,162	8.6	9,955	17.2
One or more nights	1,081	5.1	3,305	5.2
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,617	6.2	5,033	5.9
Other countries ²	483	12.3	1,481	13.8

¹ Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

² Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Soft drinks

July 1995

Data for July 1995 on the production of soft drinks are now available.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, \$3/\$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and fats, June 1995

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Footwear statistics, quarter ended June 1995

Catalogue number 33-002

(Canada: \$8/\$24; United States: US\$9/US\$29; other countries: US\$11/US\$34).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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Tuesday, June 16, 1995	
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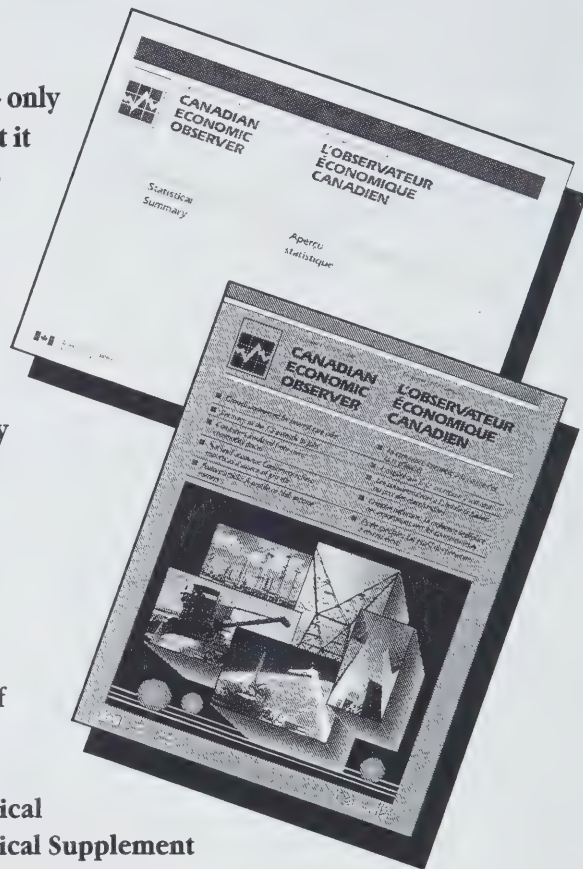
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 17, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canadian international merchandise trade, June 1995** 2
Exports advanced nearly 1% in June to \$20.57 billion, gaining strength from pulp, wheat and industrial goods. Imports were off 2.1% to \$18.71 billion, largely because of reduced demand for autos and parts.

- **Film and video production, 1993/94** 6
The film production industry recorded its best performance ever in fiscal year 1993/94. The industry generated almost \$734 million in production revenue, due largely to tremendous growth in film exports and consumer demand for home entertainment services.

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes, June 1995	8
Steel primary forms, week ending August 12, 1995	8
Plastic film and bags, second quarter 1995	8
Correction: Migration estimates, 1993 to 1994	8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



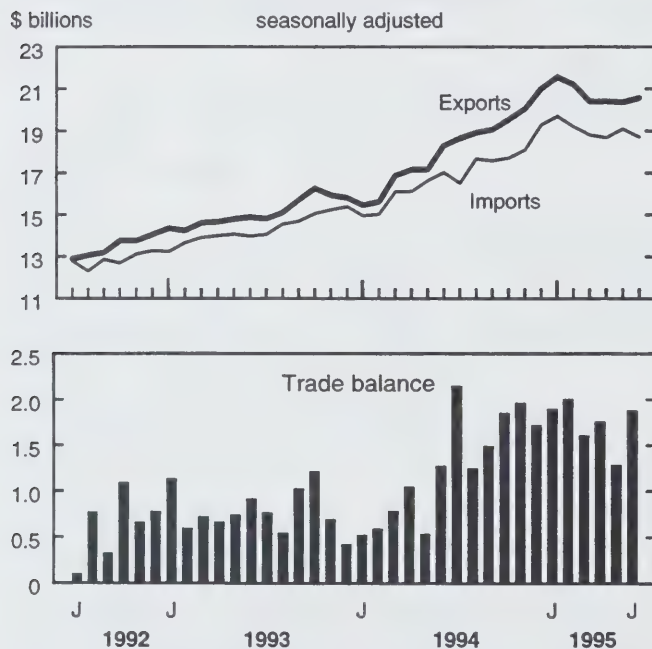
MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian international merchandise trade

June 1995

Exports ended the second quarter of 1995 on a somewhat positive note, advancing nearly 1% in June to \$20.57 billion. In the wake of a four-month lull, exports gained on the strength of pulp, wheat and industrial goods as declines in the auto sector began to ease. Shipments to the United States and Japan advanced, but they fell to non-OECD countries and the European Union. Exports to other OECD countries rose sharply.

Exports, imports and trade balance



Imports were off 2.1% in June (to \$18.71 billion), largely because of renewed weakness for automotive products. Demand also weakened for machinery and energy products after exceptional growth in May. Imports from the United States, Japan, and non-OECD countries fell most sharply, outweighing gains from the European Union.

Note to readers

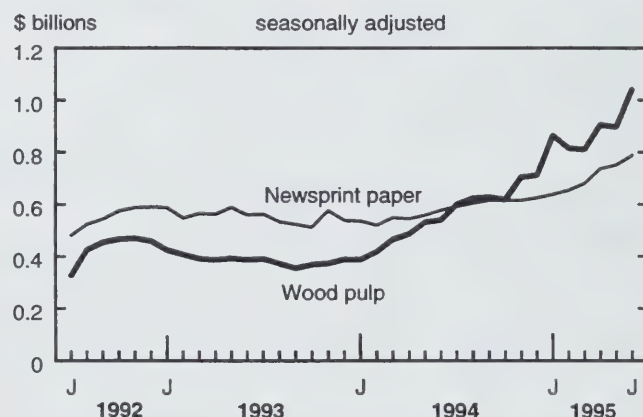
Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services. In the first quarter of 1995, an overall merchandise trade surplus of \$5.5 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of \$4.0 billion.

With exports up and imports returning to lower levels, June's merchandise trade surplus advanced to \$1.87 billion from \$1.28 billion. Surpluses with the United States and Japan continued to grow, but deficits remained with all other trading partners.

Pulp, paper, and industrial goods revived exports

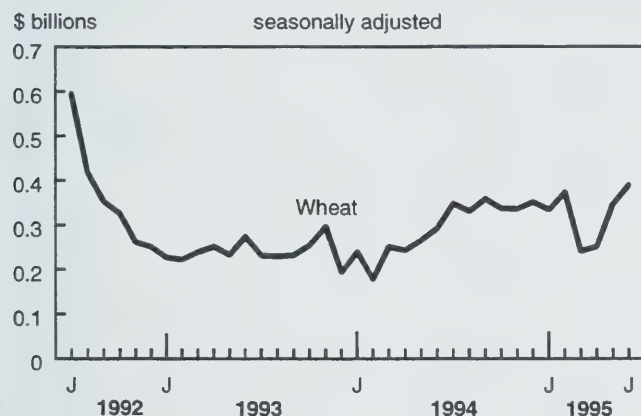
Forestry products led the export roster in June, growing 4.3% over May. The bulk of the increase was in pulp shipments (+16.2%), which grew in price and volume as demand swelled in Japan and the European Union. Producers of newsprint and other paper exported 2.3% more in June; their shipments advanced in each of the 14 months to June, as export prices soared 43%. Tempering overall gains in forestry exports were lower lumber shipments, dampened for the last six months by slack U.S. housing starts. These exports were curtailed further in June by shutdowns for maintenance at some mills.

Exports of forestry products



Strong wheat shipments have helped agricultural exports grow 10.5% since March. Low wheat stocks worldwide have put upward pressure on prices recently. Correspondingly, this has increased demand for Canada's wheat exports, which advanced 12.8% in June. Shipments to non-OECD countries grew the most.

Exports of agricultural products



Contributing significantly to the resurgent exports in June were industrial goods and materials (+1.7%). Shipments of copper ores from Western Canada grew sizably, reflecting rising demand from Europe and Japan. Exports of chemicals, plastics, steel products, and nickel all advanced, reflecting a small recovery in U.S. industrial output.

Consumer exports advanced 6.7% as U.S. retail sales moved ahead for a second straight month. Consumer goods have been trending upward for more than three years, unfettered by the recent slump in other exports.

Except for an increase in the volatile aircraft component, machinery exports were flat in June. Although growth in machinery exports has waned since February, second-quarter exports were 19% above their level in 1994.

Exports of passenger cars (-4.2%) continued to dampen the trade picture, with U.S. vehicle sales still

in a slump. Reduced car exports reflected production cutbacks and lower manufacturers shipments in June. The rate at which overall automotive exports have been falling has slowed considerably in recent months, however, slowing from -4.4% in March to -0.7% in June.

Widespread decline in imports

Following a brief reprieve in May, imports were once again hamstrung by widespread weakness in the automotive sector. Demand for parts declined 6.7%, reflecting reduced domestic assembly rates; car and truck imports fell 7.6% and 3.0% respectively. Light vehicle imports since June 1994 have declined 5.9%, while sales over the same period have dropped 9.3%.

Imports of energy products fell 25.4% in June, reflecting lower demand for crude oil than in May. Imports of coal and refined petroleum products were also down.

Machinery and equipment imports fell 2.3%, as the demand for drilling machinery returned to normal following a one-time purchase of equipment for use at Hibernia in May. Partially buoying the machinery and equipment sector in June were increased imports of office machines and high-valued jet aircraft.

Some offsetting upward movements in imports came from widespread gains in consumer goods (+2.6%) and agricultural products (+1.1%). The trend in consumer imports has increased steadily since early 1994, but growth in agricultural products has flattened in recent months.

Revisions

Merchandise trade data are revised on a continuing basis for every month of the current year. Factors that make revisions necessary include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs documents, replacement of estimated figures with actual values once available, changes to classification of merchandise based on more current information, and updated seasonal adjustments.

Revised data for January 1991 to May 1995 are available in the relevant CANSIM matrices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, \$19/\$182). It will include detailed tables by commodity and country on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, \$30/\$120). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division (1-800-294-5583). □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	April 1995	May 1995	June 1995	April 1995 to May 1995	May 1995 to June 1995	January- June 1994	January- June 1995	January- June 1994 to January- June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
seasonally adjusted, \$ current									
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change		
Principal trading partners									
Exports									
United States	16,425	16,419	16,618	0.0	1.2	82,377	100,343	21.8	-2.1
Japan	963	985	1,058	2.3	7.4	4,376	5,713	30.6	12.1
European Union	1,186	1,144	1,060	-3.5	-7.3	5,302	7,220	36.2	-12.2
Other OECD countries ¹	339	207	244	-38.9	17.9	1,652	1,826	10.5	-11.3
All other countries	1,514	1,626	1,593	7.4	-2.0	6,895	9,503	37.8	-12.5
Total	20,427	20,381	20,573	-0.2	0.9	100,601	124,606	23.9	-3.1
Imports									
United States	13,851	13,692	13,319	-1.1	-2.7	71,087	84,225	18.5	-7.7
Japan	875	733	675	-16.2	-7.9	4,184	4,719	12.8	-19.8
European Union	1,599	2,045	2,211	27.9	8.1	7,653	10,599	38.5	48.6
Other OECD countries ¹	698	760	765	8.9	0.7	2,798	4,313	54.1	15.6
All other countries	1,655	1,872	1,734	13.1	-7.4	10,184	10,378	1.9	-4.4
Total	18,678	19,102	18,705	2.3	-2.1	95,906	114,234	19.1	-2.7
Balance									
United States	2,574	2,727	3,299	...	...	11,290	16,118	...	...
Japan	88	252	383	...	...	192	994	...	...
European Union	-413	-901	-1,151	...	...	-2,351	-3,379	...	...
Other OECD countries ¹	-359	-553	-521	...	...	-1,146	-2,487	...	...
All other countries	-141	-246	-141	...	...	-3,289	-875	...	...
Total	1,749	1,279	1,868	...	...	4,695	10,372	...	...
Principal commodity groupings ²									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,482	1,552	1,586	4.7	2.2	8,372	9,412	12.4	0.8
Energy products	2,031	2,120	2,119	4.4	0.0	10,008	11,863	18.5	22.8
Forestry products	3,192	3,174	3,311	-0.6	4.3	14,420	18,850	30.7	8.7
Industrial goods and materials	3,920	3,849	3,913	-1.8	1.7	18,064	24,078	33.3	-6.7
Machinery and equipment	4,130	4,124	4,120	-0.1	-0.1	20,028	25,049	25.1	-3.6
Automotive products	5,185	4,995	4,959	-3.7	-0.7	26,164	32,223	23.2	-13.3
Other consumer goods	560	535	571	-4.5	6.7	2,753	3,318	20.5	5.0
Special transactions trade ³	836	834	864	-0.2	3.6	4,329	5,120	18.3	0.6
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,099	1,134	1,146	3.2	1.1	5,909	6,739	14.0	-0.6
Energy products	510	965	720	89.2	-25.4	3,346	4,408	31.7	3.4
Forestry products	194	179	175	-7.7	-2.2	842	1,062	26.1	4.8
Industrial goods and materials	3,865	3,786	3,703	-2.0	-2.2	17,963	22,899	27.5	-2.5
Machinery and equipment	6,131	6,509	6,361	6.2	-2.3	30,475	37,507	23.1	3.4
Automotive products	4,071	4,106	3,843	0.9	-6.4	23,157	26,012	12.3	-17.1
Other consumer goods	2,202	2,189	2,245	-0.6	2.6	11,276	13,025	15.5	5.4
Special transactions trade ³	473	457	427	-3.4	-6.6	2,404	2,643	9.9	0.5

¹ Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey.² Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.³ Mainly, these are low-valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment and goods returned to country of origin.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Film and video production

1993/94

The film production industry recorded its best performance ever in fiscal year 1993/94, generating almost \$734 million in production revenue, up 46.9% from four years earlier.

The expansion was largely due to tremendous growth in domestic film exports and consumer demand for home entertainment services. Growth in business investment and increased government grants and contributions were also factors. Since 1990, exports of Canadian films and videos have soared 85%, reaching \$148.8 million in 1993/94.

Since 1991/92, film and video production revenue has increased at an annual rate of 12%. The television market rose 31% annually and the non-theatrical market 10%.

Film and video producers reported \$86.8 million in profits in 1993/94, up 43.7% from a year earlier. That represents 9% of total revenue, unchanged from the previous year.

Canadian films a hit on international markets

After fluctuating around the \$80 million mark in the early 1990s, revenues from exports suddenly took off in 1992/93, jumping almost 60% to \$132 million. In 1993/94, export revenues rose another 13% to \$148.8 million.

The export market for Canadian films is likely to keep expanding. A major reason for this trend is increased exports of films produced for the television market. Exports of television productions amounted to \$121.1 million, up 7% from 1992/93 and 80% from 1991/92. Made-for-TV productions accounted for 81% of total exports in 1993/94.

Note to readers

This release summarizes the activity in the 1993/94 fiscal year of 743 film, video and audio-visual production companies and 164 motion picture laboratories and post-production companies in the Canadian film and video industry. The data are from a census survey of these companies in 1994.

The non-theatrical sector comprises productions sponsored by advertising agencies, educational institutions, government boards, agencies, crown corporations or departments, and the industry at large.

The theatrical market represents films shown to paying audiences in regular motion picture theatres and drive-ins.

Post-production services include companies primarily engaged in processing and duplicating motion picture films and providing video production facilities.

Exports of Canadian films



Canadian films also gained exposure abroad through co-production agreements with foreign companies. In 1993/94, foreign direct investment in the theatrical and TV productions reported by producers reached \$192.8 million, with 85% invested in television productions. Foreign direct investment represented 31% of the total investment (\$612.6 million) in theatrical and TV production.

Overall, producers reported total private and public investment of \$829.9 million in films and videos in 1993/94. Foreign investment accounted for 23%, up from 14% in 1991/92. Direct investment by the federal government reached \$108.9 million or 13% of total investment, down from a 20% share in 1991/92. Other levels of government together invested \$50.8 million. The Canadian private sector invested \$477.4 million or 58% of the total investment, up from 61% in 1991/92.

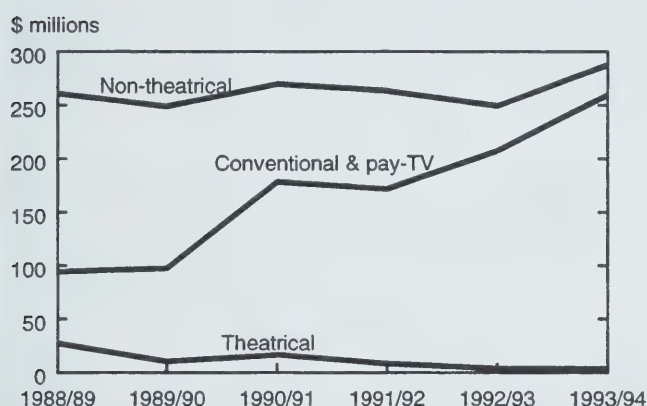
Non-theatrical sector most lucrative for producers

The non-theatrical sector (such as advertising and educational markets) remained the most lucrative for producers, earning them \$288.0 million in 1993/94. However, the television market is on the verge of surpassing it as the major source of revenue.

After accounting for about 50% of production revenue for a number of years, the non-theatrical sector's share of revenue has steadily declined since 1989/90, to 39% in 1993/94.

Conventional and pay-TV now account for 35% of production revenue, up from less than 20% in 1989/90. The conventional television market alone (the second most lucrative market) captured \$149 million or 32% of production revenue, while the pay-TV market represented another \$23 million or 3%.

Film production revenue, by selected markets



The theatrical market accounted for less than \$4 million, under 1% of the total production revenue in 1993/94. The remaining production revenue (\$182 million or 25%) was generated by other placements and work contracted from other production companies.

Revenue from post-production services rose slightly

Motion picture laboratories and post-production services reported revenues of \$323.7 million, up 4% from 1992/93. Their total expenses fell slightly to 92% of total revenue, from 95% the previous year.

As a result, profit before taxes rose to \$24.2 million, representing almost 8% of total revenue, slightly higher than in the previous year.

The publication, *Film and video* (87-204) has been discontinued. Selected details from the Film, Video and Audio-visual Production Survey and from the Motion Picture Laboratory Operations and Post-production Services Survey are now available in table format (\$50). A summary of the data will appear this fall in a new publication, *Canada's culture heritage and identity: A statistical perspective*. Data from the survey are also available by province and territory. Custom tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information on this release, or to order tables, contact Pina La Novara (613-951-1573, fax: 613-951-9040), Culture Statistics Program, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Film revenue, by selected markets for Canadian films

	1989/90	1991/92	1993/94
	\$ millions		
Market			
Theatrical	10.3	8.5	3.7
Conventional and pay-TV	97.7	171.9	260.2
Non-theatrical ¹	249.0	263.6	288.0
Other production revenue ²	142.6	137.8	182.0
Total production revenue	499.6	581.8	733.9
Other revenue ³	84.0	106.4	262.6
Total revenue	583.6	688.2	996.5

¹ Includes advertising, government, educational, and industrial markets.

² Includes revenue from other production companies, film societies and private screenings.

³ Includes revenue from rental of production facilities, post-production services, dividends, grants and subsidies.

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes

June 1995

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to June 1995 for the five commodity sections and 62 (exports)/61 (imports) major commodity groups.

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available on a customs basis. Indexes are listed from January 1986 to June 1995. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section indexes. Indexes for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The June 1995 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, \$19/\$182) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending August 12, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 12, 1995, totalled 271 838 tonnes, up 1.3% from 268 274 tonnes a week earlier and up 7.0% from 254 038 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 9 081 638 tonnes, an 8.1% increase from 8 404 697 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Plastic film and bags

Second quarter 1995

Data for the second quarter of 1995 on shipments of plastic film and bags are now available.

Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin (47-007, \$10/\$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

Correction: Migration estimates

1993 to 1994

The 1993-to-1994 interprovincial migration figures for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories were transposed in the second table that appeared on page 3 of this release in the August 15 issue of *The Daily*.

The correct figures are presented in the excerpt below.

Net migration

	1993 to 1994		
	Interprovincial migration		
	In	Out	Net
Yukon	1,558	2,652	-1,094
Northwest Territories	3,303	3,339	-36

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Provincial economic accounts, annual estimates
1981-1994

Catalogue number 13-213

(Canada: \$50; United States: US\$60; other countries:
US\$70).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, June
1995

Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Energy statistics handbook, August 1995

Catalogue number 57-601

(Canada: \$330; United States: US\$400; other
countries: US\$460).

Average prices of selected farm inputs, July 1995

Catalogue number 62-012

(Canada: \$9/\$48; United States: US\$11/US\$58; other
countries: US\$13/US\$68).

The labour force, July 1995

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$23/\$230; United States: US\$28/US\$276;
other countries: US\$33/US\$322).

Quarterly estimates of trustee pension funds, first
quarter 1995

Catalogue number 74-001

(Canada: \$18/\$60; United States: US\$22/US\$72; other
countries: US\$26/US\$84).

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Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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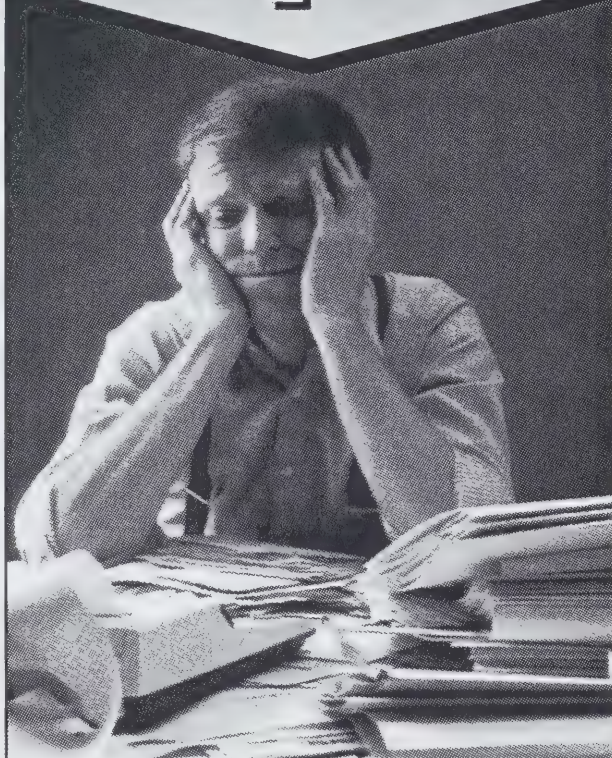
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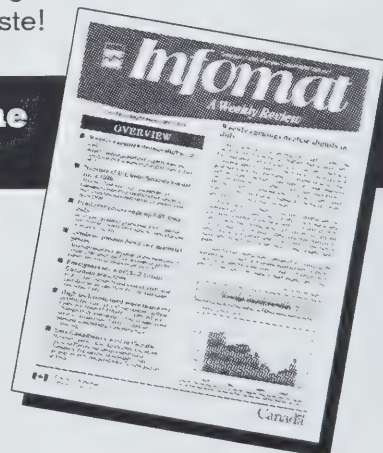
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 18, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

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Local government waste management survey, 1993 interim report	3
Production and disposition of tobacco products, July 1995	4

(continued on following page)



Canadian economic observer

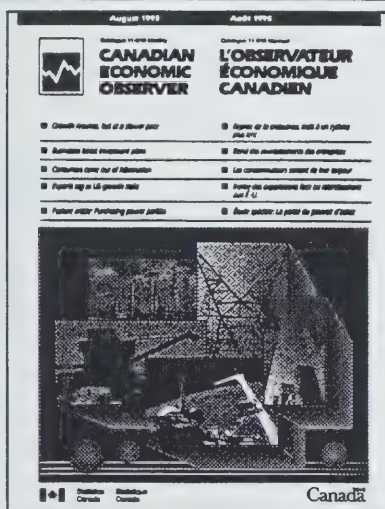
August 1995

The August 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a summary of current economic conditions and major events in July. This month's feature article examines purchasing power parities.

A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces, and the major industrial nations.

The August 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cynthia Bloskie (613-951-3634, the Internet: ceo@statcan.ca), Current Analysis Group.



OTHER RELEASES – concluded

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Correction: Canadian international merchandise trade, June 1995	4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6

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OTHER RELEASES

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Second quarter 1995

The machinery and equipment price index (1986=100) was at a preliminary level of 118.3 in the second quarter of 1995, down 0.5% from the first quarter of 1995, but up 3.9% from the second quarter of 1994. Compared with the first quarter of 1995, the domestic component increased 0.6%, whereas the import component fell 1.5%.

Among the industry divisions, the largest contributors (in decreasing order of relative impact) to the net quarterly price decrease were: manufacturing (-0.7%); transportation, communications, storage and utilities (-0.6%); community, business and personal services (-0.9%); and, mines, quarries and oil wells (-1.1%). The effect of those decreases was reduced by an increase in agriculture (+0.6%).

Machinery and equipment price indexes

(1986=100)

	Second quarter 1995 ^P	Second quarter 1994 to Second quarter 1995	First quarter 1995 to Second quarter 1995
	% change		
Machinery and equipment price index	118.3	3.9	-0.5
Industry			
Agriculture	139.5	8.4	0.6
Forestry	129.1	5.1	0.3
Fishing	119.6	3.9	-0.8
Mines, quarries and oil wells	117.4	3.0	-1.1
Manufacturing	122.1	3.7	-0.7
Construction	121.0	3.3	-1.2
Transportation, communica- tions, storage and utilities	113.1	2.5	-0.6
Trade	110.2	3.6	-0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	104.0	1.7	-0.4
Community, business and per- sonal services	103.4	3.5	-0.9
Public administration	117.0	3.1	-0.8

^P Preliminary figures.

Comparing the second quarters of 1994 and 1995, the industry divisions that contributed most to the annual price increase were: manufacturing (+3.7%); transportation, communications, storage and utilities (+2.5%); and, community, business and personal services (+3.5%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2026-2027.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Local government waste management survey

1993 interim report

According to the 1993 Local Government Waste Management Survey, recycling programs were provided in 91% of all municipalities in Canada.

Residential waste collection averaged 330 kilograms per person in 1993. Smaller municipalities (5,000 to 29,999 residents) collected 414 kilograms per person. In medium-sized municipalities (30,000 to 99,999 residents), 304 kilograms per person was collected, while municipalities with 100,000 or more residents collected 303 kilograms per person.

Since 1990, there have been increases in both the rate of access to recycling programs as well as the range of household waste collected for recycling. The share of the country's population with access to recycling programs went from 80% in 1990 to 91% in 1993. Municipalities in Quebec made the largest gains: their access rate grew from 61% to 85%. Only the Atlantic provinces showed a decrease, from 52% in 1990 to 46% in 1993.

In municipalities representing 48% of the country's population, all collection of household recyclables was contracted to private companies. For municipalities representing 43% of the population, these services were provided only by municipal employees or by municipal employees and private companies.

The interim report from the Local Government Waste Management Survey is now available. It provides 1993 data on waste collection, disposal and diversion practices in 642 Canadian municipalities. The report is available on Statistics Canada's World Wide Web service (<http://www.statcan.ca>).

For further information on this release, contact the National Accounts and Environment Division at 613-951-3640.

Percentage of the population with access to recycling programs

	1990	1993
	%	
Atlantic provinces	52	46
Quebec	61	85
Ontario	96	98
Prairie provinces	77	89
British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories	86	96
Canada	80	91

Note: Data refer to surveyed municipalities only.

Production and disposition of tobacco products

July 1995

Canadian manufacturers made 2.26 billion cigarettes in July, a 2.2% decrease from 2.31 billion in July 1994. Shipments in July totalled 4.00 billion cigarettes, slightly more than the 3.91 billion shipped in July 1994.

The July levels for both production and shipments are traditionally low because manufacturers close plants for summer holidays. Production fell 57.7% from 5.35 billion cigarettes in June, while shipments were down 18.9% to 4.94 billion cigarettes. Sales exceeded production, so inventories were reduced to 4.95 billion cigarettes.

Domestic sales made a small gain compared with July 1994, but exports dropped substantially. The domestic share (95% of total shipments) gained 4.4%, while exports declined 36.4%.

Data on domestic shipments are an aggregate of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers, and are not data on retail sales or final consumption. Data on cigarette consumption are available from the quarterly Survey on Smoking in Canada. For further information on that survey, contact Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597), Special Surveys Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The July 1995 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Construction union wage rate index

July 1995

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) remained unchanged in July 1995 at June's level of 136.9. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 0.1% from 136.8 in July 1994 to 136.9 in July 1995.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986=100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where most trades are covered by collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Selected financial indexes

July 1995

The July 1995 data are now available for selected financial indexes (1986=100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Correction: Canadian international merchandise trade

June 1995

The table in yesterday's release contained incorrect figures in the column labelled "June 1994 to June 1995, % change". The entire table is reproduced here, with the correct figures for that column.

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division (1-800-294-5583).

Merchandise trade of Canada

	April 1995	May 1995	June 1995	April 1995 to May 1995	May 1995 to June 1995	January- June 1994	January- June 1995	January- June 1994 to January- June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
seasonally adjusted, \$ current									
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change		
Principal trading partners									
Exports									
United States	16,425	16,419	16,618	0.0	1.2	82,377	100,343	21.8	12.0
Japan	963	985	1,058	2.3	7.4	4,376	5,713	30.6	10.8
European Union	1,186	1,144	1,060	-3.5	-7.3	5,302	7,220	36.2	19.6
Other OECD countries ¹	339	207	244	-38.9	17.9	1,652	1,826	10.5	-19.2
All other countries	1,514	1,626	1,593	7.4	-2.0	6,895	9,503	37.8	20.2
Total	20,427	20,381	20,573	-0.2	0.9	100,601	124,606	23.9	12.4
Imports									
United States	13,851	13,692	13,319	-1.1	-2.7	71,087	84,225	18.5	6.0
Japan	875	733	675	-16.2	-7.9	4,184	4,719	12.8	-13.6
European Union	1,599	2,045	2,211	27.9	8.1	7,653	10,599	38.5	67.4
Other OECD countries ¹	698	760	765	8.9	0.7	2,798	4,313	54.1	25.0
All other countries	1,655	1,872	1,734	13.1	-7.4	10,184	10,378	1.9	-1.3
Total	18,678	19,102	18,705	2.3	-2.1	95,906	114,234	19.1	9.8
Balance									
United States	2,574	2,727	3,299	...	...	11,290	16,118	...	...
Japan	88	252	383	...	...	192	994	...	...
European Union	-413	-901	-1,151	...	...	-2,351	-3,379	...	...
Other OECD countries ¹	-359	-553	-521	...	...	-1,146	-2,487	...	...
All other countries	-141	-246	-141	...	...	-3,289	-875	...	...
Total	1,749	1,279	1,868	...	...	4,695	10,372	...	...
Principal commodity groupings ²									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,482	1,552	1,586	4.7	2.2	8,372	9,412	12.4	-7.1
Energy products	2,031	2,120	2,119	4.4	0.0	10,008	11,863	18.5	20.6
Forestry products	3,192	3,174	3,311	-0.6	4.3	14,420	18,850	30.7	26.4
Industrial goods and materials	3,920	3,849	3,913	-1.8	1.7	18,064	24,078	33.3	17.5
Machinery and equipment	4,130	4,124	4,120	-0.1	-0.1	20,028	25,049	25.1	17.1
Automotive products	5,185	4,995	4,959	-3.7	-0.7	26,164	32,223	23.2	0.5
Other consumer goods	560	535	571	-4.5	6.7	2,753	3,318	20.5	17.5
Special transactions trade ³	836	834	864	-0.2	3.6	4,329	5,120	18.3	12.5
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,099	1,134	1,146	3.2	1.1	5,909	6,739	14.0	9.6
Energy products	510	965	720	89.2	-25.4	3,346	4,408	31.7	10.8
Forestry products	194	179	175	-7.7	-2.2	842	1,062	26.1	15.1
Industrial goods and materials	3,865	3,786	3,703	-2.0	-2.2	17,963	22,899	27.5	13.6
Machinery and equipment	6,131	6,509	6,361	6.2	-2.3	30,475	37,507	23.1	17.1
Automotive products	4,071	4,106	3,843	0.9	-6.4	23,157	26,012	12.3	-6.2
Other consumer goods	2,202	2,189	2,245	-0.6	2.6	11,276	13,025	15.5	14.6
Special transactions trade ³	473	457	427	-3.4	-6.6	2,404	2,643	9.9	5.7

¹ Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey.² Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.³ Mainly, these are low-valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment and goods returned to country of origin.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, August 1995

Catalogue number 11-010

(Canada: \$22/\$220; United States: US\$27/US\$264; other countries: US\$31/US\$308).

Monthly production of soft drinks, July 1995

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$3/\$30; United States: US\$4/US\$36; other countries: US\$5/US\$42).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, March 1995

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, April 1995

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Touriscope: International travel, advance information, June 1995, vol. 11, no. 6

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

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RELEASE DATES

Week of August 21-25
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
21	Farm cash receipts	Second quarter 1995
22	Consumer price index	July 1995
22	Retail trade	June 1995
23	Wholesale trade	June 1995
23	Television viewing	1993/94
24	Crop production estimates	July 31, 1995
24	Canada's international transactions in securities	June 1995
25	Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Second quarter 1995

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 21, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Farm cash receipts, January to June 1995** 2
Led by healthy crop revenue, cash receipts of farm businesses rose 6% to \$13.4 billion in the first half of 1995.
-

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of natural gas, June 1995	4
Industrial monitor, August 1995	4
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Air charter statistics, 1994	5

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASES

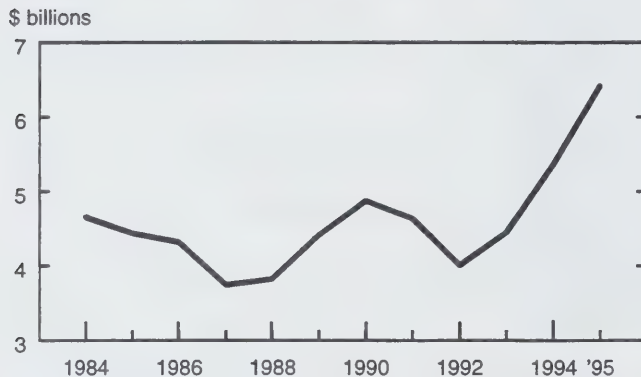
Farm cash receipts

January to June 1995

Cash receipts of farm businesses totalled \$13.4 billion in the first half of 1995, 6% higher than the same period in 1994. Crop receipts, which jumped 20%, accounted for much of the growth, as farmers deferred revenue on grain delivered in 1994 to the first quarter of 1995. Livestock receipts rose a modest 1% due to increased dairy and cattle revenue. Program payments to farmers fell 33%.

Crop receipts

January to June



Crop receipts reached \$6.4 billion in the first half of 1995, much higher than the \$5.4 billion attained in the first half of 1994. It was also above the \$4.7 billion average for the same period over the past five years. Crop farmers have enjoyed greatly improved growing and market conditions since 1992. Livestock revenue was \$6.3 billion, slightly above the year-earlier period. Program payments, at \$625 million, continued to trend down from the high of \$2.3 billion in the first half of 1992.

Note to readers

Farm cash receipts measure the gross revenue of farm businesses in current dollars. They are not a measure of profit because expenses have not been deducted. They include sales of crops and livestock products (except sales between farms in the same province) and program payments. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments and deferred grain receipts. Program payments measure the value of cheques issued to farmers to support their production, usually under ongoing programs jointly funded by farmers and federal and provincial governments.

Farm cash receipts

	January to June 1994	January to June 1995	January- June 1994 to January- June 1995
	\$ millions		% change
Wheat	1,028.9	1,359.3	32.1
Canadian wheat board payments	734.7	768.6	4.6
Barley	251.9	364.5	44.7
Deferred grain receipts	356.1	772.8	117.0
Canola	800.9	850.8	6.2
Other cereals and oilseeds	572.2	712.6	24.5
Other crops	1,622.1	1,591.5	-1.9
Crops, total	5,366.8	6,420.2	19.6
Cattle	2,186.6	2,220.1	1.5
Hogs	1,095.4	1,044.3	-4.7
Dairy products	1,686.0	1,736.5	3.0
Hens and chickens	520.0	530.6	2.0
Other livestock	771.5	785.2	1.8
Livestock, total	6,259.6	6,316.8	0.9
Gross Revenue Insurance Plan	424.4	163.5	-61.5
Crop insurance	223.8	90.2	-59.7
Provincial stabilization	126.3	170.1	34.7
Tripartite	6.9	21.0	203.4
All other payments	152.9	180.3	17.9
Payments, total	934.2	625.0	-33.1
Total, Canada	12,560.6	13,362.0	6.4

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Strong 1994 income doubles deferments

Farmers in Western Canada deferred \$773 million of grain receipts from 1994 to the first quarter of 1995, compared with \$356 million a year earlier. When delivering grain, farmers may defer payment to the next calendar year, reducing current year taxable income. In 1994, a 17% increase in net cash income in Western Canada prompted farmers to more than double the amount of grain revenue deferred to 1995.

Farm cash receipts

	January to June 1994	January to June 1995	January- June 1994 to January- June 1995
	\$ millions		% change
Canada	12,560.6	13,362.0	6.4
Newfoundland	29.9	29.2	-2.3
Prince Edward Island	159.9	169.4	5.9
Nova Scotia	145.1	145.5	0.3
New Brunswick	149.7	144.3	-3.6
Quebec	2,125.0	2,141.6	0.8
Ontario	2,845.2	2,847.5	0.1
Manitoba	1,174.0	1,270.7	8.2
Saskatchewan	2,393.7	2,825.9	18.1
Alberta	2,826.1	3,054.9	8.1
British Columbia	711.9	732.9	3.0

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Wheat receipts rose 32% as higher prices (+64%) offset lower deliveries by farmers. Wheat prices have soared in recent months due to concern about the effect of poor weather on the U.S. wheat crop and the low level of world stocks. A strong increase in prices (+59%) also drove barley receipts up 45%. Demand for

feed grain by livestock farmers in Western Canada has increased, while supplies of feed wheat have dropped.

Higher crop receipts allowed the Prairie provinces to record the strongest advances in total cash receipts. Saskatchewan posted the highest increase (+18%), followed by Manitoba and Alberta at 8% each.

Livestock receipts increase 1%

Livestock revenue for the first half of 1995 increased slightly from a year earlier. Dairy receipts rose 3%, as both quantities sold and prices received showed small increases. Cattle receipts (+2%) also rose, as increases in live exports and slaughter offset lower prices. Hog receipts fell 5%, as higher slaughter in both Canada and the United States drove prices down 12%.

Program payments to farmers fall 33%

Program payments fell sharply in the first half of 1995. Large drops in Gross Revenue Insurance Plan (-\$261 million) and crop insurance (-\$134 million) payments reflected higher market returns and improved growing conditions. Provincial stabilization (+\$44 million) and tripartite (+\$14 million) payments both rose over this period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582-3592.

The January-June 1995 issue of *Farm cash receipts and product price index* (21-001, \$19/\$62) will be available at the end of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2448), Agriculture Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of natural gas

June 1995 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 3 365 344 thousand cubic metres in June, up a modest 0.4% from June 1994. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) increased, while residential and commercial sales declined. The gain in sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) was due to higher demand for natural gas by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

Year-to-date sales to the end of June 1995 were up 2.4% from the same period in 1994. Sales to the residential (-5.3%) and commercial (-6.1%) sectors decreased due to milder weather in January and February 1995. Industrial sector sales (including direct sales) continued to maintain their strong growth, posting a 10.7% increase from the same period last year.

Sales of natural gas

	June 1995p	June 1994	June 1994 to June 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	3 365 344	3 352 734	0.4
Residential	442 780	503 412	-12.0
Commercial	337 718	374 583	-9.8
Industrial	1 821 005	1 828 127	4.4
Direct	763 841	646 612	
	January to June 1995p	January to June 1994	January - June 1994 to January - June 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total	35 003 017	34 177 913	2.4
Residential	9 427 410	9 959 867	-5.3
Commercial	6 937 713	7 387 110	-6.1
Industrial	12 749 585	12 379 478	10.7
Direct	5 888 309	4 451 458	

P Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The June 1995 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, \$14/\$140) will be available the third week of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Industrial monitor

August 1995

The August 1995 edition of *Industrial monitor* is now available. Its tables present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

You can purchase the *Industrial monitor* as a full package (22 sectors) or by industrial sector. The annual subscription for total manufacturing (15F0017XPE) costs \$50; each industrial sector, \$200. The full 22-sector package (150015XPE) costs \$3,000, a savings of \$650. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■

Farm product prices

June 1995

In June, prices received by farmers for their products rose 1.7%. This was the first monthly increase in prices since February. The advance was the net result of a 1.3% increase in crop prices and a 2.1% increase in livestock and animal product prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The April-June 1995 issue of *Farm cash receipts and farm product price index* (21-001, \$19/\$62) is scheduled for release on August 21. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat August 1, 1995

Preliminary estimates on stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage as of August 1, 1995 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Air charter statistics 1994

Preliminary annual data on air charters for 1994 are now available.

The August issue of the *Aviation statistics centre service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105) will be available soon. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francesca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

The Daily Statistics Canada	
Tuesday, June 10, 1994 For release at 10:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Economic dependency profiles, 1992 Consistent with the fact that the rate of dependency on average \$60.00 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income. This was an increase of about 4% from 1991 in the rate of transfer payments to employment income.	2
• Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994 After the months of tentative performance, the value of manufacturing shipments grew in April, up 1.7% in April over a 1.7% drop in March. The leading of output index has increased to 12.5 since in the last few months.	6
• Industrial product price index, May 1994 Index for major prices for processed raw materials, the year-over-year change in prices for manufacturing goods jumped to +4.0% in May, the highest rate among industries at 10.0%.	8
• Price sensitivity index, May 1994 The index rose 3.5% in May. One of price moved up 10.0% and was the major contributor to the change.	12
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS	
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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly survey of manufacturing, June 1995

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$19/\$190; United States: US\$23/US\$228; other countries: US\$27/US\$266).

Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin, quarter ended June 30, 1995

Catalogue number 47-007

(Canada: \$10/\$32; United States: US\$12/US\$39; other countries: US\$14/US\$45).

The consumer price index, July 1995

Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Available at 7:00 a.m. tomorrow

Industry price indexes, June 1995

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$21/\$210; United States: US\$26/US\$252; other countries: US\$30/US\$294).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 22, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer price index, July 1995** 2
The annual inflation rate, as measured by the CPI, declined for a second consecutive month in July. July's CPI was 2.5% higher than a year earlier. This compares with annual increases of 2.7% in June and 2.9% in May.
- **Retail trade, June 1995** 5
Retail sales rose 0.6% in June, the third straight monthly increase. Increases in April, May and June offset declines in the first three months of the year, returning retail sales to the December 1994 level.

OTHER RELEASES

- Profile of visible minorities 9
- Railway carloadings, June 1995 9
- Provincial and territorial government finance—assets and liabilities, March 31, 1994 9

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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MAJOR RELEASES

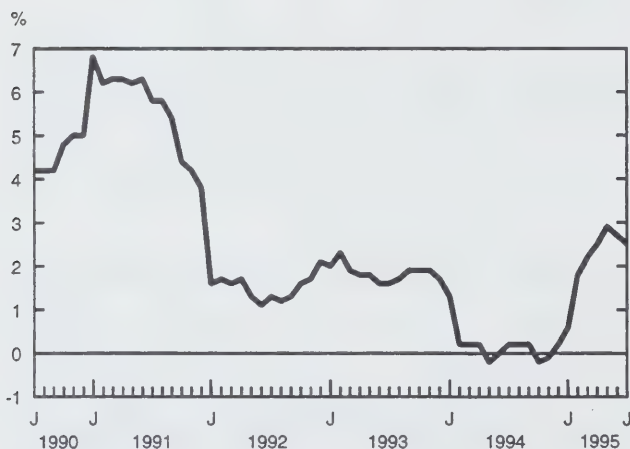
Consumer price index

July 1995

In July 1995, consumers across Canada paid 2.5% more than they did 12 months ago for the goods and services included in the consumer price index (CPI). This compares with increases of 2.7% in June and 2.9% in May. The decline in the annual rate between June and July was associated with the goods sector rather than the services sector. This was also the case between May and June.

Some of the items making large contributions to the 2.5% increase were new vehicles, gasoline, auto insurance, mortgage interest charges, and traveller accommodation. Over the same period, consumers gained relief thanks to lower prices for clothing, footwear, recreational equipment, and some fresh vegetables.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



In British Columbia, significantly above-average price increases were observed for food, clothing, footwear and recreation.

Between June and July, changes in the CPIs of the provinces ranged from a 0.2% drop in New Brunswick to a 0.7% rise in British Columbia. The fall in New Brunswick's CPI resulted largely from a fall in food and shelter prices and a much larger than average decline in men's clothing and footwear prices. In British Columbia, above-average price increases were charged for traveller accommodation, gasoline and clothing.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7454.

The July 1995 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, \$10/\$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Heather Pearl (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer price index and its major components
(1986=100)

	July 1995	June 1995	July 1994	June 1995 to July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995
unadjusted					
				% change	
All-items	134.0	133.7	130.7	0.2	2.5
Food	127.1	127.1	124.0	0.0	2.5
Shelter	134.1	134.1	132.2	0.0	1.4
Household operations and furnishings	121.5	121.3	118.8	0.2	2.3
Clothing and footwear	130.2	130.8	131.7	-0.5	-1.1
Transportation	138.9	138.8	132.4	0.1	4.9
Health and personal care	136.1	135.8	135.5	0.2	0.4
Recreation, education and reading	145.4	142.6	138.1	2.0	5.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	144.0	143.9	140.3	0.1	2.6
Goods	127.1	127.3	124.4	-0.2	2.2
Services	142.4	141.6	138.3	0.6	3.0
All-items excluding food and energy	136.3	135.8	132.8	0.4	2.6
Energy	129.0	130.1	127.9	-0.8	0.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar ex- pressed in cents, compared with 1986	74.6	74.8	76.5		
All-items (1981=100)	177.4				

Consumer price indexes for the provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife
(1986=100)

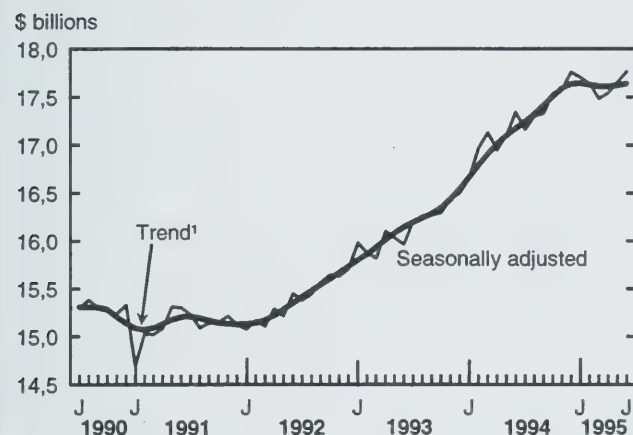
	July 1995	June 1995	July 1994	June 1995 to July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995
unadjusted					
				% change	
Newfoundland	128.0	127.8	126.1	0.2	1.5
Prince Edward Island	131.4	131.0	128.5	0.3	2.3
Nova Scotia	131.0	130.6	128.3	0.3	2.1
New Brunswick	129.7	129.9	127.5	-0.2	1.7
Quebec	131.5	131.3	128.4	0.2	2.4
Ontario	134.9	134.8	131.4	0.1	2.7
Manitoba	135.8	135.6	132.1	0.1	2.8
Saskatchewan	136.2	136.1	133.4	0.1	2.1
Alberta	133.1	132.4	130.1	0.5	2.3
British Columbia	138.2	137.2	134.4	0.7	2.8
Whitehorse	131.2	129.8	129.0	1.1	1.7
Yellowknife	133.6	132.6	129.2	0.8	3.4

Retail trade

June 1995 (preliminary)

Retail sales rose 0.6% to \$17.8 billion in June, the third straight monthly increase. Increases in April, May and June offset declines in the first three months of the year, returning retail sales to the December 1994 level.

Consumers continued to spend in June



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

¹ Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

Retail sales fell in each month of the first quarter of 1995. This contrasted with the second quarter (+0.2%), when sales grew in all months, especially May and June.

June's increase was evident in three of the seven sectors, accounting for 52.7% of total retail sales. The automotive, general merchandise, and clothing sectors reported the strongest growth. Decreases were reported in the food and drug sectors, while sales in the furniture sector remained almost unchanged.

Encouraged by lower interest rates, auto sales led the gain

Sales in the automotive sector rose 1.9% in June, their second consecutive monthly gain. Strong sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers and by retailers of parts, accessories and services were partly offset by lower sales at gasoline service stations.

Sales by new and used motor vehicle dealers increased an impressive 3.0%, the strongest monthly increase since September 1994 and the second

consecutive monthly gain. June's increase coincided with recent declines in interest rates and incentives from car manufacturers; both may have drawn more consumers to the dealerships.

Gasoline service station sales dropped 2.0% after a 3.6% gain in May. This decline was mainly attributable to a drop in gas prices, the first after four months of increases.

For a second consecutive month, the general merchandise sector also contributed to the overall gain. Retailers reported a solid 1.5% gain following a 1.8% rise in May. The trend in sales has been increasing steadily since mid-1993. Compared with May and June 1994, sales in the general merchandise sector were up 6.2%.

Clothing shoppers were also active in June as sales advanced 2.1%. Purchases of women's clothing (accounting for over 30% of total clothing sales) grew 4.9% after a strong 7.2% rise in May. Purchases of men's clothing rose 2.2%, the second consecutive monthly increase.

In contrast, spending in the food sector dropped 0.9% in June after a decline of 0.2% in May. Food retailers' sales, an important contributor to the overall growth in retail sales since early 1992, declined in the three-month period from April to June.

Sales were up in most provinces in the first half

In the first half of 1995, retail sales advanced a significant 9.1% in British Columbia and 6.2% in Ontario, well above the 3.6% national gain.

The increases in both provinces were dominated by the automobile, clothing and food sectors. In the auto sector, sales by new and used vehicle dealers rose 9.1% in Ontario and a robust 19.8% in British Columbia. Clothing retailers in both provinces also reported strong growth (+8.1% in Ontario and +14.9% in British Columbia).

A 1.5% sales drop in Quebec was due to lower sales in the automotive, food and drug sectors. Weak sales in the auto sector were attributable to an 8.5% drop in new and used vehicle sales. Also in the first half of 1995, sales in the food and drug sectors declined a significant 4.0% and 8.1% respectively.

Early indications of July sales

Early indications of July sales are not encouraging. Estimates indicate a drop in department store sales and in the number of new motor vehicles sold. These two categories account for about one-third of total retail sales. In addition, employment in trade declined 0.7%

in July from June 1995. Retail sales in the United States were down 0.1% in July after a 0.8% rise in June 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The June 1995 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, \$20/\$200) will be available the second week of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549). For analytical information, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

	June 1994	March 1995 ^r	April 1995 ^r	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^p	May 1995 to June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Food	4,456	4,492	4,554	4,546	4,504	-0.9	1.1
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,142	4,137	4,194	4,187	4,153	-0.8	0.2
All other food stores	314	355	360	359	352	-2.0	12.0
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,000	975	986	982	976	-0.6	-2.4
Clothing	1,026	1,082	1,056	1,094	1,117	2.1	8.9
Shoe stores	145	154	140	154	157	2.4	8.3
Men's clothing stores	143	135	132	134	137	2.2	-4.0
Women's clothing stores	339	353	341	366	383	4.9	13.1
Other clothing stores	399	440	443	440	440	-0.2	10.1
Furniture	912	941	942	910	909	-0.1	-0.4
Household furniture and appliance stores	724	748	748	721	720	-0.2	-0.5
Household furnishings stores	189	193	194	189	189	0.0	0.2
Automotive	6,200	6,180	6,142	6,224	6,341	1.9	2.3
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	4,024	4,022	4,004	4,018	4,139	3.0	2.9
Gasoline service stations	1,190	1,191	1,212	1,256	1,230	-2.0	3.4
Automotive parts, accessories and services	986	967	925	950	972	2.3	-1.4
General merchandise stores	1,799	1,853	1,849	1,882	1,911	1.5	6.2
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,954	1,969	2,020	2,020	2,013	-0.3	3.0
Other semi-durable goods stores	599	594	595	601	597	-0.5	-0.2
Other durable goods stores	473	479	477	467	469	0.4	-0.7
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	883	896	947	952	946	-0.6	7.2
Total, retail sales	17,348	17,491	17,548	17,658	17,771	0.6	2.4
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,324	13,469	13,544	13,639	13,632	-0.1	2.3
Department store type merchandise	5,809	5,923	5,905	5,936	5,980	0.7	2.9
Newfoundland	288	287	298	292	289	-1.1	0.3
Prince Edward Island	72	73	73	76	77	0.6	6.9
Nova Scotia	535	526	547	540	535	-0.8	0.0
New Brunswick	416	408	415	418	423	1.1	1.7
Quebec	4,248	4,112	4,121	4,088	4,068	-0.5	-4.2
Ontario	6,365	6,559	6,464	6,618	6,676	0.9	4.9
Manitoba	582	598	604	618	618	0.1	6.2
Saskatchewan	521	514	536	541	548	1.3	5.3
Alberta	1,845	1,805	1,826	1,862	1,866	0.2	1.1
British Columbia	2,420	2,550	2,604	2,544	2,610	2.6	7.8
Yukon	17	18	18	18	19	1.3	6.6
Northwest Territories	39	41	42	42	42	0.7	8.8

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Retail sales

	June 1994	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^p	June 1994 to June 1995
	unadjusted			
	\$ millions			% change
Food	4,623	4,603	4,750	2.7
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,286	4,234	4,369	1.9
All other food stores	338	370	381	12.8
Drug and patent medicine stores	999	975	978	-2.1
Clothing	1,015	1,062	1,120	10.4
Shoe stores	148	165	165	11.3
Men's clothing stores	149	132	146	-1.9
Women's clothing stores	341	371	392	15.0
Other clothing stores	378	395	418	10.7
Furniture	910	847	910	0.1
Household furniture and appliance stores	709	655	708	0.0
Household furnishings stores	201	193	202	0.4
Automotive	7,202	7,416	7,536	4.6
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	4,844	5,068	5,128	5.9
Gasoline service stations	1,254	1,281	1,313	4.7
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,104	1,068	1,094	-0.9
General merchandise stores	1,725	1,816	1,856	7.6
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	2,056	2,093	2,148	4.5
Other semi-durable goods stores	642	683	642	0.0
Other durable goods stores	480	455	478	-0.5
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	934	955	1,029	10.1
Total, retail sales	18,531	18,812	19,298	4.1
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,686	13,745	14,170	3.5
Department store type merchandise	5,771	5,837	5,984	3.7
Newfoundland	301	303	312	3.5
Prince Edward Island	79	79	87	10.4
Nova Scotia	575	565	593	3.0
New Brunswick	445	443	467	5.0
Quebec	4,646	4,582	4,523	-2.6
Ontario	6,825	6,982	7,262	6.4
Manitoba	612	644	665	8.7
Saskatchewan	549	565	589	7.2
Alberta	1,944	1,952	2,015	3.6
British Columbia	2,490	2,634	2,717	9.1
Yukon	20	20	22	7.5
Northwest Territories	43	43	46	7.9

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Profile of visible minorities

Profile of visible minorities from the Employment Equity Data program is now available. It provides an overview of the characteristics of visible minorities: blacks, South Asians, Chinese, Koreans, Japanese, South-east Asians, Filipinos, other Pacific Islanders, West Asians, Arabs, Latin Americans, and multiple visible minorities. The profile covers such variables as industry, occupation, level of schooling, field of study, and labour force participation.

The print version of *Profile of visible minorities* is published in five volumes, one for each region: Atlantic provinces (89F0032XPB), Quebec (89F0033XPB), Ontario (89F0034XPB), Prairie provinces (89F0035XPB), and British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories (89F0036XPB). Each volume costs \$150 and contains data by province and census metropolitan area, as well as data at the national level.

The electronic version (XV software 80F0037XDB, Canada \$250; the United States and other countries US\$250) contains the full set of national, provincial and census metropolitan area data. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Karen Kelly (613-951-2598), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Railway carloadings

June 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) by railways in Canada totalled 20.4 million tonnes in June, a 5.1% decrease from June 1994. The carriers received an additional 1.8 million tonnes from U.S. connections during June.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage of 1.4 million tonnes increased 3.0% from June 1994. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 20.8%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 4.6% in June. This brought the year-to-date total to 126.8 million tonnes, an increase of 4.3% from the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 23.4% over the same period.

All year-to-date data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The June 1995 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, \$10/\$100) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Provincial and territorial government finance—assets and liabilities

March 31, 1994

At March 31, 1994, the provincial and territorial governments' net debt (the excess of liabilities over financial assets) reached \$166.1 billion, an increase of \$26.9 billion (+19.3%) over March 31, 1993. Financial assets stood at \$147.5 billion, while total liabilities reached \$313.6 billion.

Financial assets are made up of investments in short- and long-term securities (60.5%), advances (17.1%), cash (11.7%), receivables (9.5%), and other assets (1.2%).

These figures are based on the actual data released in the provincial and territorial governments' public accounts dated March 31, 1994, and converted to Statistics Canada's Financial Management System.

Note: The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because policies and structures of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from governments' public accounts and other records to provide detailed data that permit inter-governmental comparisons, as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3201-3213.

For further information on this release, contact A. J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Robert Larocque (613-951-1836), Public Institutions Division.

Custom tabulations of the data are available. For further information on products and services available from Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767, the Internet: dubodia@statcan.ca). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined petroleum products, May 1995

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240;
other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Employment, earnings and hours, May 1995

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$31/\$310; United States: US\$38/US\$372;
other countries: US\$44/US\$434).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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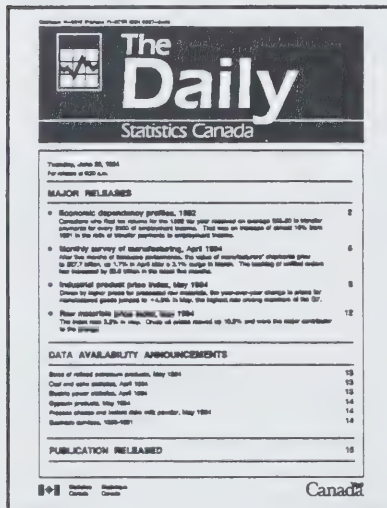
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Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 23, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Wholesale trade, June 1995** 2
Similar to their counterparts in manufacturing, wholesale merchants have experienced weakening sales and escalating inventories since the start of the year.
- **Television viewing habits, 1994** 6
Canadians, particularly those under 25, are watching less television than they were five years ago. Francophones still spend more time with the tube than anglophones.

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MAJOR RELEASES

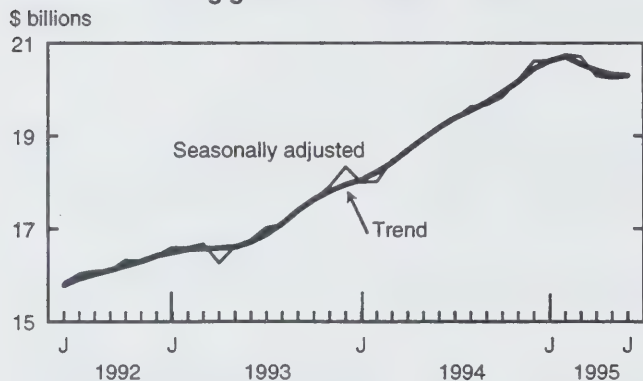
Wholesale trade

June 1995 (preliminary)

Similar to their counterparts in manufacturing, wholesale merchants have experienced weakening sales and escalating inventories since the start of the year.

Mirroring what manufacturers have experienced since early 1995, wholesalers have also been hit by the economic slowdown. Despite some monthly fluctuations (including a small 0.1% increase in June), wholesale sales in June were 2.3% (\$481 million) below the peak attained in February 1995. This contrasted with the 24.8% increase (\$4.1 billion) in monthly sales between May 1993 and February 1995, when most sectors of the economy grew robustly.

Wholesale sales have weakened in 1995 following strong growth in 1993 and 1994



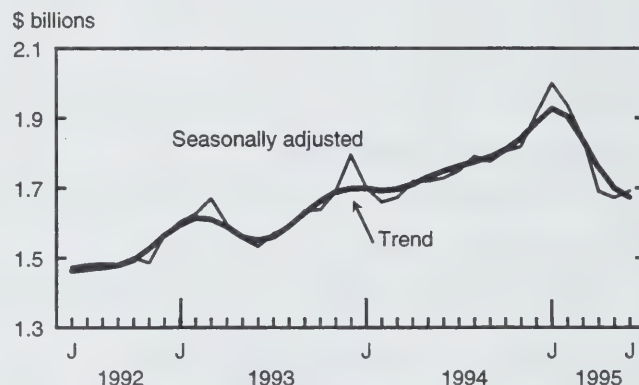
The recent slowdown has been further complicated by wholesalers' escalating inventory levels. Stocks were at a record high in June, and the inventories-to-sales ratio was at its highest level in two years.

Wholesale merchants' sales rose a slight 0.1% to \$20.3 billion in June. Wholesalers in 6 of the 11 trade groups (accounting for about 55% of all sales) recorded higher sales. The largest increase (+2.1% or \$75 million) was by wholesalers of other products (pulp, paper and other paper products, agricultural and industrial chemicals, etc.). Partly offsetting this increase were wholesalers of industrial machinery, equipment and supplies who recorded the strongest decrease (-1.7% or \$55 million). Overall, year-over-year sales were up 5.5%, about \$1 billion above last year's level.

Despite the small increase in June, sales have been weaker in several trade groups, notably

lumber and building materials. Since January 1995, wholesalers of lumber and building materials saw their sales drop 15.4% or \$307 million. This trade group's downturn has corresponded with poor housing starts in both Canada and the United States. Also, lumber prices in Canada have fallen 6.9% since the start of the year.

Lumber sales have fallen 15.4% since January



Sales of other products were strong, mainly due to price increases

By contrast, sales of other products have remained strong. In the first half of 1995, wholesalers of other products posted a gain of 18.3% compared with the same period in 1994. Year-over-year price increases of 40.6% for paper and paper products and 14.4% for chemical and chemical products have partly accounted for the continuing strong sales in this trade group.

Provincial and territorial differences

The recent weakness in sales has affected wholesalers differently across the provinces and territories. Despite monthly fluctuations, wholesalers in 8 of the 12 provinces and territories have recorded declining sales since the February peak. The most notable declines over this period in current dollars were from wholesalers in Quebec (-6.0% or \$287 million), Alberta (-4.1% or \$79 million) and Saskatchewan (-8.5% or \$64 million).

Wholesalers on the East Coast have seemed able to buck the slowdown hitting the rest of the country: Prince Edward Island (+\$13 million or +34.0%), New

Brunswick (+\$11 million or +4.0%) and Newfoundland (+\$3 million or +1.4%).

Inventories-to-sales ratio reached a two-year high

Wholesalers' inventories rose for the 16th consecutive month in June (+0.8% to \$30.8 billion). The most significant increase in current dollar terms was in motor vehicles, parts and accessories, as these wholesalers boosted inventories 5.2% or \$213 million.

Weak demand during the first six months of 1995 coupled with rising inventory levels has resulted in an increase in the inventories-to-sales ratio from 1.44 in January to 1.52 in June. The pace of growth in the ratio,

however, has slowed in recent months, as wholesalers attempt to control inventory levels in light of sluggish sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The June 1995 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, \$16/\$160) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	June 1994	March 1995 ^r	April 1995 ^r	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^p	May 1995 to June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Sales, all trade groups	19,212	20,699	20,291	20,243	20,269	0.1	5.5
Food products	3,558	3,721	3,621	3,697	3,654	-1.2	2.7
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,082	1,161	1,177	1,157	1,136	-1.8	5.0
Apparel and dry goods	510	446	448	439	427	-2.8	-16.2
Household goods	619	639	624	655	654	-0.2	5.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,158	2,357	2,238	2,212	2,222	0.5	3.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,471	1,656	1,656	1,638	1,645	0.4	11.9
Lumber and building materials	1,728	1,842	1,691	1,673	1,692	1.1	-2.1
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	423	510	457	487	495	1.6	17.2
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and sup- plies	2,935	3,116	3,082	3,157	3,102	-1.7	5.7
Computers and packaged software	1,527	1,767	1,780	1,608	1,648	2.5	8.0
Other products	3,203	3,484	3,517	3,517	3,592	2.1	12.1
Newfoundland	185	195	193	186	186	0.1	0.7
Prince Edward Island	46	43	43	49	52	7.2	12.9
Nova Scotia	406	449	441	443	420	-5.2	3.5
New Brunswick	277	311	287	288	294	2.0	6.3
Quebec	4,363	4,742	4,680	4,520	4,492	-0.6	2.9
Ontario	8,027	8,904	8,825	8,832	8,861	0.3	10.4
Manitoba	642	677	674	684	697	1.8	8.5
Saskatchewan	607	745	722	693	688	-0.8	13.2
Alberta	1,820	1,887	1,852	1,847	1,845	-0.1	1.3
British Columbia	2,816	2,722	2,551	2,674	2,709	1.3	-3.8
Yukon	9	9	9	12	13	5.3	37.0
Northwest Territories	13	13	14	14	12	-9.6	-3.5
Inventories, all trade groups	27,823	30,215	30,340	30,525	30,778	0.8	10.6
Food products	2,183	2,361	2,337	2,316	2,307	-0.4	5.7
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,337	1,418	1,407	1,405	1,413	0.5	5.6
Apparel and dry goods	1,044	1,032	1,026	1,021	1,036	1.5	-0.8
Household goods	1,270	1,499	1,506	1,497	1,509	0.8	18.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,626	4,003	4,008	4,100	4,314	5.2	19.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,533	2,875	2,856	2,838	2,868	1.0	13.2
Lumber and building materials	2,833	3,111	3,114	3,125	3,106	-0.6	9.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,476	1,540	1,523	1,537	1,532	-0.3	3.8
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and sup- plies	5,771	6,389	6,518	6,632	6,656	0.4	15.3
Computers and packaged software	1,921	1,674	1,636	1,611	1,602	-0.6	-16.6
Other products	3,828	4,312	4,409	4,443	4,437	-0.2	15.9

^p Preliminary figures.^r Revised figures.

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	June 1994	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^p	June 1994 to June 1995
	unadjusted			
	\$ millions			% change
Sales, all trade groups	20,914	21,663	21,818	4.3
Food products	3,752	3,871	3,804	1.4
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,133	1,184	1,164	2.7
Apparel and dry goods	416	370	355	-14.5
Household goods	581	596	610	5.0
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,327	2,427	2,312	-0.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,599	1,744	1,765	10.4
Lumber and building materials	2,134	1,973	2,051	-3.9
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	521	598	582	11.7
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,174	3,283	3,344	5.3
Computers and packaged software	1,653	1,492	1,782	7.8
Other products	3,624	4,127	4,047	11.7
Newfoundland	197	195	202	2.4
Prince Edward Island	57	57	64	13.7
Nova Scotia	473	503	486	2.8
New Brunswick	304	305	334	9.8
Quebec	4,690	4,868	4,783	2.0
Ontario	8,642	9,298	9,393	8.7
Manitoba	790	811	851	7.6
Saskatchewan	729	804	791	8.5
Alberta	1,997	2,010	1,992	-0.3
British Columbia	3,009	2,786	2,893	-3.9
Yukon	9	12	13	40.5
Northwest Territories	16	13	16	-2.1
Inventories, all trade groups	28,129	31,470	31,149	10.7
Food products	2,264	2,335	2,322	2.6
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,282	1,383	1,408	9.8
Apparel and dry goods	1,113	1,018	1,104	-0.8
Household goods	1,290	1,490	1,526	18.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,648	4,289	4,375	19.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,554	2,941	2,911	14.0
Lumber and building materials	2,947	3,404	3,220	9.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,529	1,601	1,583	3.5
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	5,796	6,723	6,698	15.6
Computers and packaged software	1,957	1,682	1,630	-16.7
Other products	3,748	4,604	4,372	16.7

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Television viewing habits

1994

Canadians, particularly those under 25, are watching less television than they were five years ago. Francophones still spend more time with the tube than anglophones.

Overall, Canadians watched an average 22.7 hours of television per week in 1994, a drop of about 30 minutes from 1990 and about 90 minutes over the past decade.

Viewers under 25 recorded the largest declines between 1990 and 1994. Children aged 2 to 11 averaged 17.7 hours of viewing in 1994, down about 90 minutes and a half from 1990.

Only in Nova Scotia and Quebec did viewers resist the trend. Nova Scotians watched an average 24.1 hours of television a week, up slightly from 23.9 in 1990, while the total for Quebec remained stable at 25.7 hours a week—the highest in Canada.

In Quebec, francophones watched more television than anglophones in all age and sex groups. Francophone women over 60 watched an average 44.8 hours a week in 1994—the highest of any group in the country—compared with 42.1 hours in 1990. Francophone men in the same age group watched an average 39.8 hours a week in 1994, two hours more than in 1990.

In contrast, Albertans spent the least time in front of the television in 1994, averaging only 20.5 hours a week.

Note to readers

The Television Project of the Culture Statistics Program is a joint venture involving the Marketing Analysis Division of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), the Broadcasting Policy Branch of Canadian Heritage, and the Culture Sub-division of Statistics Canada.

Statistics Canada's television viewing data bank was used to produce the tables in this publication. These data integrated files from several sources. Data on television viewing were purchased from BBM Bureau of Measurement, and included the demographic characteristics of the respondents to the survey and the schedules of most television stations with signals available in Canada.

Data were obtained from the CRTC about the characteristics of each program broadcast during the survey period. The primary characteristics coded in the data include: substance or content (such as news, public affairs, drama, religion, etc.), language, country of origin, and Canadian content. Statistics Canada sources provided data about the network affiliation and geographic location of each television station.

The survey data were collected from a sample of Canadians aged two and over. Although data for each respondent covered only one week, data from three separate weeks in November 1994 were combined to produce the final analysis.

Canadians watched more domestic news programs

Between 1990 and 1994, Canadian news and public affairs programming won a substantially larger audience among Canadians—especially francophones. In 1994, Canadians spent 19% of their viewing time watching domestic current affairs programs, compared with only 16% four years earlier.

The popularity of domestic news programs soared among francophones, who spent more than a quarter of their viewing time (27%) watching them, compared with just 19% in 1990.

Distribution of TV viewing time of francophones aged 2 and older, by origin and type of program
Fall 1994

Type of program	All television stations		
	Canadian programs	Foreign programs	Total
	%		
News and public affairs	27.3	1.2	28.6
Documentary	1.3	0.4	1.6
Instruction			
Academic	1.9	0.1	2.0
Social and recreational	0.7	0.2	1.0
Religion	0.2	-	0.2
Sports	2.7	1.3	3.9
Variety and games	15.4	1.8	17.2
Music and dance	0.8	0.3	1.1
Comedy	3.4	8.4	11.8
Drama	9.9	17.4	27.3
Other	-	5.4	5.4
Total	63.6	36.4	100.0

- Nil or zero.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Anglophones, on the other hand, spent about 15% of their time watching Canadian news and public affairs programs, marginally higher than four years earlier. Anglophones were also tuning in more foreign news programs.

Overall, francophones still watch far more domestic programming than anglophones. Anglophones spent about one-quarter of their viewing time on Canadian programs, while francophones spent more than 60%. Those ratios have remained fairly stable over the past four years.

Comedy and drama programs continued to draw the most viewers by far. The largest audience share, particularly among anglophone viewers, went to foreign shows. Canadian dramatic programming has always been more popular in the francophone market, but its share has dropped since 1990 by over 2 percentage points to 13%. Anglophone viewing of Canadian comedy and drama has increased from 3% in 1990 to 4% of total viewing in 1994.

Distribution of TV viewing time of anglophones aged 2 and over, by origin and type of program
Fall 1994

Type of program	All television stations		
	Canadian programs	Foreign programs	Total
	%		
News and public affairs	15.5	7.6	23.1
Documentary	0.5	1.9	2.4
Instruction			
Academic	0.4	0.6	1.0
Social and recreational	0.5	0.9	1.5
Religion	0.2	0.1	0.3
Sports	3.8	3.4	7.2
Variety and games	1.0	6.9	7.9
Music and dance	0.3	1.1	1.4
Comedy	0.5	15.0	15.5
Drama	3.3	28.0	31.3
Other	-	8.4	8.4
Total	26.0	74.0	100.0

- Nil or zero.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Sports audiences were considerably lower in 1994, likely due in part to the labour dispute that wiped out part of the National Hockey League season.

Television viewing (87-208) has been discontinued. Tables presenting viewing habits by province (similar to those that appeared in *Television viewing*) are available for \$50. Custom tabulations by language of station; language, education or occupation of viewer; specific program titles or characteristics; or for sub-provincial areas are available on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information on this release, or to order tables, contact Pina La Novara (613-951-1573, fax: 613-951-9040), Culture Statistics Program, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

□

Average hours per week of television viewing
Fall 1994

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.			Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
						Eng- lish	French	Total					
Total population	22.7	24.1	22.3	24.1	23.7	22.8	26.3	25.7	21.8	22.1	21.9	20.5	20.6
Men													
18+	21.5	21.8	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.3	24.3	24.0	20.6	21.4	21.4	19.3	20.3
18-24	14.8	14.4	12.6	15.4	13.6	15.0	15.1	15.4	14.5	14.7	17.5	14.4	14.4
25-34	18.7	22.9	26.8	19.5	20.7	18.3	20.6	20.2	18.2	19.6	18.7	16.9	16.8
35-49	19.1	18.6	22.0	20.3	19.8	18.7	22.1	21.5	18.2	18.4	17.9	18.1	17.8
50-59	22.9	24.1	21.7	28.8	28.1	22.3	26.2	25.6	21.5	23.6	21.5	20.2	21.1
60+	32.4	32.4	26.3	30.8	32.8	34.4	39.8	38.2	30.7	30.9	30.1	28.5	30.7
Women													
18+	26.8	27.8	24.5	27.9	28.2	25.8	31.8	30.8	25.7	25.9	25.5	23.9	24.2
18-24	18.8	22.7	21.6	18.1	21.3	17.7	19.9	19.7	18.9	17.9	20.9	17.1	16.6
25-34	24.2	28.8	25.0	28.4	25.8	23.2	27.0	26.4	23.3	22.3	21.7	24.0	21.3
35-49	23.0	26.5	21.4	25.3	25.6	20.1	28.1	26.9	21.4	23.1	20.4	21.8	20.4
50-59	30.1	29.8	27.3	31.2	37.2	27.9	37.1	35.6	28.0	27.4	26.1	24.8	28.1
60+	36.4	31.1	28.0	33.7	33.7	35.7	44.8	42.4	35.6	34.9	35.0	31.3	33.2
Teens													
12-17	17.1	18.9	16.6	19.9	15.5	17.3	19.0	18.8	16.8	15.8	17.1	17.6	13.9
Children													
2-11	17.7	23.8	19.8	19.9	18.3	17.1	20.1	19.9	17.0	17.3	17.2	16.8	15.2

Note: For Quebec, the language classification is based on the language spoken at home. The total column includes those respondents who did not reply to this question or who indicated a language other than English or French.

OTHER RELEASES

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

July 1995

Manufacturers shipped 1 587 373 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in July, up 2.4% from 1 550 258 square metres a year earlier, but down 4.3% from 1 658 615 square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of July 1995 totalled 14 422 413 square metres, a 16.5% decrease from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32-33).

The July 1995 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Construction type plywood

June 1995

Manufacturers of construction type plywood produced 162 084 cubic metres in June, an 8.1% increase from 149 986 cubic metres (revised) in June 1994.

For January to June 1995, production totalled 921 871 cubic metres, a 0.5% increase from 917 123 cubic metres (revised) during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The June 1995 issue of the *Construction type plywood* (35-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia

June 1995

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 926 852 cubic metres of lumber and ties in June, a 4.2% decrease from 3 054 913 cubic metres in June 1994.

For January to June 1995, production totalled 17 052 582 cubic metres, a 4.3% decrease from 17 825 169 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2).

The June 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$8/\$80) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604- 666-3694), Pacific Region. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Consumption of containers and other packaging supplies by the manufacturing industries, 1993

Catalogue number 31-212

(Canada: \$28; United States: US\$34; other countries: US\$40).

Production and disposition of tobacco products, July 1995

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Farm input price index, second quarter 1995

Catalogue number 62-004

(Canada: \$24/\$80; United States: US\$29/US\$96; other countries: US\$34/US\$112).

Canadian international merchandise trade, June 1995

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$19/\$182; United States: US\$22/US\$219; other countries: US\$26/US\$255).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 24, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's international transactions in securities, June 1995** 2
In June, non-residents invested \$1.7 billion in Canadian securities, virtually reversing their withdrawal of the previous month.
- **Field crop production estimates, July 31, 1995** 4
Record flaxseed production is expected in 1995, along with increases in spring wheat and barley production. Declines are expected in oat, durum wheat and canola production.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

6



MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

June 1995

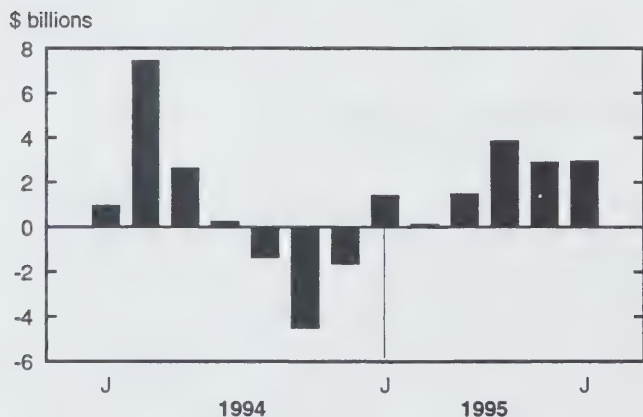
In June, non-residents invested \$1.7 billion in Canadian securities, virtually reversing their withdrawal of the previous month. This brought their investment during the first six months of 1995 to \$12 billion, less than half the large \$25 billion invested during the same period in 1994. June's investment went entirely into Canadian bonds (\$2.9 billion), as non-residents sold Canadian short-term paper (\$0.4 billion) and stocks (\$0.8 billion).

At the same time, after three months of selling, Canadian investors purchased a small \$0.3 billion of foreign securities.

Foreign investors bought federal bonds

Non-residents raised their holdings of Canadian bonds by \$2.9 billion in June on the strength of their continued appetite for federal bonds. Non-residents purchased \$3.8 billion of federal bonds, helped by a \$1.6 billion acquisition of existing bonds that was their largest investment in the secondary market in nearly two years. They sold \$0.9 billion of other bonds, mainly issues of the provinces and their enterprises.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds



Foreigners bought \$3.8 billion of new bond issues, the fourth consecutive month at that level. Purchases were split roughly between Canadian and U.S. dollars. This was partly offset by higher retirements (\$2.4

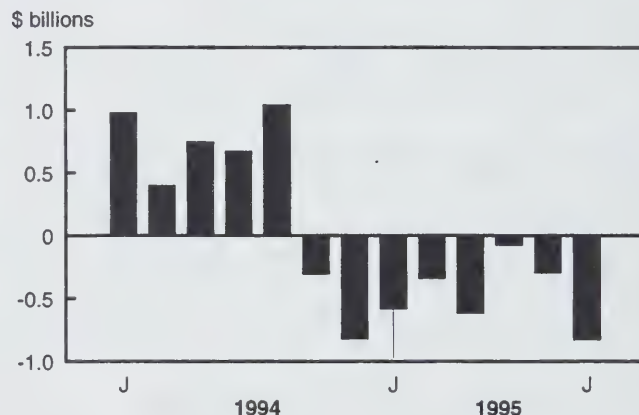
billion), accounted for by provincial governments, their enterprises and corporations.

Foreigners sold a small \$0.4 billion of Canadian money market instruments in June, after selling a massive \$4.4 billion in May. Their erratic monthly investment pattern in the first six months of 1995 has resulted in a net investment of \$2.2 billion. In June, non-residents sold \$1.4 billion of Government of Canada treasury bills, but bought \$1.1 billion of commercial paper issued by other governments.

Foreign selling of Canadian stocks continued

Foreign investors sold a further \$0.8 billion of Canadian stock in June, the largest of eight consecutive monthly disinvestments that totalled \$3.8 billion. The selling came from both U.S. and European investors.

Foreign investment in Canadian stocks



Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 index, made a 2.8% gain in June, which matched a similar gain in U.S. stock prices. Trading activity with non-residents shot up by over one-third to \$8.9 billion in June, matching levels not seen since February 1994.

Small Canadian investment in foreign securities

After three months of selling foreign securities, Canadian investors purchased \$0.3 billion of securities, made up of \$0.2 billion in stocks and \$0.1 billion of bonds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The June 1995 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, \$17/\$170) will be available in September. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	March 1995	April 1995	May 1995	June 1995	January to June 1994	January to June 1995
	\$ millions					
Foreign investment in Canadian securities, total	4,440	7,005	-1,856	1,681	24,836	11,959
Bonds (net)	1,462	3,826	2,875	2,913	12,344	12,562
Outstanding	-449	772	893	1,505	-5,590	800
New issues	3,626	3,739	3,781	3,785	27,341	19,815
Retirements	-1,715	-686	-1,799	-2,377	-9,407	-8,053
Money market paper (net)	3,587	3,249	-4,439	-394	8,156	2,121
Government of Canada	2,909	2,501	-4,051	-1,377	7,373	322
Other paper	678	748	-388	983	783	1,798
Stocks (net)	-609	-70	-291	-838	4,336	-2,724
Outstanding (net)	-651	-77	-588	-921	3,428	-3,241
New issues (net)	42	6	297	83	909	517
Canadian investment in foreign securities, total	102	1,042	175	-336	-6,755	-1,848
Bonds (net)	380	1,334	207	-130	-268	-538
Stocks (net)	-278	-292	-32	-206	-6,487	-1,309

Note: Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada.

Field crop production estimates

July 31, 1995

Record flaxseed production is expected in 1995, along with increases in spring wheat and barley production. Declines are expected in oat, durum wheat and canola production.

Yields for most major crops as of the July survey period (from July 27 to August 3, 1995) were estimated to be marginally lower than last year.

In the Prairies, weather extremes throughout the growing season brought spring flooding in some districts and drought in others. There were reports that wheat midge, diamond-back moth and Bertha army worm infestations still threatened the major crops. This may lower yields before harvest is completed.

July production indications

Crop	1994	1995	1994 to 1995
	millions of bushels		% change
Spring wheat	632.6	657.5	3.9
Barley	536.9	571.7	6.5
Canola	318.7	300.2	-5.8
Oats	239.9	184.6	-23.0
Durum wheat	176.3	172.1	-2.4
Flaxseed	37.8	43.4	14.8

Spring wheat production rose

A 5% increase in harvested acreage on spring wheat on the Prairies, mostly in Saskatchewan and Alberta, brought about the expected increase in production. Market prospects are favourable, as world wheat stocks are low and prices are rising.

Barley production up

Harvested acreage of barley is reported to be the highest since 1990. Indications are that production will increase by 34.7 million bushels over last year.

Record flaxseed production

Flaxseed production is expected to reach a record 43.4 million bushels, a 5.6 million bushel increase over last year.

Lower canola production anticipated

Farmers on the Prairies expect to harvest 1 million fewer acres of canola than they did last year. The yield indications are similar to those of last year. Canadian production could drop by 18.5 million bushels.

Durum wheat production has declined

Prairie farmers plan to harvest 220,000 fewer acres of durum wheat this year, a decline of 4.2 million bushels compared with last year.

Oat production decreased in the East and West

Most provinces reported a significant drop in the harvested area of oats. This is expected to cause a decline of 55 million bushels compared with 1994.

Field crop reporting series no. 5: July 31 estimates of production of principal field crops, Canada (22-002, \$15/\$85) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tony Dupuis (613-951-0572) or Dave Burroughs (613-951-5138), Crops Section, Agriculture Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending August 19, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 19, 1995, totalled 268 897 tonnes, down 1.1% from 271 838 tonnes a week earlier, but up 1.3% from 265 324 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 9 350 535 tonnes, a 7.8% increase from 8 670 021 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

July 1995

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 178 375 000 square metres in July, a 0.9% decrease from 180 001 000 square metres in July 1994.

For January to July 1995, domestic shipments totalled 1 404 397 000 square metres, a 3.1% increase from 1 362 142 000 square metres for the same period in 1994.

The figures for 1994 and the year-to-date figures for 1995 have been revised.

The July 1995 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

June 1995

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 1.9% to 2 458 136 cubic metres in June, up

from 2 411 261 cubic metres after revisions in June 1994.

Stocks on hand at the end of June totalled 3 769 991 cubic metres, up 21.0% from 3 116 224 cubic metres in June 1994.

At the end of June 1995, year-to-date production totalled 14 856 526 cubic metres, up 6.5% from 13 945 157 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The June 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, \$11/\$110) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Telephone statistics

June 1995

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,174.7 million in June, down 0.2% from June 1994.

Operating expenses totalled \$930.2 million, up 7.3% from June 1994. Net operating revenue totalled \$244.5 million, a 21.4% drop from June 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The June 1995 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, \$9/\$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field crop reporting series no. 5: July 31 estimates of production of principal field crops, Canada. Vol. 74, no. 5.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$15/\$85; United States: US\$18/US\$102; other countries: US\$21/US\$119).

The dairy review, June 1995
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: \$14/\$138; United States: US\$17/US\$166; other countries: US\$20/US\$194).

Non-metallic mineral products industries, 1993
Catalogue number 44-250
(Canada: \$38; United States: US\$46; other countries: US\$54).

Railway operating statistics, December 1994
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$12/\$120; United States: US\$15/US\$144; other countries: US\$17/US\$168).

Gas utilities, May 1995
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$200; other countries: US\$23/US\$230).

Science statistics service bulletin: Federal government expenditures on scientific activities, 1995/96. Vol. 19, no. 4
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: \$8/\$76; United States: US\$10/US\$92; other countries: US\$12/US\$107).

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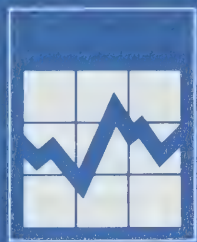
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Friday, August 25, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, second quarter 1995** 2
In the second quarter of 1995, corporate profits totalled \$23.5 billion, virtually unchanged from the previous two quarters.
-

OTHER RELEASES

- Incomes of households, families and individuals—microdata files, 1993 5
 - Stocks of frozen meat products, August 1, 1995 5
 - Crushing of oilseeds, July 1995 5
 - Tea, coffee and cocoa, June 1995 5
-

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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RELEASE DATES: August 28-September 1 7



MAJOR RELEASES

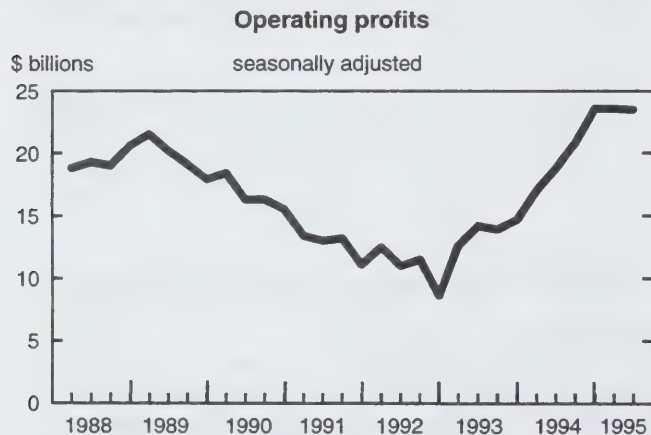
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

Second quarter 1995

In the second quarter of 1995, corporate profits totalled \$23.5 billion, virtually unchanged from the previous two quarters. Fifteen of 22 non-financial industries posted declines in profits, with the largest decreases in the real estate and consumer goods and services industries. Financial industries fared better as 5 of 7 industries registered higher profits.

Profit growth stalled for non-financial corporations

Operating profits of non-financial corporations declined 3.0% in the second quarter of 1995. This slide came on the heels of a slight profit increase in the first quarter, following two years of robust growth. The erosion of profits was widespread, affecting over two-thirds of the industries.



Profits of real estate developers and operators declined to \$1.1 billion, from \$1.6 billion in the first quarter. This drop can be attributed to a significant decrease in operating revenue, as new construction activity remained weak during the quarter.

Operating revenue in the consumer goods and services industry fell \$2.0 billion. As a result, profits tumbled 40% to \$0.4 billion. Over the preceding two years, quarterly profits averaged \$0.6 billion.

Lower metal prices meant lower profits for non-ferrous metal producers. Second-quarter profits were \$0.6 billion, compared with \$0.9 billion in the previous

Note to readers

The quarterly financial series covers the Canadian activities of non-government corporations.

Operating profits exclude capital gains or expense deductions for income taxes, interest on borrowing and asset write-offs. Investment income is excluded from operating profits of non-financial industries, but is included in operating profits of the financial industries.

two quarters. Despite this recent decline, profits remained well above levels of one year earlier.

Weak North American auto sales and reduced margins curtailed earnings in the motor vehicles and accessories industry for a second consecutive quarter. Operating profits fell to \$1.6 billion, from \$1.8 billion in the previous quarter and \$2.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1994. Automotive exports declined with the slump in the U.S. market.

The wood and paper industry was one of the few bright spots in the second quarter. Operating profits rebounded to \$2.7 billion after slipping to \$2.3 billion in the first quarter. With this increase, the wood and paper industry continued its ongoing dramatic recovery of the past three years. With a surging demand for paper products and mills operating near capacity, paper producers were able to raise prices to record levels. On the down side, lumber demand remained weak due to the prolonged slump in housing construction.

The recovery in the petroleum and natural gas industry continued into the second quarter as profits reached \$3.2 billion, up from \$2.9 billion in the first quarter. Profits in this industry averaged \$2.6 billion in 1994. Increased production levels along with higher oil prices boosted second-quarter results. Profits would have been more impressive had natural gas prices not slackened during the quarter.

Financial industries regained profit momentum

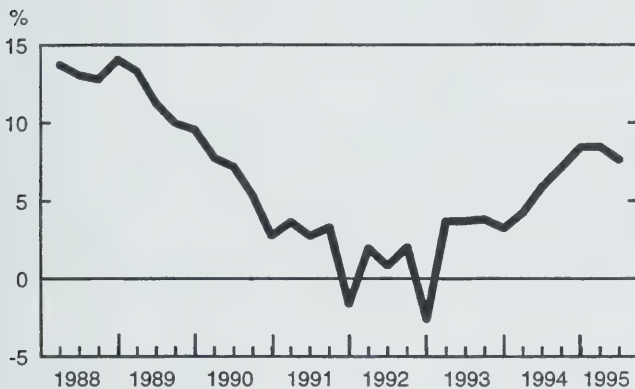
Following a lull in the first quarter, profits of financial corporations regained strength, increasing 10.2% in the second quarter. Chartered banks and life insurers registered the largest profit gains.

Increased net interest revenue propelled operating profits of chartered banks to a high of \$1.9 billion. During the previous two quarters, profits hovered around \$1.7 billion.

Return on equity weakened

Corporations' return on equity slipped almost a full percentage point to 7.62% in the second quarter. This was the first decline in this profitability indicator in nearly two years. In 1988, corporations' return on equity reached 14% before sliding into negative levels during the depths of the economic downturn in 1991 and 1992.

Return on equity



Profit margins remained almost unchanged at 6.6% in the second quarter. Despite a \$7 billion slide in operating revenue, corporations were able to reduce costs enough to maintain their margins.

Balance sheets continued to strengthen in the second quarter of 1995. Both the debt-to-equity and the working capital ratios improved slightly.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971 and 3974-3981.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises* (61-008, \$23/\$92) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Sharland (613-951-9843), George Mitchell (613-951-9853) or Bill Potter (613-951-2662), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. □

Selected financial statistics

	Second quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	First quarter 1995 to Second quarter 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	\$ billions			% change
Income statement				
All industries				
Operating revenue	336.9	359.9	353.1	-1.9
Operating profit	18.8	23.6	23.5	-0.7
Net profit	7.2	10.9	9.9	-8.4
	Second quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	
Financial ratios				
All industries				
Profit margin (%)	5.57	6.56	6.64	
Return on equity (%)	5.87	8.45	7.62	
Debt-to-equity (ratio)	1.163	1.125	1.121	
Non-financial industries				
Working capital (ratio)	1.262	1.265	1.271	
Inventory turnover (ratio)	9.042	9.106	8.741	
Receivables turnover (ratio)	8.556	8.970	8.362	

OTHER RELEASES

Incomes of households, families and individuals—microdata files

1993

Four microdata files containing 1993 income data for households, economic families, census families and individuals are now available. A key file that allows the user to link any of the four files to perform further analysis is also available. Each file costs \$2,000, with the exception of the household-level file, which costs \$2,500.

In addition to data on income sources (for example, earnings, investment income, government transfer payments), the files contain personal, family and labour-related characteristics (such as age, sex, education, relationship to the family head, occupation and labour force status). The household file includes additional information on housing characteristics, household facilities and equipment, and data on household activities and products that might have an impact on the environment.

The 1993 income data were collected as part of the 1994 Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF). The housing, facilities and equipment data were collected through the 1994 Household Facilities and Equipment Survey (HFE) and the environment data were collected through the Household Environment Survey (HES). The SCF and HFE survey are conducted every spring as a supplement to the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The HES was conducted in May 1994 along with the HFE survey.

The household file contains about 37,000 records, the economic family file about 39,000, the census family file about 41,000, the individual file 77,000, and the key file about 98,000 records.

These files have been carefully reviewed to ensure they do not contain information that might identify specific households, families or individuals.

For further information on this release, contact Daniel Dekoker (613-951-4643) or Réjean Lasnier (613-951-4633), Household Surveys Division (fax: 613-951-3012). ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

August 1, 1995

Frozen meat in cold storage as of August 1, 1995, amounted to 42 201 000 tonnes, compared with

41 053 000 tonnes a month earlier and 42 471 000 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Agriculture Division. ■

Crushing of oilseeds

July 1995

Oilseed processors crushed 166 000 tonnes of canola in July, down from 177 000 tonnes in July 1994. Processors reported stocks of 58 000 tonnes of canola seed at the end of the month. In July, stocks of canola oil and canola meal amounted to 17 000 tonnes and 36 000 tonnes respectively.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The July 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) will be released in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Tea, coffee and cocoa

June 1995

Data for the second quarter of 1995 on tea, coffee and cocoa production are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188.

The June 1995 issue of *Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa* (32-025, \$10/\$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Farm cash receipts and farm product price index,
January-June 1995

Catalogue number 21-001

(Canada: \$19/\$62; United States: US\$23/US\$75; other countries: US\$27/US\$87).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



Department store sales and stocks, May 1995

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

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New motor vehicle sales, June 1995

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

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RELEASE DATES

Week of August 28-September 1

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
29	Industrial product price index	July 1995
29	Raw materials price index	July 1995
30	Employment, earnings and hours	June 1995
30	International travel account	Second quarter 1995
30	Unemployment insurance	June 1995
31	National economic and financial accounts	Second quarter 1995
31	Balance of international payments	Second quarter 1995
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	June 1995

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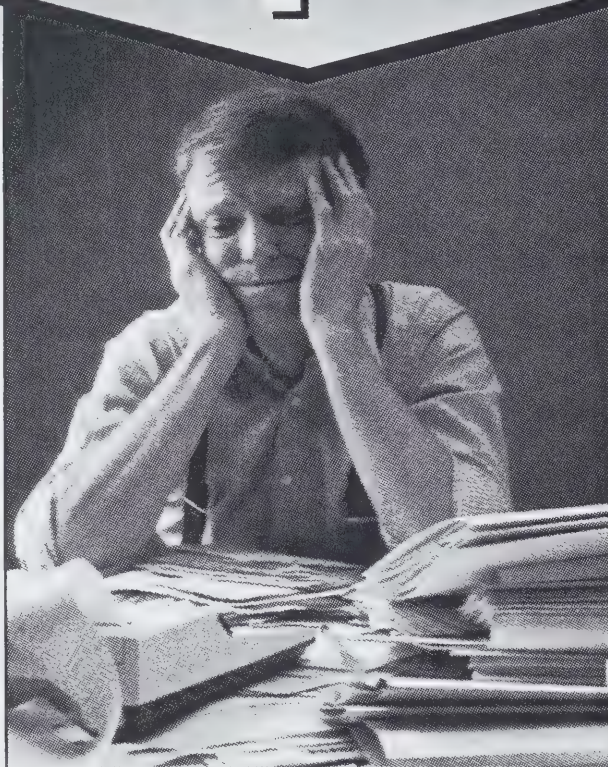
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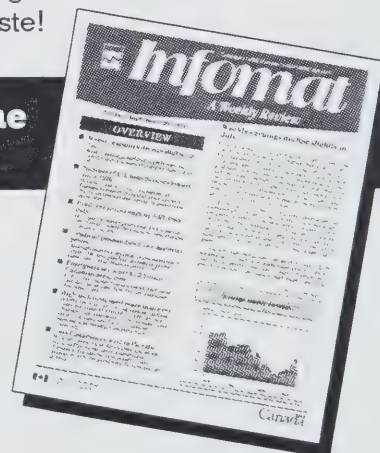
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 28, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

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Processed fruits and vegetables, June 1995	3

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Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

OTHER RELEASES

Crude oil and natural gas

June 1995

Continued strong exports to the United States in June led to a 5.7% increase in natural gas production compared with June 1994. Exports also drove up crude oil production in June, resulting in a 3.8% increase from June 1994.

Natural gas production moderated in June after exceptionally strong year-over-year advances in the three previous months.

Crude oil production strengthened in June after a modest 2.8% advance in May 1995. In the first six months of 1995, production was up 4.2% from the same period in 1994.

Natural gas exports rose 12.1% from June 1994. Exports have been rising since early 1991, due in part to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities.

Exports of crude oil surged 18.9% from June 1994. Exports have been rising strongly in recent months, helped by pipeline expansion that has allowed increased exports to the United States, especially to refineries in the Chicago area. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The June 1995 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, \$18/\$180) will be available the last week of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	June 1994	June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	9 017.5	9 359.4	3.8
Exports	4 567.4	5 431.1	18.9
Imports ²	2 686.0	2 685.2	0.0
Refinery receipts	6 580.6	7 231.0	9.9
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	10 808.8	11 424.3	5.7
Exports	5 491.4	6 156.3	12.1
Canadian sales ⁴	3 363.2	3 376.6	0.4
	January to June 1994	January to June 1995	January- June 1994 to January- June 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	53 606.7	55 681.8	4.2
Exports	27 268.2	30 035.3	10.1
Imports ²	18 222.5	16 934.3	-7.1
Refinery receipts	44 515.1	43 396.6	-2.5
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	67 720.8	74 750.0	10.4
Exports	34 417.8	39 105.3	13.6
Canadian sales ⁴	34 219.9	35 067.2	2.5

¹ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differ from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for re-export.

³ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Rigid insulating board

July 1995

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 980 000 square metres (12.7 millimetre basis) in July, a 13.1% decrease from 3 431 000 square metres in July 1994.

For January to July 1995, shipments totalled 19 057 000 square metres, a 12.0% decrease from 21 615 000 square metres in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The July 1995 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables

June 1995

Data for June 1995 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, July 1995

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation,

July 1995

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

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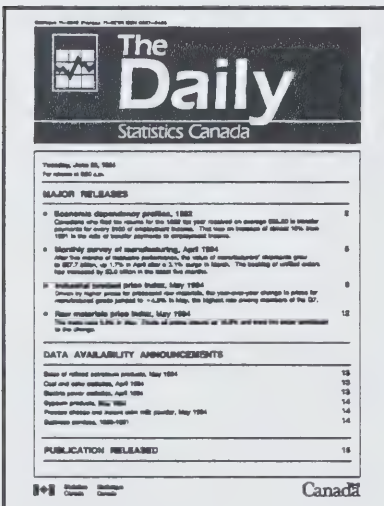
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 29, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial product price index, July 1995** 2
In July, the 12-month change in industrial prices continued to slow for a fourth consecutive month. As the overall level of industrial prices edged down 0.1% from its June level, the 12-month change dropped to +7.8%.
- **Raw materials price index, July 1995** 5
A drop in the price of crude oil pulled raw material prices down 1.5% in July. The 12-month change in raw material prices fell to +4.2%, continuing the decline since January, when the 12-month change was +18.4%.

OTHER RELEASES

- Sales of refined petroleum products, July 1995 7
- Small business profiles, 1993 8
- Shipments of office furniture products, second quarter 1995 8
- Deliveries of major grains, July 1995 8

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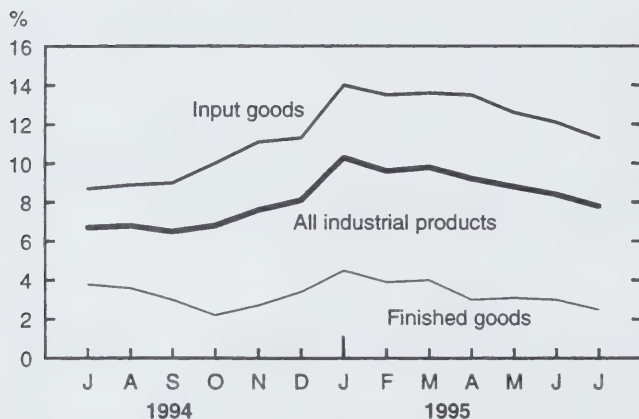
MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial product price index

July 1995 (preliminary)

In July, the 12-month change in industrial prices continued to slow for a fourth consecutive month. As the overall level of industrial prices edged down 0.1% from its June level, the 12-month change dropped to +7.8%.

The 12-month change in industrial prices continued to move downward in July



The 12-month change in industrial prices peaked at 10.3% in January. Since then, with the exception of March, it has slowed. Primary metal and petroleum product prices, together with the slow increase in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar, accounted for most of this decline. Increases in the 12-month price change for paper and allied products and for printing and publishing partly offset those movements.

On a monthly basis, the overall level of industrial prices edged down 0.1%. Pushing the price level down were petroleum products and ethylene, changes in buyer incentive programs for cars and vans, and a rise in the Canadian dollar. Price increases for pulp, paper and lumber partly offset the decline.

Wood product prices up

The most significant source of upward pressure on industrial prices in July came from softwood lumber (+5.1%), pulp (+1.8%) and newsprint (+1.9%). Much of the rise in softwood lumber prices was due to higher

Note to readers

The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs (including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs) occurring from the time a good leaves a plant until a final user takes possession.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1.0% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by about 0.2%.

prices for spruce, pine and fir in Central Canada and on the Prairies.

Pulp and newsprint prices continued to increase in July. Further price increases for newsprint are projected. However, North American daily newspapers have noticeably reduced their consumption of newsprint since 1994. The demand for newsprint from Southeast Asia is also reported to be slowing.

Manufacturers hurt by rise in Canadian dollar

The appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar (+1.3% between June 15 and July 15) meant that manufacturers selling goods priced in U.S. dollars received fewer Canadian dollars for their products. This affected exporters of motor vehicles, lumber, pulp, paper and non-ferrous primary metal products. If the effect of the Canadian dollar's rise were excluded, the monthly change in industrial prices would have been a little under +0.2%.

More attractive buyer incentive programs caused automobile prices to edge down in Canada and the United States. Prices for gasoline (-2.5%) and fuel oils (-3.1%) declined for a second consecutive month. Petroleum product prices followed the downward trend in crude oil prices that began in May. Much of a 3.5% drop in chemical and chemical product prices resulted from a sharp decline in the price of ethylene.

According to the most recent figures, the 12-month increase in Canadian industrial prices has dropped to second place among the G7 industrialized nations. Italy now leads with a 12-month change of +9.0% posted for May. Nevertheless, the 12-month change in industrial prices for Canada remains over 3 percentage points higher than for the United Kingdom, which is in

third place. Canada's position can be explained by a combination of exchange rate movements, the relatively large role of non-ferrous metals, paper and allied products in the Canadian economy, and a relatively low rate of wage and consumer price inflation.

12-month change in consumer goods prices down for both consumers and manufacturers

In July, consumer goods prices dropped for both the manufacturer and the consumer. The 12-month change in goods prices paid by consumers dropped from +2.6% in June to +2.2% in July. For manufacturers, the 12-month change in the prices received for Canadian consumer goods dropped from about +3% to under +2.5%. About half of what the consumer pays goes to manufacturers, the rest is divided between retailers, wholesalers, indirect taxes, and transporters.

Perspective

Domestically, despite lower interest rates, residential construction remains weak, as does the demand for motor vehicles. Internationally, industrial production is weaker than earlier this year in the United States and Japan, but it is stronger in Germany. Canadian industrial prices, excluding wood products, continue to be generally soft.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The July 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
 (1986=100)

	Relative importance	July 1994	June 1995 ^r	July 1995 ^p	July 1994 to July 1995	June 1995 to July 1995
					% change ¹	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.0	119.6	129.0	128.9	7.8	-0.1
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	121.3	131.1	131.1	8.1	0.0
Intermediate goods²	60.4	119.5	132.9	133.0	11.3	0.1
First-stage intermediate goods ³	13.4	120.7	149.8	148.3	22.9	-1.0
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	47.0	119.1	128.0	128.6	8.0	0.5
Finished goods⁵	39.6	119.8	123.2	122.8	2.5	-0.3
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	121.1	123.3	123.4	1.9	0.1
Capital equipment	10.4	121.6	125.1	124.5	2.4	-0.5
All other finished goods	19.3	118.2	122.1	121.5	2.8	-0.5
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	117.9	120.3	120.9	2.5	0.5
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	121.5	124.5	125.2	3.0	0.6
Beverages	2.0	126.2	127.3	127.1	0.7	-0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.3	172.3	172.3	4.9	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	117.6	127.9	128.1	8.9	0.2
Textile products	2.2	112.7	118.0	117.9	4.6	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	115.8	118.1	118.1	2.0	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	156.6	145.5	150.8	-3.7	3.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	121.7	125.0	125.0	2.7	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	114.7	160.4	162.8	41.9	1.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	140.4	175.0	174.9	24.6	-0.1
Primary metal products	7.7	119.7	134.9	135.6	13.3	0.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	119.1	127.8	127.7	7.2	-0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	122.2	126.4	126.4	3.4	0.0
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	116.8	120.1	119.1	2.0	-0.8
Electrical and communications products	5.1	115.2	118.0	117.9	2.3	-0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	116.4	123.4	123.3	5.9	-0.1
Petroleum and coal products ⁶	6.4	94.9	99.5	97.4	2.6	-2.1
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	124.0	140.6	135.7	9.4	-3.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	119.0	123.1	123.1	3.4	0.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	87.4	102.1	101.7	16.4	-0.4

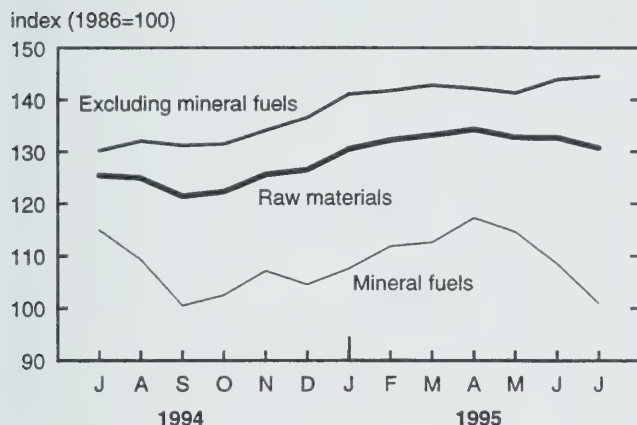
¹ Rounded figures.² Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.³ First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.⁴ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.⁵ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.⁶ This index is estimated for the current month.^r Revised figures.^p Preliminary figures.

Raw materials price index

July 1995 (preliminary)

In July, a drop in the price of crude oil pulled raw material prices down 1.5%. The 12-month change in raw material prices fell to +4.2%, continuing the decline since January, when the 12-month change was +18.4%. Lower crude oil prices were marginally offset by higher prices for vegetables, animals and animal products, and non-ferrous metals. Excluding mineral fuels, the monthly change in raw material prices would have edged up 0.4%.

Crude oil continued to pull raw material prices down in July



Crude oil prices down again

Crude oil prices declined more than 7% in July. Compared with April, prices were down almost 15%. The recent drop in crude oil prices appears to be caused by current crude oil surpluses that should extend into the near future. Potentially higher production from the North Sea and possibly OPEC, compounded by recent reductions in the stockpiling of gasoline inventories, has pushed oil prices down.

Vegetable product prices have increased 35% since mid-1993. Grains, oilseeds, potatoes, rubber, coffee and cotton led the upward trend. Over the 12 months to July, higher prices for grains, raw tobacco, rubber and cotton were mainly responsible for the 14% increase in vegetable prices.

Most grain prices rose in July due to tight world supplies and poor growing and harvesting conditions. Wheat prices increased 8% in July and were up almost 46% from July 1994. Cotton prices, which have risen since early 1994, edged down in July. Cotton prices are

Note to readers

The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Also, unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.

expected to decline further because a huge harvest is expected.

Hog prices hit a 16-month high

Hog prices were up more than 11% in July and more than 24% since the start of the year. Demand and production costs have overshadowed downward price expectations due to the large number of available animals. Meanwhile, cattle prices declined almost 5% in July, down 14% since January.

Wood prices, which had been rising, have levelled off since May. The price of wood since May has been maintained by demand for pulpwood. This demand may soften somewhat in the coming months. Southeast Asia appears to have lowered its demand for newsprint, and North American newspapers are using newsprint more efficiently. The demand for lumber has shown signs of recovery due to minor changes in housing starts. Residential construction in the United States and Canada remains weak, however.

Demand for stainless steel strengthened nickel prices

Non-ferrous metal prices edged upward in July. Nickel prices, however, jumped more than 10%. Global demand for stainless steel has led to the replenishment of nickel inventories.

Copper prices fell almost 13% between January and May, but recovered 12% overall in June and July. Future copper prices are uncertain, as low inventories are balanced by uncertain demand for automobiles and a weak residential construction sector.

Aluminum material prices dropped almost 18% since January. However, assuming demand remains constant and producing countries maintain their levels of production, declining inventories should add to future upward price pressures. However, there has so far been no public confirmation that the agreement among aluminum-producing countries (Memorandum of Understanding) will go beyond 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The July 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of September. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index
(1986=100)

	Relative importance ¹	July 1994	June 1995 ^r	July 1995 ^p	July 1994 to July 1995	June 1995 to July 1995
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.0	125.4	132.7	130.7	4.2	-1.5
Mineral fuels	32.0	115.0	108.5	101.0	-12.2	-6.9
Vegetable products	10.0	114.4	128.1	130.6	14.2	2.0
Animals and animal products	26.0	108.1	110.5	111.6	3.2	1.0
Wood	13.0	202.7	234.2	233.1	15.0	-0.5
Ferrous materials	4.0	113.7	121.0	120.6	6.1	-0.3
Non-ferrous metals	13.0	123.5	144.9	145.3	17.7	0.3
Non-metallic minerals	3.0	100.7	105.7	105.8	5.1	0.1
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.0	130.2	143.9	144.5	11.0	0.4

¹ Rounded figures.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of refined petroleum products

July 1995

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 072 800 cubic metres in July, down 0.4% from July 1994. The largest sales increases were for diesel fuel oil (+78 600 cubic metres or +5.2%) and petrochemical feedstocks (+29 900 cubic metres or +8.9%). Partly offsetting these advances was a sharp decline in the demand for heavy fuel oil (-45 800 cubic metres or -9.7%).

During the first seven months of 1995, sales increased for five of the seven major product groups. Strong sales of diesel fuel oil reflected higher demand by railways and the truck transport industry. Increased sales of petrochemical feedstocks reflected greater demand by the petrochemical industry; the sales of this product have been rising over the 18-month period ending in July. The decline in heavy fuel oil sales was mainly due to decreased use of the product by electric utilities. Natural gas, which is priced lower, is displacing heavy fuel oil in the production of electricity.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The July 1995 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	July 1994	July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	7 104.4	7 072.8	-0.4
Motor gasoline	3 251.0	3 178.7	-2.2
Diesel fuel oil	1 514.0	1 592.6	5.2
Light fuel oil	137.3	149.4	8.8
Heavy fuel oil	470.7	424.9	-9.7
Aviation turbo fuels	461.5	443.8	-3.8
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	336.9	366.8	8.9
All other refined products	933.0	916.6	-1.8

	January- July 1994	January- July 1995	January- July 1994 to January- July 1995
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	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	47 168.1	47 905.2	1.6
Motor gasoline	20 035.1	20 125.9	0.5
Diesel fuel oil	10 077.1	10 642.7	5.6
Light fuel oil	3 752.4	3 282.5	-12.5
Heavy fuel oil	3 862.8	3 565.0	-7.7
Aviation turbo fuels	2 698.6	2 821.5	4.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	2 125.3	2 669.9	25.6
All other refined products	4 616.8	4 797.7	3.9

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.

Small business profiles

1993

The Small Business Profiles provide detailed financial and employment data (1993) on small businesses by industry for Canada, the provinces and territories. Data are available at the one-, two-, three- and four-digit levels of the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification.

Each profile includes information such as selected operating expenses, balance sheet items, and selected financial ratios. The data provide performance benchmarks for the financial planning of start-up and established small and medium-sized businesses.

The 1993 Small Business Profiles can be purchased through the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres.

For further information on this product, contact the Small Business and Special Surveys Division (613-951-0822). ■

Shipments of office furniture products

Second quarter 1995

For the quarter ended June 30, 1995, shipments of office furniture products totalled \$240.9 million, up 25.9% from \$191.3 million (revised) in the second quarter of 1994.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the second quarter of 1995 are now available. Data by province of destination as well as data on exports are also available.

The June 1995 issue of *Shipments of office furniture products* (35-006, \$10/\$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

July 1995

Data for July 1995 on deliveries of major grains are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The July issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) will be released in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The sugar situation, July 1995

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa, quarter ended June 1995

Catalogue number 32-025

(Canada: \$10/\$32; United States: US\$12/US\$39; other countries: US\$14/US\$45).

Construction type plywood, June 1995

Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, June 1995

Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$8/\$80; United States: US\$10/US\$96; other countries: US\$12/US\$112).

Railway carloadings, June 1995

Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Imports by commodity, June 1995, microfiche version

Catalogue number 65-0070XMB

(Canada: \$35/\$350; United States: US\$42/US\$420; other countries: US\$49/US\$490).

Imports by commodity, June 1995, paper version

Catalogue number 65-0070XPB

(Canada: \$75/\$750; United States: US\$90/US\$900; other countries: US\$105/US\$1,050).

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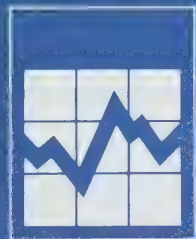
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 30, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Employment, earnings and hours, June 1995** 2
Employees' average weekly earnings rose 0.6% to \$573.72 in June. This second consecutive monthly gain offset the drop in earnings in March and April.
- **Unemployment insurance, June 1995** 6
During the first half of 1995, Canadians were paid \$7.8 billion in unemployment insurance benefits, down 15.0% from the same period last year. This was the lowest amount paid since 1990.
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The travel account deficit increased in the second quarter of 1995 despite continued record spending in Canada by visitors from overseas.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

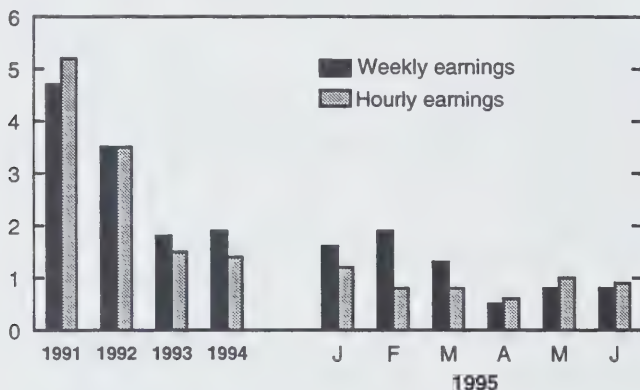
June 1995 (preliminary)

Employees' average weekly earnings rose 0.6% to \$573.72 in June. This second consecutive monthly gain offset the drop in earnings in March and April. The most substantial earnings growth was for employees in mining, quarrying and oil wells; business services; and construction. Employees in logging and forestry saw their earnings decline for a third consecutive month in June.

Earnings rose for employees paid by the hour (+0.7%) and salaried employees (+0.6%), but were unchanged for commissioned agents and working owners.

Weekly and hourly earnings continued to rise slowly in June

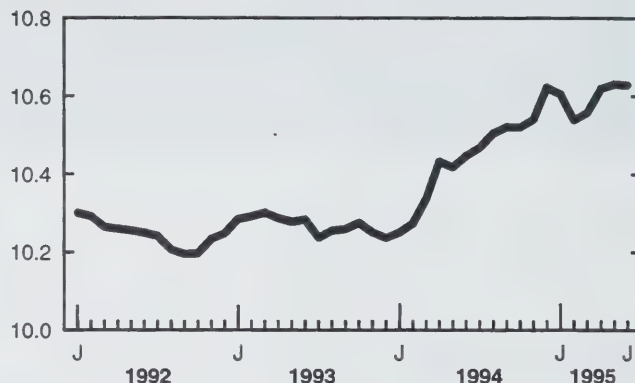
year-over-year % change



Following three months of employment gains totalling 93,000, businesses employed 10,629,000 employees in June, almost unchanged from May. Despite the monthly fluctuations in employment since the start of the year, the number of employees in June was 7,000 higher than in December 1994 because the recent gains more than offset declines in January and February.

Employment remained stable in June after three months of growth

millions



Businesses in Ontario registered employment gains of 34,000 in June, but those in Quebec posted a second consecutive monthly decline. In the other provinces, businesses registered small declines or little change. An increased number of employees in education was offset by widespread declines in numerous other industries.

Manufacturing employment slowed, while construction held its ground

After three consecutive monthly increases, manufacturers reduced their payrolls by 4,000 employees in June. The slowdown since the start of this year has limited employment growth in manufacturing to only 7,000 jobs since January. The decline in June occurred mainly among manufacturers of textile products, clothing, furniture and fixtures, and transportation equipment. The decline was felt by manufacturers in most provinces, with the most substantial reductions concentrated in British Columbia and Quebec. The employment decline in June coincided with a drop in manufacturing shipments during the month.

Although average weekly hours rose slightly for manufacturing employees in June, the trend for the past year has been one of gradual decline. This has been particularly evident for employees in the automotive industry, where average hours per week have fallen from 43.1 to 40.4 hours, due partly to a drop in overtime.

The number of workers employed by construction companies was unchanged in June as the increases

in April and May were maintained. The number of employees working in this industry in June was slightly higher than in January 1995. However, the most recent indicators (building permits and new housing starts) suggest a declining trend in the coming months.

First decline in wholesale trade employment in more than a year

Employers in wholesale trade reduced employment by 4,000 in June after a substantial 11,000 gain in May. It was the first monthly employment decline in this industry since February 1994. In June, wholesale establishments in Quebec and Saskatchewan cut employment; Ontario wholesalers increased employment slightly. The decline was concentrated among wholesalers of electrical and electronic machinery and equipment; other wholesale products; other machinery equipment and supplies; and food products. Wholesale trade volumes increased slightly in June, but were down 2.3% compared with the peak in February 1995.

Weekly earnings for wholesale trade employees rose for a second consecutive month in June and more than offset the decreases of the three previous months. Employees in wholesale trade received \$627.66 per week in June, an increase of \$7.56. This growth was due mainly to higher earnings for salaried employees, while employees paid by the hour reported slight increases in weekly hours and hourly earnings.

Employment in retail trade declined, except at automobile dealerships

Similar to wholesale trade, employers in retail trade reduced employment by 4,000 in June. Despite large monthly fluctuations in employment, retail trade establishments employed 28,000 more workers than in June 1994. The employment decline this June was concentrated in Quebec and to a lesser extent in British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Small declines were registered by businesses in almost all retail industries. The notable exception was automobile dealers, where employment increased by 2,000. This mirrored the pattern of growth in retail sales in June, which was dominated by automobile sales.

Employees' weekly earnings rose for the second consecutive month, gaining \$5.77 in June. This rise did not completely offset the substantial decline in April, however, and left weekly earnings in retail trade below the peak of June 1994. Employees paid by the hour

saw slight increases in both hourly earnings and weekly hours.

Increased employment in education

The number of employees in educational and related services grew by 12,000 in June. This employment gain and a drop in average weekly earnings were caused by a greater number of supply teachers, who earn less than full-time teachers.

Continued decline in public administration

The number of employees in public administration continued to drop (the number has fallen slightly in each of the past five months). During this period, federal, provincial and local government administrations employed 16,000 fewer employees. In June, the three levels of government reported a combined reduction of 3,000 employees. After reaching a peak in June 1992, employment in this industry has followed a gradual declining trend.

Earnings rose in business services

Average weekly earnings for employees in business services rose 1.9% in June, more than offsetting the declines of the previous two months. June's growth was concentrated in Ontario and British Columbia.

The number of employees in the business services industry increased for a fourth consecutive month, bringing the cumulative gain since February 1995 to 12,000 employees. Despite two consecutive monthly declines in January and February 1995, the increasing trend that began three years earlier continued.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from the standard tables in *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, \$31/\$310) and *Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours, 1983-1994* (paper version: 72F0002XPB, \$75; diskette: 72F0002XDB, \$100; paper and diskette: 10-3000XZB, \$150), as well as by custom tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: philpat@statcan.ca), Labour Division. □

Average weekly earnings¹

Industry group (1980 SIC)	June 1994	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^p	May 1995 to June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	568.47	570.42	573.72	0.6	0.9
Logging and forestry	711.84	727.49	715.99	-1.6	0.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	975.35	994.38	1,011.72	1.7	3.7
Manufacturing	684.54	686.28	690.79	0.7	0.9
Construction	656.60	676.43	687.42	1.6	4.7
Transportation, communication and other utilities	717.72	734.12	738.52	0.6	2.9
Wholesale trade	609.02	620.10	627.66	1.2	3.1
Retail trade	346.66	338.87	344.64	1.7	-0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	638.90	641.41	649.96	1.3	1.7
Business services	605.97	615.98	627.52	1.9	3.6
Education-related services	671.31	669.66	665.29	-0.7	-0.9
Health and social services	507.50	503.04	503.78	0.1	-0.7
Accommodation, food and beverage services	227.35	224.31	232.10	3.5	2.1
Public administration	750.42	753.19	750.23	-0.4	0.0
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	534.72	539.30	532.34	-1.3	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	453.81	460.09	476.60	3.6	5.0
Nova Scotia	498.98	481.42	494.15	2.6	-1.0
New Brunswick	495.34	506.11	511.25	1.0	3.2
Quebec	547.05	539.00	552.02	2.4	0.9
Ontario	605.37	604.36	607.83	0.6	0.4
Manitoba	501.33	502.87	506.97	0.8	1.1
Saskatchewan	488.96	486.82	491.07	0.9	0.4
Alberta	554.88	558.61	557.27	-0.2	0.4
British Columbia	578.65	593.91	598.13	0.7	3.4
Yukon	667.81	638.73	646.01	1.1	-3.3
Northwest Territories	712.01	702.51	712.82	1.5	0.1

¹ For all employees.

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	April 1995	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^p	April 1995 to May 1995	May 1995 to June 1995
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	10,619	10,631	10,629	0.1	-0.0
Logging and forestry	64	61	65	-4.7	6.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	129	133	129	3.1	-3.0
Manufacturing	1,667	1,670	1,666	0.2	-0.2
Construction	434	438	438	0.9	0.0
Transportation, communication and other utilities	841	839	839	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale trade	640	651	646	1.7	-0.8
Retail trade	1,376	1,378	1,374	0.1	-0.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	634	630	632	-0.6	0.3
Business services	589	592	594	0.5	0.3
Education-related services	934	937	949	0.3	1.3
Health and social services	1,184	1,188	1,190	0.3	0.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	769	756	754	-1.7	-0.3
Public administration	696	690	687	-0.9	-0.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	148	149	146	0.7	-2.0
Prince Edward Island	41	42	42	2.4	0.0
Nova Scotia	299	301	298	0.7	-1.0
New Brunswick	235	234	236	-0.4	0.9
Quebec	2,587	2,569	2,555	-0.7	-0.5
Ontario	4,131	4,139	4,173	0.2	0.8
Manitoba	404	403	401	-0.2	-0.5
Saskatchewan	312	313	311	0.3	-0.6
Alberta	1,039	1,041	1,038	0.2	-0.3
British Columbia	1,382	1,391	1,392	0.7	0.1
Yukon	12	13	12	8.3	-7.7
Northwest Territories	23	23	23	0.0	0.0

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Unemployment insurance

June 1995 (preliminary)

During the first half of 1995, Canadians were paid \$7.8 billion (unadjusted) in unemployment insurance benefits (including regular and special benefits), down 15.0% from the first half of 1994. This was the lowest amount paid in the January-to-June period since 1990.

Reasons for the decline include a drop in the average number of beneficiaries (-16.5%) and a reduction in the benefit rate (as of July 1994) from 57% to 55% of insurable earnings for most new claimants (except those with low earnings and one or more dependants).

In June, Canadians collected \$951.8 million in benefits, down 19.4% from June 1994. Comparing the same month in previous years, this was the lowest level since June 1990, when \$918.9 million was paid.

Number of UI beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	June 1995	May 1995 to June 1995
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	716,080	0.5
Newfoundland	36,660	-2.1
Prince Edward Island	9,990	0.2
Nova Scotia	37,180	-0.7
New Brunswick	40,540	-2.0
Quebec	248,380	0.5
Ontario	181,180	2.5
Manitoba	19,470	-0.1
Saskatchewan	14,590	-0.9
Alberta	49,960	-0.4
British Columbia	75,870	0.0
Yukon	1,270	6.4
Northwest Territories	1,240	2.1

Number of beneficiaries increased slightly

Between May and June, the number of Canadians receiving regular benefits rose 0.5% to 716,000. This was the first advance since October 1992.

Note to readers

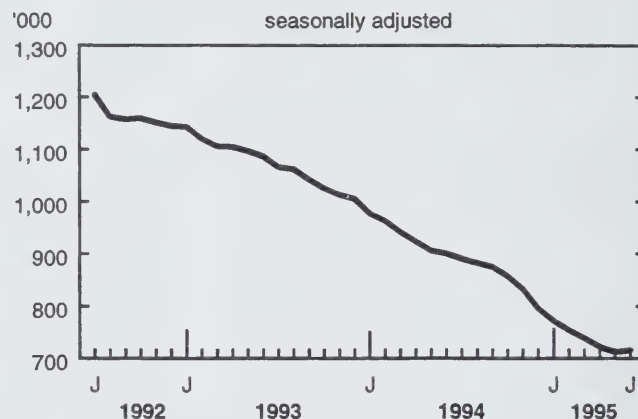
Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (75.7% in June). In order to qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (for example, training, maternity, sickness and fishing benefits).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

The number of beneficiaries* increased slightly in June



* Receiving regular benefits.

The increased number of beneficiaries corresponds with the trend for claims, which has edged upward since mid-1994. These observations are in agreement with measures indicating an economic slowdown. For example, between April and June, the composite leading indicator decreased 0.6% and the unemployment rate edged up one-tenth of a percentage point.

The rise in the number of beneficiaries being paid regular benefits at the national level was due to increases in five provinces and territories, the largest occurring in the Yukon (+6.4%), Ontario (+2.5%) and the Northwest Territories (+2.1%). Year-over-year decreases were observed in all provinces and territories, ranging from -10.9% in the Northwest Territories to -29.6% in Newfoundland.

In June, 265,000 people filed claims for unemployment insurance benefits, up 2.1% from May. On an unadjusted basis, in the first half of 1995, 1,412,000 people submitted claims, 1.8% higher than during the first half of 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The June 1995 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, \$16/\$160) will contain data for April, May and June. It will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Number of UI beneficiaries¹

	June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
	unadjusted	
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	8,840	-12.4
Halifax	9,520	-23.9
Saint John	4,750	-8.7
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	7,270	-12.4
Québec	23,600	-13.6
Sherbrooke	4,650	-14.7
Trois-Rivières	5,190	-18.0
Montréal	105,090	-16.5
Hull	7,710	-10.5
Ottawa	13,340	-13.1
Oshawa	5,150	-19.3
Toronto	92,190	-16.9
Hamilton	11,190	-26.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	7,630	-31.1
Kitchener	6,480	-28.5
London	7,210	-17.0
Windsor	8,900	39.1
Sudbury	3,680	-23.2
Thunder Bay	3,060	-24.6
Winnipeg	14,100	-18.8
Regina	2,790	-21.4
Saskatoon	3,990	-23.1
Calgary	19,140	-15.3
Edmonton	22,270	-20.7
Vancouver	40,670	-20.2
Victoria	6,240	-10.6

¹ Beneficiaries include all claimants who are paid regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness).

Unemployment insurance statistics

		June 1994	April 1995	May 1995	June 1995	May 1995 to June 1995
seasonally adjusted						
						% change
Regular beneficiaries	'000	901	722 ^r	712 ^p	716 ^p	0.5
Amount paid	\$ '000	1,001,765	841,199	817,020	781,474	-4.4
Weeks of benefits	'000	3,971	3,308	3,219	3,068	-4.7
Claims received	'000	245	253	260	265	2.1
unadjusted						
		June 1994	April 1995	May 1995	June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
						% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,006	1,090 ^r	904 ^p	814 ^p	-19.2
Regular beneficiaries	'000	807	852 ^r	691 ^p	615 ^p	-23.8
Male	'000	449	539 ^r	412 ^p	347 ^p	-22.7
Female	'000	358	313 ^r	279 ^p	268 ^p	-25.1
Claims received	'000	211	190	214	230	8.7
Amount paid	\$ '000	1,181,395	1,253,544	1,251,309	951,844	-19.4
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,585	4,362	4,702	3,592	-21.7
Average weekly benefit	\$	251.96	264.19	261.43	255.49	1.4
Year-to-date (January to June)						
		1994		1995		1994 to 1995
						% change
All beneficiaries, average	'000	1,269		1,060 ^p		-16.5
Regular beneficiaries, average	'000	1,034		828 ^p		-19.9
Claims received	'000	1,387		1,412		1.8
Amount paid	\$ '000	9,187,580		7,813,738		-15.0
Weeks of benefits	'000	33,888		28,345		-16.4
Average weekly benefit	\$	261.35		262.85		0.6

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Note: All beneficiaries* includes all claimants who are paid regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness).

International travel account

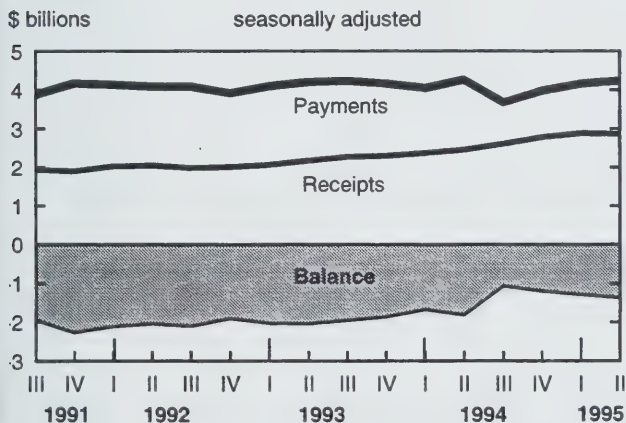
Second quarter 1995 (preliminary)

The deficit in the international travel account increased 6.4% in the second quarter of 1995 despite continued record spending in Canada by visitors from overseas. Canadians travelling outside the country spent \$1.4 billion more than foreign visitors spent in Canada. Even with this increase, however, the travel account deficit remained substantially lower than the \$2.3 billion reached in the fourth quarter of 1991.

Canadians spent \$4.2 billion travelling outside the country, up 1.7% compared with the first quarter. It was the highest spending level since the second quarter of 1994, when Canadians spent a record \$4.3 billion.

Visitors spent \$2.9 billion in Canada, unchanged from the first quarter's record amount. Receipts from visitors increased from the fourth quarter of 1992 through the first quarter of 1995.

Travel account deficit grew as Canadians spent more abroad in the second quarter of 1995



In 1994, the international travel account deficit represented 25.8% of the current account deficit, down from 27.4% in 1993. That share stood at 31.5% when the international travel account deficit peaked in 1992 at \$8.2 billion.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, the data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Spending by visitors from overseas hit a record

Spending by visitors from overseas and by Canadians travelling overseas reached unprecedented levels in the second quarter of 1995, with respective increases of 2.4% and 2.1%. Receipts from overseas have reached record levels in the six latest quarters. The upward trends in overseas receipts and payments, which emerged in mid-1991, reflect the growing numbers of travellers between Canada and overseas countries.

Canadians travelling overseas continued to outspend visitors from countries other than the United States, resulting in a deficit of \$381 million in the second quarter.

Deficit with the United States increased

Canada's balance of payments in international travel was still driven primarily by travel to and from the United States. In the second quarter, increased spending by Canadians travelling in the United States and decreased spending by Americans visiting Canada pushed the travel account deficit with the United States up 8.6%. Nevertheless, this deficit (\$987 million) was well below the peak reached in the fourth quarter of 1991 (\$1.9 billion). At that time, the Canadian dollar stood at US88 cents, compared with US73 cents in the second quarter of 1995.

Canadians' spending in the United States increased for the third consecutive quarter (+1.5% to \$2.6 billion). Meanwhile, outlays by Americans travelling in Canada (\$1.6 billion) decreased 2.4% from the first quarter.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International travel receipts and payments

	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995 ^r	Second quarter 1995 ^p
seasonally adjusted ¹						
\$ millions						
United States						
Receipts	1,371	1,363	1,428	1,573	1,643	1,604
Payments	2,581	2,662	2,183	2,398	2,552	2,590
Balance	-1,210	-1,299	-755	-826	-909	-987
All other countries						
Receipts	994	1,085	1,178	1,203	1,230	1,259
Payments	1,460	1,598	1,489	1,578	1,606	1,640
Balance	-467	-513	-310	-375	-377	-381
Total, all countries						
Receipts	2,364	2,448	2,606	2,776	2,873	2,862
Payments	4,041	4,260	3,672	3,976	4,159	4,230
Balance	-1,677	-1,812	-1,065	-1,201	-1,286	-1,368
	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995 ^r	Second quarter 1995 ^p
unadjusted						
\$ millions						
United States						
Receipts	692	1,422	2,586	1,034	843	1,640
Payments	2,778	2,889	2,194	1,963	2,765	2,836
Balance	-2,086	-1,467	392	-929	-1,922	-1,196
All other countries						
Receipts	480	1,142	2,140	698	590	1,325
Payments	1,577	1,497	1,696	1,355	1,704	1,559
Balance	-1,097	-355	444	-657	-1,114	-234
Total, all countries						
Receipts	1,172	2,564	4,726	1,732	1,433	2,965
Payments	4,355	4,386	3,890	3,318	4,469	4,395
Balance	-3,183	-1,822	836	-1,586	-3,036	-1,430

¹ Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Characteristics of international travellers

First quarter 1995

Data for the first quarter of 1995 on the characteristics (age groups, purpose of trip, etc.) of Canadians who travelled abroad, as well as data on residents of the

United States and other countries who travelled to Canada, are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, May 1995

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$18/\$180; United States: US\$22/US\$216; other countries: US\$26/US\$252).

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly, June 1995

Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Telephone statistics, June 1995

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$9/\$90; United States: US\$11/US\$108; other countries: US\$13/US\$126).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 22, 1995
For release at 1200 hrs.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Economic dependency profiles, 1992** 2
Considers who paid tax returns for the 1992 tax year (based on average \$65.40 in transfer payments to every 1000 of dependent persons). This map on minimum of about 10% from 1991 in the ratio of transfer payments to dependent persons.
- **Inventory survey of manufacturing, April 1994** 6
Map the number of inventory transactions. The value of manufacturing inventories grew to \$67.7 billion, up 1.7% in April after a 3.1% drop in March. The backlog of unfilled orders has increased to 24.3 billion in the same four months.
- **Industrial product price index, May 1994** 8
Down to higher prices for processed food materials, the consumer price change in prices for manufactured goods jumped to +0.8% to keep the highest rate among measures of the CPI.
- **Rural mortgage price index, May 1994** 12
The index rose 0.2% to 100. Check all other annual up 10.8% and note the major contributor to the change.

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- **State of related economic statistics, May 1994** 13
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Canada



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 31, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **National economic and financial accounts, second quarter 1995** 2
Real gross domestic product dropped 0.3% in the second quarter of 1995, and financial market borrowing was cut back sharply.
- **Balance of international payments, second quarter 1995** 10
The current account deficit rose to \$5.5 billion in the second quarter of 1995, as increased spending abroad again exceeded earnings from goods, services, investment income and transfers.
- **Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, June 1995** 14
Economic activity slipped in June after firming up in April and May. Gross domestic product at factor cost edged down 0.1% in June, its fourth monthly decline since January.

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MAJOR RELEASES

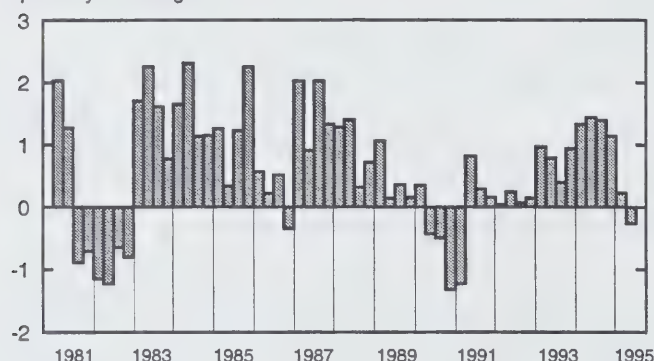
National economic and financial accounts

Second quarter 1995

The economy declined 0.3% in the second quarter of 1995 after slowing in the first quarter. Financial market borrowing dropped sharply. Higher interest rates in the early months of the year in both Canada and the United States had a dampening effect on exports, construction, consumer spending, and demand for credit.

GDP at 1986 prices

quarterly % change



There was a sharp downturn in real exports, interrupting a three-year upswing. Final domestic demand was essentially unchanged. Continued growth in business capital expenditure and consumer spending on services were counterbalanced by declines in construction activity, retail purchases of goods, and government operating outlays. Businesses continued to pile up inventories, as they did in the first quarter.

Real GDP growth¹

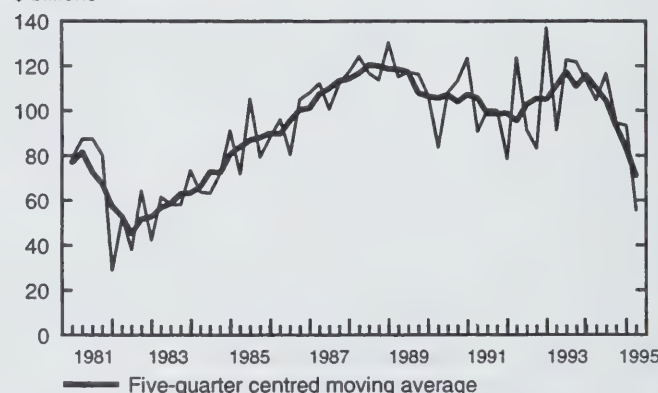
	% change	Annualized % change	Year-over year % change
First quarter 1994	1.3	5.4	3.5
Second quarter 1994	1.4	5.9	4.2
Third quarter 1994	1.4	5.7	5.2
Fourth quarter 1994	1.1	4.6	5.4
First quarter 1995	0.2	0.9	4.3
Second quarter 1995	-0.3	-1.0	2.5

¹ The "% change" is the growth rate from one period to the next. The "annualized % change" is the percentage change compounded to an annual rate. The "year-over-year % change" is the growth of a particular quarter compared with the same quarter in the previous year.

Financial market borrowing dropped to about half the level of a year earlier. Consumer credit, mortgage borrowing, corporate financing, and government borrowing all contributed to the decrease.

Total borrowing

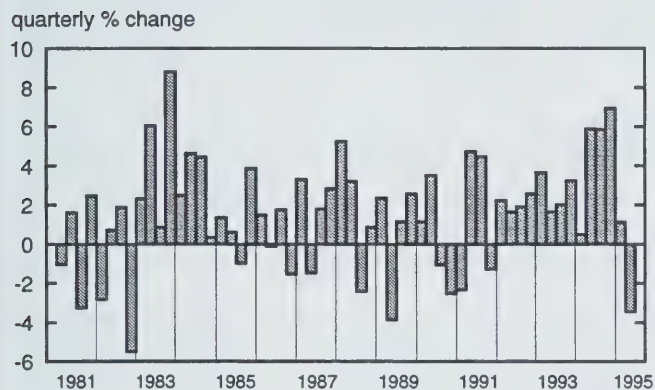
\$ billions



Exports and imports both plunged

Exports fell 3.4% in volume, as slower growth in the United States economy was the important factor. Imports also turned down (-1.9%).

Exports of goods and services at 1986 prices



The drop in merchandise exports was heavily concentrated in motor vehicles and parts, which accounted for 80% of the overall decrease. Exports of aircraft, office machines and equipment, and precious metals also declined substantially.

Motor vehicles and parts more than accounted for the total decrease in merchandise imports. In contrast, higher imports of drilling and mining machinery, aircraft, and communications equipment were recorded, which reflected strong business demand for machinery and equipment.

Receipts from travel, freight and shipping, and other service exports decreased in step with exports of merchandise. Travel service payments, on the other hand, rose notably, influenced by the 2.6% appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar.

Construction activity continued to decrease

Construction activity fell sharply in the second quarter. Both residential and non-residential markets were affected.

New residential construction activity tumbled 9.2%, with the weakness extending right across the country. This followed a 5.0% drop in the previous quarter. The declining residential market was clearly reflected in mortgage borrowing, which fell 43% compared with the first quarter.

Non-residential construction decreased 2.4%. Commercial building fell very sharply, but the drop in engineering construction was fairly modest.

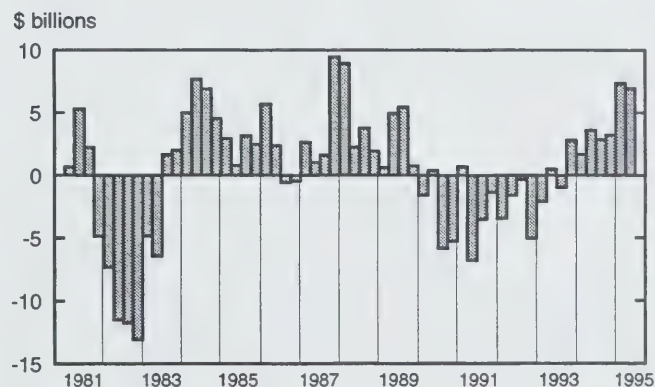
Machinery and equipment investment on the rise

In contrast with construction, business capital spending on machinery and equipment continued to rise at a brisk 4.3% pace. Purchases of industrial machinery (related to the Hibernia project) and of transportation and telecommunications equipment were all up sharply. Outlays for office equipment, however, declined for the first time in four years.

Inventories continued to build up

Business non-farm inventories continued to accumulate in the second quarter, at about the same rate as in the first quarter. Among manufacturers, large buildups occurred in the electrical products and primary metals industries. Sizeable accumulations were also evident at the wholesale and retail levels.

Investment in non-farm inventories at 1986 prices



Inventories also accumulated on farms, particularly wheat, canola and barley. Grain stocks in commercial channels declined.

Consumers curbed spending

After stalling in the first quarter, personal expenditure edged up a meagre 0.2% in the second. Higher interest rates in the early months of the year led to lower durable goods spending and a decrease in consumer credit borrowing. Real disposable income

dropped 0.5% in the second quarter after growing 2.4% over the previous four-quarter period.

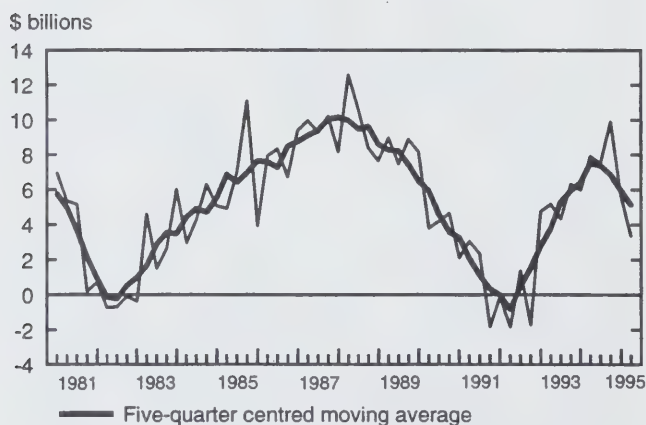
The slight advance in consumer spending during the second quarter was the net result of a rise in spending on services and a drop in outlays for goods. Substantial increases were recorded for financial, accommodation and some transportation services. Consumers curbed spending on big ticket items such as new motor vehicles, and furniture and appliances; this reflected higher interest rates and the slump in the housing market.

Demand for funds dropped off

Borrowing on financial markets plummeted in the second quarter as the economy weakened and interest rates remained relatively high. There was a major shift from short-term toward longer-term financial instruments, reversing a move in the other direction during the first quarter and suggesting that borrowers foresee higher rates ahead.

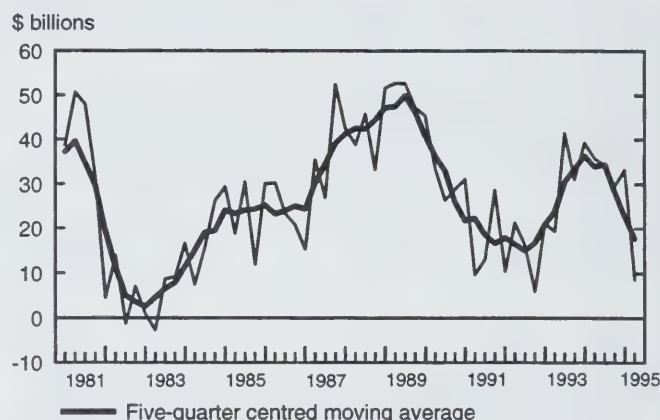
Personal sector borrowing fell by one-third. Consumer credit declined and mortgage borrowing was reduced sharply as well. Corporations cut their borrowing by 60%.

Consumer credit borrowing

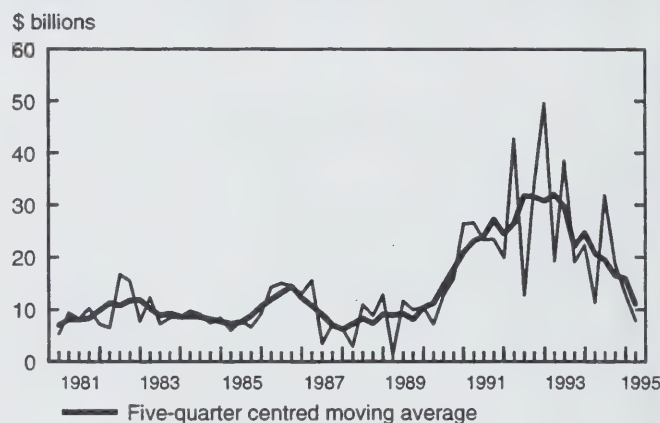


The private sector cut back substantially, while the government sector reduced its borrowing moderately. Federal government borrowing edged up, whereas provincial governments reduced their net bond sales.

Corporate borrowing



Provincial and local government borrowing

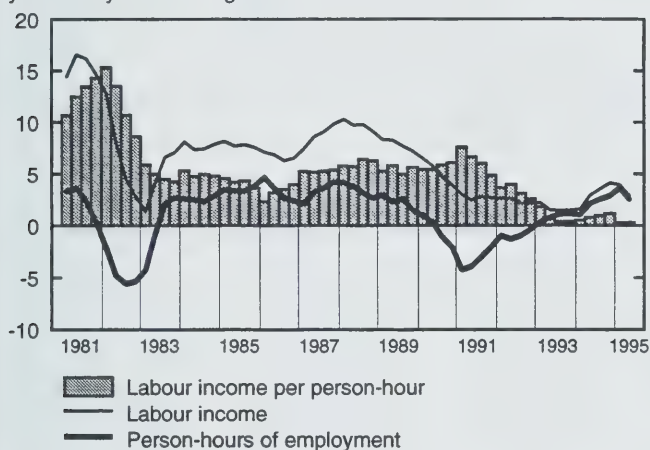


Labour income and profits both weakened

Labour income rose just 0.3% in the second quarter, due to an abrupt halt in the growth of total employee hours. Hours worked had increased 3.7% over the four-quarter period ending in the first quarter. After two years of sustained increases in GDP per person-hour and declines in unit labour costs, productivity fell and labour costs rose in the first two quarters of 1995.

Employment and labour income

year-over-year % change



Corporation profits also weakened, dipping 2.9% after a 10-quarter string of hefty increases. The fall in profits reflected both lower inflationary gains on inventory (as raw material and industrial goods prices rose less rapidly) and the upturn in unit labour costs. Interest and miscellaneous investment income also declined.

Inflation steady

The GDP chain price index increased 0.6% in the second quarter, about the same pace as in the first

quarter. Consumer prices rose by the same amount, while export prices were unchanged and machinery and equipment prices fell. Import prices, which are netted out of the overall GDP chain price index, fell 0.4%, reflecting the appreciation of the Canadian dollar.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-726, 728-744, 748-750, 6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 7404-7408 and 7433-7434.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *National economic and financial accounts, quarterly estimates* (13-001, \$35/\$140) will be released in September. Detailed printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly national accounts and financial flow statistics, plus supplementary analytical tables and charts, are available immediately.

On release day at 8:30 a.m., the complete quarterly national accounts and financial flows data sets are available on microcomputer diskette. The diskettes are also available at lower cost seven days after the official release date.

To purchase any of these products, or to obtain more information about them, call the client services officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

For further information about this release, call the information officer (613-951-3640) National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Gross domestic product, income-based

	1991	1992	1993	1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	First quarter 1995 to Second quarter 1995
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions							% change at quar- terly rates
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ¹	382,378	391,619	398,163	410,298	416,976	419,404	420,476	0.3
Corporation profits before taxes	34,829	35,060	42,135	57,357	63,380	65,572	63,700	-2.9
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	56,211	55,457	53,530	56,410	57,100	59,904	58,544	-2.3
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	1,644	1,730	2,544	2,030	2,336	2,460	3,184	29.4
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	36,072	37,235	39,958	40,970	41,172	41,252	41,344	0.2
Inventory valuation adjustment ²	1,955	-2,556	-2,778	-4,840	-4,228	-7,260	-1,864	5,396
Net domestic income at factor cost	513,089	518,545	533,552	562,225	576,736	581,332	585,384	0.7
Indirect taxes less subsidies	79,878	84,389	88,731	93,662	94,608	95,620	96,136	0.5
Capital consumption allowances	82,331	85,305	87,904	92,973	94,320	94,896	95,276	0.4
Statistical discrepancy ²	1,179	1,883	2,668	1,193	1,416	1,796	408	-1,388
Gross domestic product at market prices	676,477	690,122	712,855	750,053	767,080	773,644	777,204	0.5

¹ Includes military pay and allowances.

² The change column reflects actual change in millions of dollars for these items.

Gross domestic product, expenditure-based

	1991	1992	1993	1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	First quarter 1995 to Second quarter 1995
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
\$ millions at current prices								
								% change at quar- terly rates
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	411,960	422,515	436,542	452,859	459,520	461,824	465,908	0.9
Durable goods	53,662	54,000	56,376	60,591	63,180	62,384	62,008	-0.6
Semi-durable goods	37,692	37,974	39,143	41,552	42,560	43,020	43,260	0.6
Non-durable goods	109,506	111,310	114,364	115,420	115,732	116,708	118,096	1.2
Services	211,100	219,231	226,659	235,296	238,048	239,712	242,544	1.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	144,885	150,390	152,158	150,758	150,732	151,628	151,472	-0.1
Government investment in fixed capital	16,431	16,106	15,816	16,765	17,840	17,924	17,660	-1.5
Government investment in inventories ¹	-37	-40	-4	-1	-8	164	-36	-200
Business investment in fixed capital	115,570	112,759	113,068	122,427	124,188	123,076	124,020	0.8
Residential construction	39,947	43,820	43,081	45,271	43,696	41,300	39,808	-3.6
Non-residential construction	35,168	29,734	30,162	32,889	34,316	33,972	33,420	-1.6
Machinery and equipment	40,455	39,205	39,825	44,267	46,176	47,804	50,792	6.3
Business investment in inventories ¹	-3,198	-3,661	1,107	2,823	1,916	7,940	8,476	536
Non-farm ¹	-3,250	-2,950	-146	2,958	3,304	8,356	7,788	-568
Farm and grain in commercial channels ¹	52	-711	1,253	-135	-1,388	-416	688	1,104
Exports of goods and services	164,849	181,189	209,370	249,371	275,532	287,364	279,260	-2.8
Merchandise	140,233	155,403	181,251	217,853	242,432	252,900	245,524	-2.9
Non-merchandise	24,616	25,786	28,119	31,518	33,100	34,464	33,736	-2.1
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	172,805	187,254	212,534	243,756	261,224	274,484	269,148	-1.9
Merchandise	136,616	149,201	171,929	202,807	220,440	230,992	225,944	-2.2
Non-merchandise	36,189	38,053	40,605	40,949	40,784	43,492	43,204	-0.7
Statistical discrepancy ¹	-1,178	-1,882	-2,668	-1,193	-1,416	-1,792	-408	1,384
Gross domestic product at market prices	676,477	690,122	712,855	750,053	767,080	773,644	777,204	0.5
Final domestic demand	688,846	701,770	717,584	742,809	752,280	754,452	759,060	0.6
\$ millions at 1986 prices								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	333,396	337,619	342,858	353,175	356,816	356,872	357,688	0.2
Durable goods	47,741	48,045	49,465	51,887	53,632	52,736	52,256	-0.9
Semi-durable goods	29,643	29,739	30,419	32,150	32,888	33,244	33,408	0.5
Non-durable goods	86,521	87,581	88,898	91,598	91,804	92,200	92,052	-0.2
Services	169,491	172,254	174,076	177,540	178,492	178,692	179,972	0.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	116,958	118,126	118,660	116,621	116,084	116,340	116,096	-0.2
Government investment in fixed capital	16,231	16,217	16,334	17,264	18,244	18,300	17,788	-2.8
Government investment in inventories ¹	-32	-35	-3	-	-4	140	-32	-172
Business investment in fixed capital	107,005	105,202	105,761	113,669	115,464	114,796	115,396	0.5
Residential construction	30,511	32,908	31,517	32,463	31,192	29,856	28,652	-4.0
Non-residential construction	30,212	25,730	25,861	27,196	27,980	27,260	26,608	-2.4
Machinery and equipment	46,282	46,564	48,383	54,010	56,292	57,680	60,136	4.3
Business investment in inventories ¹	-2,395	-3,731	1,009	2,759	2,056	7,140	7,828	688
Non-farm ¹	-2,753	-2,611	58	2,831	3,212	7,336	6,948	-388
Farm and grain in commercial channels ¹	358	-1,120	951	-72	-1,156	-196	880	1,076
Exports of goods and services	166,687	179,426	198,093	226,271	247,744	250,528	241,932	-3.4
Merchandise	146,479	158,332	176,016	201,951	222,536	224,580	216,920	-3.4
Non-merchandise	20,208	21,094	22,077	24,320	25,208	25,948	25,012	-3.6
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	181,831	192,000	208,856	230,874	245,932	251,980	247,232	-1.9
Merchandise	146,042	156,411	173,703	197,329	212,820	217,732	212,764	-2.3
Non-merchandise	35,789	35,589	35,153	33,545	33,112	34,248	34,468	0.6
Statistical discrepancy ¹	-967	-1,519	-2,134	-949	-1,124	-1,416	-320	1,096
Gross domestic product at market prices	555,052	559,305	571,722	597,936	609,348	610,720	609,144	-0.3
Final domestic demand	573,590	577,164	583,613	600,729	606,608	606,308	606,968	0.1

¹ The change column reflects actual change in millions of dollars for these items.

- Nil or zero.

National accounts price and volume indexes

	1991	1992	1993	1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	First quarter 1995 to Second quarter 1995
seasonally adjusted								
	implicit price indexes, 1986=100							% change at quarterly rates
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	123.6	125.2	127.4	128.2	128.8	129.4	130.3	0.7
Government current expenditure on goods and services	123.9	127.3	128.2	129.3	129.8	130.3	130.5	0.2
Government investment in fixed capital	101.2	99.3	96.8	97.1	97.8	97.9	99.3	1.4
Business investment in fixed capital	108.0	107.2	106.9	107.7	107.6	107.2	107.5	0.3
Exports of goods and services	99.0	100.9	105.7	110.1	111.2	114.7	115.4	0.6
Imports of goods and services	95.1	97.5	101.7	105.5	106.2	108.9	108.9	-
Gross domestic product	121.9	123.4	124.7	125.5	125.9	126.7	127.6	0.7
Final domestic demand	120.1	121.6	123.0	123.6	124.0	124.4	125.1	0.6
chain price indexes, 1986=100								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	124.1	126.0	128.4	129.5	130.1	130.8	131.6	0.6
Government current expenditure on goods and services	124.2	127.6	128.7	129.6	130.2	130.7	130.9	0.2
Government investment in fixed capital	105.6	106.1	106.5	108.4	109.7	110.4	112.6	2.0
Business investment in fixed capital	112.5	112.9	114.9	118.3	119.2	121.2	121.0	-0.2
Exports of goods and services	102.6	105.3	110.9	116.4	118.9	122.4	122.4	-
Imports of goods and services	97.4	101.6	107.9	114.3	115.9	119.4	118.9	-0.4
Gross domestic product (excluding inventories)	123.3	124.7	126.3	127.5	128.4	129.3	130.1	0.6
Final domestic demand	121.5	123.4	125.4	126.8	127.5	128.4	128.9	0.4
chain volume indexes, 1986=100								
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	111.9	113.1	114.7	118.0	119.2	119.2	119.5	0.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	116.7	117.7	118.0	116.0	115.4	115.6	115.3	-0.3
Government investment in fixed capital	124.6	121.5	119.1	123.9	130.3	129.7	126.0	-2.9
Business investment in fixed capital	116.6	112.8	110.8	116.6	117.3	115.3	115.9	0.5
Exports of goods and services	120.2	128.6	141.8	160.4	174.0	176.4	170.7	-3.2
Imports of goods and services	134.8	140.5	151.1	164.1	173.9	177.9	174.8	-1.7
Gross domestic product (excluding inventories)	110.7	111.7	113.0	117.1	119.0	118.4	117.8	-0.5
Final domestic demand	114.0	114.3	114.9	117.6	118.4	118.1	118.2	0.1

- Nil or zero

Financial market summary table

	1991	1992	1993	1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	First quar- ter 1995 to Second quarter 1995
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions							actual change
Persons and unincorporated business	18,745	23,353	23,910	23,334	23,912	23,048	14,700	-8,348
Funds raised								
Consumer credit	1,426	-576	5,147	7,832	9,904	5,672	3,372	-2,300
Bank loans	-258	953	1,218	-343	284	2,304	1,444	-860
Other loans	-1,024	1,084	611	-145	-652	-124	2,220	2,344
Mortgages	18,600	21,941	16,837	15,910	14,248	15,224	7,648	-7,576
Bonds	1	-49	97	80	128	-28	16	44
Non-Financial private corporations	20,577	13,455	28,269	34,723	29,576	33,192	8,596	-24,596
Funds raised								
Bank loans	4,645	7,440	-999	5,746	6,400	2,408	7,888	5,480
Other loans	2,947	-1,331	-157	3,476	908	-396	-452	-56
Other short-term paper	-10,685	-13,143	4,365	1,123	6,728	19,116	-20,204	-39,320
Mortgages	7,484	8,119	3,676	456	-920	-3,292	-692	2,600
Bonds	8,402	4,068	6,398	6,958	5,800	9,488	12,924	3,436
Shares	7,784	8,302	14,986	16,964	10,660	5,868	9,132	3,264
Non-Financial government enterprises	9,254	4,451	-476	1,907	1,408	-2,244	-2,728	-484
Funds raised								
Bank loans	-2,641	-96	-881	806	-228	-192	-680	-488
Other loans	-585	41	-556	384	132	-104	-28	76
Other short-term paper	3,507	864	956	-1,319	-848	1,504	500	-1,004
Mortgages	-16	-40	-2	-16	-16	-16	-16	-
Bonds	8,258	2,846	8	2,184	2,464	-3,592	-2,772	820
Shares	731	836	-1	-132	-96	156	268	112
Federal government	30,163	25,558	34,837	26,211	20,856	26,332	26,980	648
Funds raised								
Other loans	-1	-1	-4	-2	4	-20	-48	-28
Canada short-term paper	10,028	12,714	12,864	-8,017	-9,352	25,400	-13,816	-39,216
Canada Saving Bonds	1,864	-1,425	-3,260	889	8,668	-2,504	-688	1,816
Marketable bonds	18,272	14,270	25,237	33,341	21,536	3,456	41,532	38,076
Other levels of government	24,902	27,271	31,592	21,072	18,752	12,892	7,912	-4,980
Funds raised								
Bank loans	119	221	-130	381	656	208	-188	-396
Other loans	192	664	895	814	1,040	1,580	968	-612
Other short-term paper	-423	3,849	799	-1,366	-2,032	-2,572	-504	2,068
Provincial bonds	22,493	20,895	28,162	20,126	17,844	13,536	7,168	-6,368
Municipal bonds	2,487	1,717	1,864	1,140	1,260	176	476	300
Other bonds	34	-77	2	-23	-16	-36	-8	28
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	103,641	94,088	118,132	107,247	94,504	93,220	55,460	-37,760
Consumer credit	1,426	-576	5,147	7,832	9,904	5,672	3,372	-2,300
Bank loans	1,865	8,518	-792	6,590	7,112	4,728	8,464	3,736
Other loans	1,529	457	789	4,527	1,432	936	2,660	1,724
Canada short-term paper	10,028	12,714	12,864	-8,017	-9,352	25,400	-13,816	-39,216
Other short-term paper	-7,601	-8,430	6,120	-1,562	3,848	18,048	-20,208	-38,256
Mortgages	26,068	30,022	20,511	16,350	13,312	11,916	6,940	-4,976
Bonds	61,811	42,245	58,508	64,695	57,684	20,496	58,648	38,152
Shares	8,515	9,138	14,985	16,832	10,564	6,024	9,400	3,376

- Nil or zero

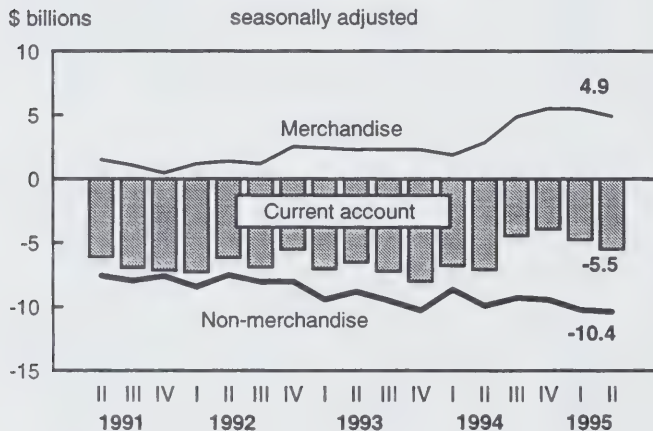
Balance of international payments

Second quarter 1995

The current account deficit rose to \$5.5 billion in the second quarter of 1995, as increased spending abroad again exceeded earnings from goods, services, investment income and transfers. Despite this increase, the deficit remained within the moderate levels that have prevailed since the second quarter of 1994.

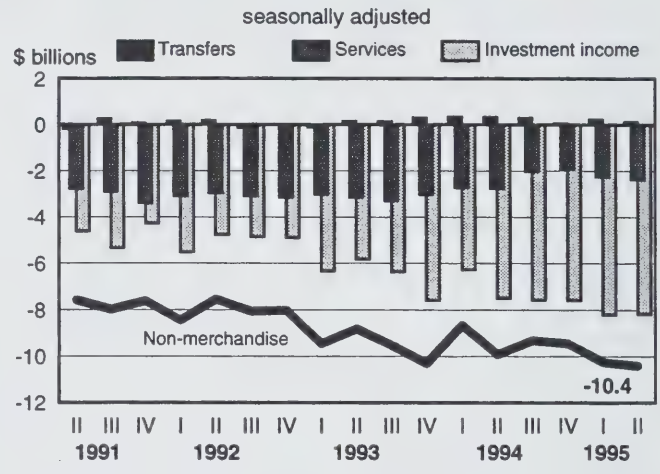
In the second quarter, both merchandise exports and imports declined after reaching record levels in the first quarter. Although this caused the merchandise trade surplus to fall somewhat, it remained high by historical standards. At the same time, persistent deficits on investment income and services trade showed little change.

Current account balances



Among capital transactions, non-residents sharply increased their investment in Canadian bonds, attracted by a higher interest rate differential with the United States. Non-residents, however, continued to reduce their holdings of Canadian short-term paper and stocks. A record amount of capital was channelled abroad through the banks' foreign currency operations, virtually offsetting the net inflows of the previous two quarters. The Canadian dollar appreciated during the quarter, reaching a seven-month high against the U.S. dollar.

Non-merchandise trade balances



Surplus on merchandise trade declined

The surplus generated by trade in goods declined during the quarter to \$4.9 billion, down from the near record levels of \$5.5 billion in the previous two quarters. The second quarter's reduction stemmed from trading with countries other than the United States and Japan, including a large rise in net imports from countries of the European Union. Canada's surpluses with the United States and Japan grew during the quarter.

Travel deficit grew again

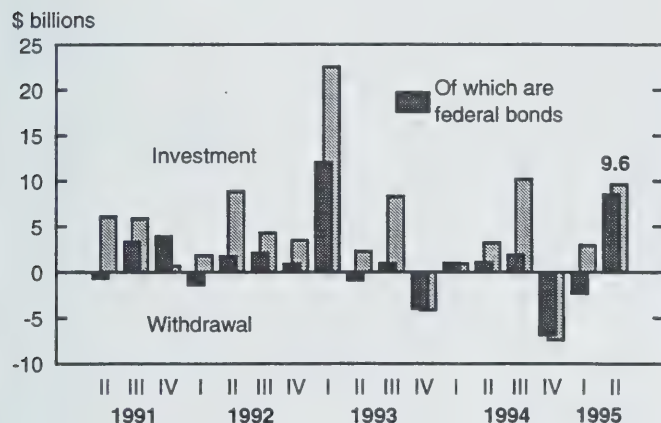
Canadian travellers again spent more abroad than foreign visitors spent in Canada. While the deficit rose somewhat to \$1.4 billion, it remained well below the record \$2.3 billion of nearly four years earlier. Spending by Canadians grew slightly in both the United States and overseas. Foreign spending in Canada stalled, however, at a high of \$2.9 billion. Spending by overseas travellers continued its gradual climb, but spending by U.S. visitors eased, along with a slight reduction in the number of American's cross-border trips.

Foreign investment in Canadian federal bonds jumped

Against a background of declining interest rates during the second quarter, non-residents moved \$9.6 billion into Canadian bonds. Of that total, \$8.5 billion went into federal bonds, the second largest investment on record. In addition to purchasing new federal issues, non-residents resumed their investment in outstanding federal bonds after having sold them for the last year and a half. This net investment was partly offset by

net foreign disinvestment of \$2.9 billion in Government of Canada treasury bills. Non-residents continued, however, to purchase other short-term Canadian paper despite a sharp decline in short-term interest rates.

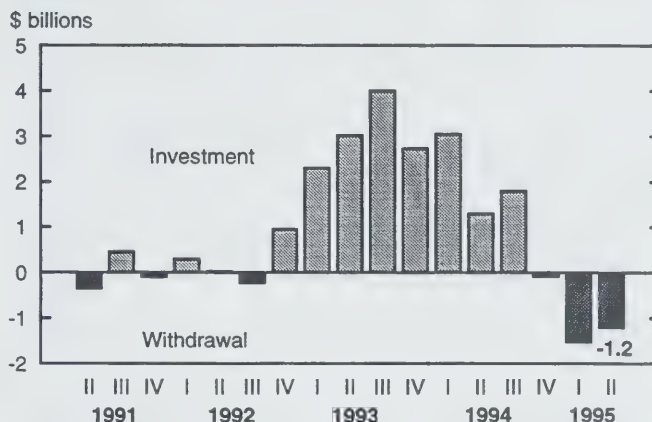
Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian bonds



Foreign investors withdrew from Canadian stocks

Non-residents sold \$1.2 billion more of Canadian stocks than they purchased, bringing their net selling to \$2.7 billion for the first half of 1995. The net disinvestment continued to be widespread geographically. Although disinvestment in the first half of 1995 was the highest ever, it was well below the \$18 billion that non-residents moved into Canadian stocks over most of 1993 and 1994.

Foreign portfolio investment in Canadian stocks



Record amount channelled abroad through banks

A record \$10.8 billion of capital was channelled abroad through the banks' foreign currency operations. Some banks increased their external loans, while others decreased their deposit liabilities or transferred funds to their affiliates abroad. The net outflow was to the United States and the United Kingdom.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1364, 1370, 2323-2329, 2331-2339, 2343-2349, 2353-2355 and 2357.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001 \$36/\$120) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. □

Balance of international payments

	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	1993	1994
	unadjusted						
	\$ millions						
Current account							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	55,384	53,854	61,106	62,734	64,015	181,251	217,854
Non-merchandise							
Services	8,094	9,947	7,254	7,025	8,718	28,118	31,519
Investment income ¹	2,903	3,052	3,531	3,445	3,356	9,980	11,824
Of which: reinvested earnings	-19	106	188	167	84	-643	302
Transfers	1,332	1,326	1,018	1,127	1,068	4,616	4,869
Total non-merchandise receipts	12,330	14,325	11,804	11,597	13,142	42,715	48,213
Total receipts	67,714	68,179	72,910	74,332	77,157	223,966	266,066
Payments							
Merchandise imports	52,291	50,214	54,311	57,650	59,005	171,928	202,807
Non-merchandise							
Services	10,616	10,134	9,736	11,016	10,876	40,606	40,949
Investment income ¹	10,886	10,644	10,562	11,663	12,069	36,049	40,719
Of which: reinvested earnings	778	1,471	826	1,580	2,385	1,432	2,926
Transfers	922	941	972	1,128	900	4,177	3,890
Total non-merchandise payments	22,425	21,719	21,270	23,807	23,845	80,832	85,558
Total payments	74,716	71,933	75,581	81,457	82,850	252,760	288,365
Balances							
Merchandise	+3,093	+3,640	+6,795	+5,084	+5,010	+9,323	+15,046
Non-merchandise	-10,095	-7,394	-9,466	-12,209	-10,703	-38,118	-37,345
Total current account	-7,002	-3,754	-2,671	-7,125	-5,693	-28,794	-22,299
Capital account²							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad ¹	-1,098	-2,073	-1,758	-1,098	-1,100	-7,490	-6,526
Of which: reinvested earnings	+19	-106	-188	-167	-84	+643	-302
Portfolio securities							
Foreign bonds	+115	+299	+494	-1,949	+1,411	-4,070	+525
Foreign stocks	-1,727	-1,249	-1,479	-779	-531	-9,818	-9,216
Government of Canada assets							
Official international reserves	-494	-4,919	+4,613	-2,921	-170	+598	+1,630
Loans and subscriptions	-556	-304	-670	-310	-386	-286	-1,893
Non-bank deposits abroad	-478	-998	-2,101	+2,000	+94	-755	-2,639
Other claims	+995	+1,803	+1,777	+946	+2,388	+2,685	+5,332
Total Canadian claims, net flow	-3,244	-7,442	+876	-4,110	+1,707	-19,137	-12,787
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada ¹	+1,346	+2,188	+2,365	+2,356	+2,604	+6,425	+8,239
Of which: reinvested earnings	+778	+1,471	+826	+1,580	+2,385	+1,432	+2,926
Portfolio securities							
Canadian bonds	+3,204	+10,221	-7,415	+2,948	+9,614	+28,929	+15,150
Canadian stocks	+1,294	+1,798	-79	-1,524	-1,200	+12,056	+6,056
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents ³	-1,559	-654	+6,486	+5,054	-10,844	-251	-214
Money market instruments							
Government of Canada paper	+6,366	-7,068	+2,426	+3,250	-2,928	+10,939	+2,731
Other paper	+888	-3,167	+558	+456	+1,343	-1,643	-1,826
Allocation of special drawing rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-885	+359	+692	+2,975	-111	+635	+992
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+10,654	+3,677	+5,034	+15,515	-1,521	+57,090	+31,128
Total capital account, net flow	+7,410	-3,765	+5,910	+11,404	+185	+37,953	+18,341
Statistical discrepancy	-407	+7,519	-3,239	-4,279	+5,508	-9,159	+3,958

¹ From 1983, Includes reinvested earnings accruing to direct investors.

² A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

³ When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.

- Nil or zero.

Current account

	Second quarter 1994	Third quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	1993	1994
	seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	52,634	56,644	60,609	63,225	61,381	181,251	217,854
Non-merchandise							
Services							
Travel	2,448	2,606	2,776	2,873	2,862	8,804	10,194
Freight and shipping	1,846	1,985	2,074	2,152	2,114	6,343	7,635
Business services	3,003	2,804	2,910	3,054	2,930	11,046	11,689
Government transactions	208	204	219	228	218	759	830
Other services	297	285	298	309	310	1,167	1,171
Total services	7,801	7,884	8,276	8,615	8,434	28,118	31,519
Investment income ¹							
Interest	1,197	1,332	1,550	1,724	1,776	3,700	5,143
Dividends	1,758	1,487	1,829	1,654	1,560	6,923	6,379
Reinvested earnings	-19	106	188	167	84	-643	302
Total investment income	2,937	2,925	3,567	3,545	3,420	9,980	11,824
Transfers							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	497	461	323	370	289	1,671	1,752
Personal and institutional remittances	344	368	345	412	366	1,303	1,427
Canadian withholding tax	446	392	372	455	396	1,642	1,690
Total transfers	1,287	1,221	1,039	1,237	1,052	4,616	4,869
Total non-merchandise receipts	12,024	12,031	12,883	13,397	12,906	42,715	48,213
Total receipts	64,658	68,674	73,492	76,622	74,287	223,966	266,066
Payments							
Merchandise imports	49,806	51,791	55,111	57,748	56,486	171,928	202,807
Non-merchandise							
Services							
Travel	4,260	3,672	3,976	4,159	4,230	16,681	15,949
Freight and shipping	1,774	1,846	1,987	2,042	2,054	6,431	7,234
Business services	3,947	3,809	3,645	4,058	3,918	15,087	15,409
Government transactions	337	347	346	369	350	1,489	1,393
Other services	239	239	242	245	249	918	964
Total services	10,557	9,913	10,196	10,872	10,801	40,606	40,949
Investment income ¹							
Interest	8,582	8,178	8,185	8,717	8,656	30,039	32,658
Dividends	1,536	1,265	1,128	1,539	1,041	4,578	5,135
Reinvested earnings	314	1,045	1,829	1,473	1,880	1,432	2,926
Total investment income	10,432	10,488	11,141	11,730	11,578	36,049	40,719
Transfers							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	89	92	93	94	94	340	362
Personal and institutional remittances	340	341	341	354	354	1,308	1,361
Official contributions	455	437	487	514	417	2,245	1,871
Foreign withholding tax	78	75	73	76	70	283	296
Total transfers	961	945	994	1,038	935	4,177	3,890
Total non-merchandise payments	21,950	21,346	22,332	23,640	23,314	80,832	85,558
Total payments	71,756	73,137	77,443	81,388	79,799	252,760	288,365
Balances							
Merchandise	+2,828	+4,853	+5,499	+5,477	+4,895	+9,323	+15,046
Non-merchandise							
Services	-2,756	-2,029	-1,920	-2,257	-2,367	-12,487	-9,430
Investment income ¹	-7,495	-7,563	-7,574	-8,185	-8,158	-26,069	-28,895
Transfers	+325	+276	+45	+200	+117	+439	+979
Total non-merchandise	-9,926	-9,316	-9,449	-10,242	-10,408	-38,118	-37,345
Total current account	-7,098	-4,463	-3,950	-4,766	-5,512	-28,794	-22,299

¹ From 1983, includes reinvested earnings accruing to direct investors.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

June 1995

Economic activity slipped in June after firming up in April and May. Gross domestic product at factor cost edged down 0.1% in June, its fourth monthly decline since January. Cutbacks by manufacturers more than offset gains in the finance group; retail trade; and community, business and personal services. Declines in wholesale trade and forestry added to the weakness.

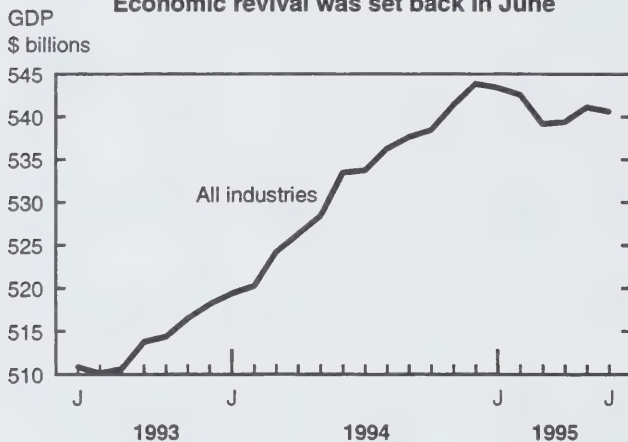
Note to readers

The gross domestic product of an industry is the value added by factors of production when those factors transform inputs purchased from other industries into output.

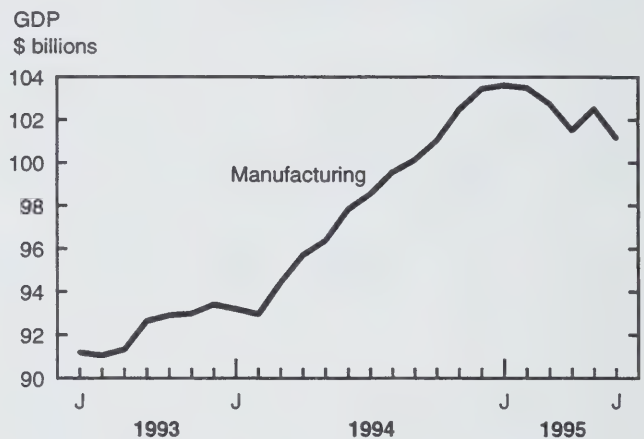
Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Data have been revised back to 1990 to incorporate the revised benchmarks for 1991 and the preliminary benchmarks for 1992.

Economic revival was set back in June



Manufacturers cut back



As a result, production dropped in the second quarter overall, reflecting substantial cutbacks in manufacturing and construction. Lower sales by retailers and wholesalers accentuated the decline. This was the worst performance since the first quarter of 1991, when production fell 1.2%.

Manufacturing slumped

Manufacturing production slumped 1.3% in June, more than offsetting a 1.0% gain in May. Manufacturers of electrical and electronic goods cut production significantly. Declines in primary metals, chemicals and transportation equipment were also sizeable.

For the second quarter as a whole, manufacturers reduced output 1.5%, the first quarterly decline since the fourth quarter of 1991. In comparison, manufacturing production in the United States fell 0.9% in the second quarter and also declined in July.

Inventories of finished goods edged down in June after accumulating for several months. Declines were most significant in transportation equipment, fabricated metal products, paper and refined petroleum products. Stocks continued to rise, however, in primary metals, machinery, and sawmill industries. While inventories remained high in many industries, the backlog of unfilled orders continued to trend down. This has raised concern among some manufacturers, and points to sluggish growth over the next few months.

Production of electrical and electronic goods slumped 3.9%, offsetting gains in April and May. Manufacturers of office machinery and electronic equipment reduced output 5.9% and 2.0% respectively as demand subsided, most notably from abroad.

Production of radios and televisions dropped sharply as a plant was closed permanently in June, and another closure was announced in July. Manufacturers of major appliances stepped up cutbacks in June as consumer spending remained weak. Producers of household furniture also reduced production substantially.

Primary metal production fell 3.5%, reflecting weakness in the iron and steel industry. Shipments of iron and steel to both domestic and foreign markets fell in June. Stocks of finished goods continued to increase, but were still relatively low compared with previous years. The iron and steel industry was among those where the backlog of unfilled orders fell the most.

Motor vehicle production continued to slide, falling 3.2%. It was the fifth consecutive decline, and some plants closed because of the weak demand. Automobile parts producers reduced output 1.9%, affected by lower motor vehicle production in Canada and the United States.

Only 3 of 21 major manufacturing industries increased production in June. The largest was a 1.1% gain by manufacturers of machinery.

Widespread losses in wholesale trade

Wholesaler's activity receded 0.3%, its fourth decline since January 1995. Sales of food, drugs, alcoholic beverages and tobacco, as well as machinery and equipment fell the most. Sales of lumber remained almost unchanged for a third consecutive month after dropping rapidly in March and April.

Retail sales gained momentum

Retail sales rose 0.8% following a 0.4% increase in May. It was the first time since October 1994 that sales improved for two consecutive months. Sales of automotive products contributed most to the gain. Purchases of new motor vehicles rose markedly in May and June as interest rates edged down to June 1994 levels. Even so, sales were still well below their level in June 1994.

Sales by department stores and clothing retailers also improved noticeably, but sales by furniture and appliance stores were almost unchanged after dropping significantly since the beginning of this year.

Retail sales improved again



Housing resales surged

Output in the finance group advanced 0.5% led by a strong gain in real estate activity. Housing resales jumped for a second consecutive month, and once again sales increased in most provinces. Mortgage rates and housing prices seem to have reached a low enough level to entice some buyers back to the housing resale market. Though much smaller, advances by stock brokers and mutual funds added to the strength in the finance group.

Lower mortgage rates yet to spur residential construction

Construction activity was unchanged in June. Lower mortgage rates have not yet translated into more homebuilding, which dropped a further 0.9% in June. This was a much smaller decline, however, than in the previous three months. Construction of non-residential projects rose 0.8% after gaining 0.5% in May. Higher activity on industrial and commercial projects accounted for the increase in June.

Mixed signals in mining sector

Output in the mining sector was unchanged in June. Drilling activity, however, rose sharply after remaining around the same level in March, April and May.

Output by metal mines except gold rose 4.0%, with production of copper, uranium, and silver increasing the most. The price of non-ferrous metals picked up in June after decreasing substantially since the beginning of the year.

Declines were widespread elsewhere, but more significant in gold, iron and coal mines. Production of natural gas fell in June after solid gains in the previous three months. The decline reflected an easing in demand abroad and much lower domestic demand. Sales to residential, industrial and commercial sectors all fell sharply. Sales to electric utilities also weakened.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The June 1995 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, \$14/\$140) will be released in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	June 1994 ^r	April 1995 ^r	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^p	March 1995 to April 1995	April 1995 to May 1995	May 1995 to June 1995	June 1994 to June 1995
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions				% change			
Total economy	533,432	539,385	541,146	540,614	0.0	0.3	-0.1	1.3
Goods-producing industries	183,485	186,354	186,680	185,255	-0.2	0.2	-0.8	1.0
Services-producing industries	349,947	353,030	354,466	355,359	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.5
Business sector	440,977	447,370	449,293	448,679	0.1	0.4	-0.1	1.7
Goods	182,525	185,424	185,756	184,326	-0.2	0.2	-0.8	1.0
Agriculture	11,193	11,088	11,035	11,023	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-1.5
Fishing and trapping	1,016	769	816	856	-7.2	6.1	4.9	-15.7
Logging	2,697	2,668	2,689	2,624	2.0	0.8	-2.4	-2.7
Mining	22,922	23,628	23,455	23,445	2.8	-0.7	-0.0	2.3
Manufacturing	97,831	101,513	102,515	101,159	-1.2	1.0	-1.3	3.4
Construction	29,819	28,500	28,220	28,217	-1.7	-1.0	-0.0	-5.4
Other utility industries	17,048	17,258	17,026	17,002	5.0	-1.3	-0.1	-0.3
Services	258,451	261,946	263,537	264,353	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.3
Transportation and storage	23,386	23,693	23,816	23,874	2.7	0.5	0.2	2.1
Communications	21,310	22,489	22,631	22,621	0.3	0.6	-0.0	6.2
Wholesale trade	32,265	32,966	33,133	33,032	-1.0	0.5	-0.3	2.4
Retail trade	32,761	32,336	32,465	32,712	-0.3	0.4	0.8	-0.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	84,391	84,397	85,178	85,623	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.5
Community, business and personal services	64,339	66,064	66,314	66,491	0.6	0.4	0.3	3.3
Non-business sector	92,456	92,014	91,853	91,935	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.6
Goods	960	930	924	929	-0.4	-0.6	0.5	-3.3
Services	91,496	91,084	90,929	91,006	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.5
Government services	33,427	32,894	32,824	32,736	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-2.1
Community and personal services	54,648	54,829	54,731	54,872	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.4
Other services	3,420	3,361	3,375	3,398	-0.8	0.4	0.7	-0.6
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	138,761	143,329	143,921	142,535	0.2	0.4	-1.0	2.7
Non-durable manufacturing	43,683	43,959	44,201	43,938	-1.0	0.5	-0.6	0.6
Durable manufacturing	54,149	57,554	58,315	57,221	-1.3	1.3	-1.9	5.7

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Input-output tables and GDP by industry 1991 and 1992

Final annual input-output tables for 1991 and preliminary tables for 1992 are now available in both current and constant prices. The 1991 and 1992 constant price tables are in 1986 prices.

Also released are estimates of GDP and gross output by industry derived from the input-output tables. The constant price tables are also in 1986 prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2110-2189, 4663, 4670, 4675-4676 and 7711-7790.

The input-output tables will be published in *The input-output structure of the Canadian economy, 1992* (15-201, \$66).

For further information on this release, contact Yusuf Siddiqi (613-951-8909), Input-Output Division. ■

Government revenue and expenditure Second quarter 1995

Detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a System of National Accounts (SNA) basis for the quarter ended June 30, 1995, are now available for the federal, provincial and local governments. Revised estimates for the quarter ended March 31, 1995, are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711-2713.

For further information on this release, contact Margot Greenberg (613-951-1820) or Robert Loggie (613-951-1809), Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom tabulation. For further information about the products and services of Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). ■

Corrections: Key indicator report April 1990/91 to March 1994/95

The *Key indicator report* collects average monthly counts of inmates in all provincial, territorial and federal correctional institutions. Data are reported for both adult and young offenders who are sentenced or remanded in custody. The report also includes data on adults and

young offenders serving a term of supervised probation. The report covers the period from April 1990/91 to March 1994/95.

For further information on this release, contact Micheline Reed (613-951-6656) or Genette Mongeon (613-951-8938), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Livestock inventories July 1, 1995

At July 1, 1995, the number of cattle and calves on farms was estimated at a record 15.1 million head, up 6.1% from a year earlier. The number of cattle and calves slaughtered or exported during the first six months of 1995 increased 7.3% after two years of decline. In Western Canada, the number of cattle and calves reached 11.1 million head, up 7.3%. The herd has steadily increased since July 1, 1987.

At July 1, 1995, hog inventories were estimated at a record 11.8 million head, up 2.7% from a year earlier. Sows for breeding and bred gilts were estimated at 1.3 million head, a 1.6% increase. Farrowings during the second quarter of 1995 rose 1%. Compared with the same quarters of 1994, farrowings are expected to increase by 2.7% in the third quarter and 2.1% in the fourth quarter.

The number of sheep and lambs on farms at July 1, 1995, was estimated at 859,900 head, a 4.1% increase from a year earlier. These inventories have been falling since reaching a peak in 1991. The breeding herd (includes rams, ewes and breeding lambs) increased 7.3% in 1995. Slaughter was down 5.2% in the period from January 1 to June 30, 1995. These estimates include revisions back to January 1, 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1150-1151, 1166, 5645 and 9500-9510.

The July 1, 1995 estimates of the inventories of cattle, hogs and sheep will be available in mid-September in *Livestock statistics update 2* (10-600E, \$144). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716) or Peter Meszaros (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics

June 1995

In the first six months of 1995, Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) flew 9% more passenger-kilometres on scheduled services than in the first six months of 1994. Over the same period, the number of passenger-kilometres of their charter services fell 27%. However, charter services made up only 7% of their total activity, down from 10% in the first half of 1994. Combined, the scheduled and charter services increased 5% compared with the January-to-June period in 1994.

The number of seat-kilometres on all services offered by the two carriers increased 12%. As a result, the average fullness of their aircraft dropped from 71% to 65%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data on civil aviation for June 1995 will be published in the September 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Civil aviation financial statistics

Second quarter 1995

Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) reported a preliminary basic loss of \$40 million in the second quarter of 1995. This compares with an \$8 million loss in the second quarter of 1994. Preliminary basic income or loss is operating income (before capital gains, miscellaneous items and taxes) plus interest expenses. The second quarter of 1995 was the second consecutive quarter in which these carriers reported a year-over-year deterioration in basic income. Before 1995, they reported seven consecutive quarters of improvements.

For the first six months of 1995, the two carriers posted a basic loss of \$221 million. At the mid-point of the years 1991 to 1993, their basic loss was in the \$400 million range. Even in 1988 and 1989, which were

considered good years, these carriers reported basic losses after six months of \$38 million and \$116 million respectively. The deterioration in 1995 was evenly split between higher operating losses and greater interest expenses.

In 1995, the carriers have increased their capacity by 12% from 1994, but they have not maintained the same level of fullness on their aircraft.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data on civil aviation for the second quarter of 1995 will be published in the September 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Electric power

June 1995

Net generation of electricity in June increased to 40 225 gigawatt hours, up 2.6% from June 1994. Exports increased 5.5% to 4 147 gigawatt hours and imports increased from 554 gigawatt hours to 875 gigawatt hours.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro, 24 591 gigawatt hours (+7.1%); nuclear, 7 119 gigawatt hours (-10.8%); and thermal-conventional, 8 516 gigawatt hours (+3.1%)

Year-to-date net generation at the end of June 1995 totalled 271 445 gigawatt hours, down 1.4% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (22 474 gigawatt hours) declined 3.0%, but year-to-date imports (4 951 gigawatt hours) climbed 103.7% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The June 1995 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, \$11/\$110) will be available the first week of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, June 1995

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$15/\$144; United States: US\$18/US\$173;
other countries: US\$21/US\$202).

Canada's international transactions in securities, June 1995

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$17/\$170; United States: US\$21/US\$204;
other countries: US\$24/US\$238).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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Thursday, June 29, 1995	
For release at 1030 a.m.	
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• Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994	6
• Industrial production price index, May 1994	6
• Flow accounts and related data, May 1994	12
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS	
• State of released production products, May 1994	13
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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RELEASE DATES: SEPTEMBER 1995

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
5	Building permits	July 1995
5	Perspectives on labour and income: Employment prospects for high school graduates	
6	Help-wanted index	August 1995
6	Federal government finances	1994/95 (revised), 1995/96
7	E-Stat	1995
7	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Second quarter 1995
7	Stocks of grain	July 31, 1995
7	Estimates of labour income	June 1995
8	Labour force survey	August 1995
11	New housing price index	July 1995
12	New motor vehicle sales	July 1995
12	Family data	1993
13	Services indicators	Second quarter 1995
13	National population health survey	
14	Composite index	August 1995
15	Consumer price index	August 1995
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	July 1995
18	Monthly survey of manufacturing	July 1995
18	Canadian social trends	Autumn 1995
20	Canadian international trade	July 1995
20	Retail trade	July 1995
21	Wholesale trade	July 1995
21	Canadian economic observer	September 1995
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	July 1995
26	Unemployment insurance	July 1995
27	Industrial product price index	August 1995
27	Raw materials price index	August 1995
28	Employment, earnings and hours	July 1995
28	Senior families	1993
29	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	July 1995
29	Performing arts	1993/94
29	Release dates	October 1995

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 1, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

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OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales and stocks July 1995

Seasonally adjusted department store sales in July were down 1.1% from June. Despite this dip, sales have been on an upward trend since early 1994 due to gains by the discount department stores. Compared with July 1994, seasonally adjusted sales were 6.3% higher.

Department store sales and inventories

	June 1995 ^r	July 1995 ^p	June 1995 to July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995
seasonally adjusted				
	\$ millions		% change	
Sales	1,182.7	1,169.1	-1.1	6.3
Inventories	5,308.7	5,467.0	3.0	9.4

^p Preliminary figures
^r Revised figures

The major department stores (The Bay, Eaton's and Sears) continue to feel pinched as discounters (K Mart, Wal-Mart and Zellers) gain market share. Consumers spent \$544.7 million (unadjusted) in discount department stores in July, 15.3% more than in July 1994. In contrast, purchases of goods and services in the major stores (\$458.2 million) were down 3.2%. In total, sales were 6.0% higher than in July of last year.

For the first seven months of 1995, department store sales were 4.2% higher than in the same period of 1994. Purchases in the discount category were 13.3% higher. But spending in the major stores was down 4.5%.

Sales increased in all provinces and territories. The largest increases were in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

Department store sales including concessions

	July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995
unadjusted		
	\$ millions	% change
Canada	1,002.9	6.0
Atlantic provinces	76.9	3.0
Quebec	187.4	8.1
Ontario	408.7	4.6
Manitoba	43.0	11.6
Saskatchewan	31.8	15.7
Alberta	111.6	10.2
British Columbia, Yukon and the Northwest Territories	143.4	2.7

Note: Except where stated otherwise, all year-over-year comparisons in this release use unadjusted data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

Data on sales by major commodity line will also appear in the July 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, \$16/\$160), which will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Janet Sear (613-951-5580), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Culture counts 1993

Results are now available from the Cultural Labour Force Survey relating to workers in sound recording, book and periodical publishing, public libraries, and heritage institutions. Results relating primarily to the arts were released on July 20, 1995.

The survey targeted 157,000 paid and unpaid career-oriented individuals who were working primarily as artists, administrators, professionals and technicians in the arts, cultural industries and heritage. The survey was commissioned by Human Resources Development Canada to gather information for the development of training and employment programs in the culture sector.

It was found that 45% of those surveyed had university degrees, compared with 15% of the total

labour force (1991 Census). Also, 29% were self-employed, compared with 15% of the total labour force.

The average income from cultural activities varied significantly for workers in the culture sector, from a low of \$9,200 for painters to a high of \$42,200 for teachers.

Selected data tables from the survey are now available (\$50). Custom tabulations and analyses are also available on a cost-recovery basis.

The Fall 1995 (Vol. 7, no. 3) issue of *Focus on culture* (87-004, \$8/\$26), from the Culture Statistics Program, will be devoted to a summary of the survey data. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, or to order tables, contact Pina La Novara (613-951-1573), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. The toll-free number for the survey is 1-800-661-2100.

Results from the survey will be used by the Cultural Human Resources Council to devise a human resources development strategy for the culture sector. For further information on the council, contact Marie Palmer (613-565-7956). For information on the use of this survey by Human Resources Development Canada, contact Patricia Mosher (613-957-2833). ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending August 26, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 26, 1995, totalled 264 278 tonnes, down 1.7% from 268 897 tonnes a week earlier and down 6.1% from 281 470 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date production total at the end of the week was 9 614 813 tonnes, a 7.4% increase from 8 951 491 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum products

July 1995

Manufacturers shipped 15 134 000 square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in July, down 27.4% from 20 859 000 square metres in July 1994 and down 9.8% from 16 787 000 square metres (revised) in June 1995.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of July 1995 totalled 129 883 000 square metres (revised), down 9.8% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The July 1995 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

July 1995

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 2 805 704 metric bundles in July, a 46.2% drop from 5 218 936 metric bundles (revised) a year earlier.

For January to July 1995, shipments totalled 21 088 666 metric bundles, a 10.8% decrease from 23 630 272 metric bundles (revised) shipped during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27-28).

The July 1995 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Cement

July 1995

Manufacturers shipped 1 098 861 tonnes of cement in July, down 2.5% from 1 126 473 tonnes (revised) in July 1994 and down 9.7% from 1 217 376 tonnes in June 1995.

For January to July 1995, shipments totalled 5 606 055 tonnes, up 6.3% from 5 272 942 tonnes (revised) during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The July 1995 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Electric lamps

July 1995

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 17,198,000 light bulbs and tubes in July, an 8.7% decrease from 18,831,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of July 1995 totalled 147,704,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 9.3% decrease from 162,799,000 a year earlier.

The July 1995 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

For-hire motor carriers of freight, large carriers

First quarter 1995

In the first quarter of 1995, 58 large for-hire motor carriers (those earning \$25 million annually) based in Canada generated \$1,016 million in operating revenues and \$976 million in operating expenses. The general and specialized freight carriers both posted an operating ratio (operating revenues divided by operating expenses) of 0.96. Any ratio over 1.00 represents an operating loss.

Average earnings of the general freight carriers amounted to \$17.7 million in the first quarter of 1995, up 8% from \$16.4 million a year earlier.

The 1995 data now encompass results from 41 general freight carriers (compared with 34 carriers in 1994) and 17 specialized freight carriers.

For further information on this release, contact Gilles Paré (613-951-2517, fax: 613 951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Coal and coke

June 1995

Coal production totalled 5 547 kilotonnes in June, down 5.3% from June 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of June stood at 36 795 kilotonnes, up 3.5% from the previous year.

Exports in June fell to 2 729 kilotonnes, down 3.4% from June 1994; imports increased 7.7% to 1 359 kilotonnes. For January to June 1995, exports totalled 16 819 kilotonnes, 16.2% above last year.

Coke production in June 1995 decreased to 284 kilotonnes, down 3.1% from June 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The June 1995 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder

July 1995

Production of process cheese in July totalled 5 849 054 kilograms, down 19.7% from June 1995, but up 2.7% from July 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of July 1995 totalled 43 330 797 kilograms, up from 41 829 963 kilograms (revised) the previous year.

At the end of July 1995, year-to-date production of instant skim milk powder totalled 1 961 339 kilograms, compared with 1 897 386 kilograms the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The July 1995 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs

August 1995 (preliminary)

Preliminary data for August 1995 on the average prices of selected farm inputs are now available by geographic region.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Passengers and cargo

Fourth quarter 1994 (preliminary)

Preliminary data for the fourth quarter 1994 on passengers and cargo by airport are now available.

These data will be published in the fourth quarter 1994 issue of *Air carrier traffic at Canadian airports* (51-005, \$33/\$130). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Rolf Hakka (819-953-3347), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

January 1995

The seven railways surveyed reported a net gain of \$35.7 million in January 1995. Operating revenues totalled \$603.3 million, a 14.9% increase from January 1994. Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres increased 20.1% over the same period.

Data for 1994 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The January 1995 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, \$12/\$120) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

National income and financial accounts—correction

Second quarter 1995

The "Financial market summary table" that appeared on page 9 of this release in yesterday's issue of *The Daily* contained some incorrect data. The corrected table is reprinted on the next page. The data in question were accurate on CANSIM and in all the Financial Flow Accounts products that were available on August 31. These include the tables, analytical document, diskette product, standard printouts, and special requests.

For further information on this release, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Financial market summary table

	1991	1992	1993	1994	Fourth quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	First quar- ter 1995 to Second quarter 1995
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions							actual change
Persons and unincorporated business	18,745	23,353	23,910	23,334	23,912	21,428	14,944	-6,484
Funds raised								
Consumer credit	1,426	-576	5,147	7,832	9,904	5,120	3,660	-1,460
Bank loans	-258	953	1,218	-343	284	2,304	1,448	-856
Other loans	-1,024	1,084	611	-145	-652	-192	1,744	1,936
Mortgages	18,600	21,941	16,837	15,910	14,248	14,224	8,076	-6,148
Bonds	1	-49	97	80	128	-28	16	44
Non-financial private corporations	20,577	13,455	28,269	34,723	29,576	29,916	11,652	-18,264
Funds raised								
Bank loans	4,645	7,440	-999	5,746	6,400	2,408	7,888	5,480
Other loans	2,947	-1,331	-157	3,476	908	-36	1,548	1,584
Other short-term paper	-10,685	-13,143	4,365	1,123	6,728	16,824	-17,220	-34,044
Mortgages	7,484	8,119	3,676	456	-920	-3,292	-692	2,600
Bonds	8,402	4,068	6,398	6,958	5,800	7,984	10,112	2,128
Shares	7,784	8,302	14,986	16,964	10,660	6,028	10,016	3,988
Non-financial government enterprises	9,254	4,451	-476	1,907	1,408	-2,244	-2,728	-484
Funds raised								
Bank loans	-2,641	-96	-881	806	-228	-192	-680	-488
Other loans	-585	41	-556	384	132	-104	-28	76
Other short-term paper	3,507	864	956	-1,319	-848	1,504	500	-1,004
Mortgages	-16	-40	-2	-16	-16	-16	-16	-
Bonds	8,258	2,846	8	2,184	2,464	-3,592	-2,772	820
Shares	731	836	-1	-132	-96	156	268	112
Federal government	30,163	25,558	34,837	26,211	20,856	25,607	27,730	2,123
Funds raised								
Other loans	-1	-1	-4	-2	4	-20	-48	-28
Canada short-term paper	10,028	12,714	12,864	-8,017	-9,352	24,675	-13,066	-37,741
Canada Saving Bonds	1,864	-1,425	-3,260	889	8,668	-2,504	-688	1,816
Marketable bonds	18,272	14,270	25,237	33,341	21,536	3,456	41,532	38,076
Other levels of government	24,902	27,271	31,592	21,072	18,752	12,892	7,900	-4,992
Funds raised								
Bank loans	119	221	-130	381	656	208	-192	-400
Other loans	192	664	895	814	1,040	1,580	960	-620
Other short-term paper	-423	3,849	799	-1,366	-2,032	-2,572	-504	2,068
Provincial bonds	22,493	20,895	28,162	20,126	17,844	13,536	7,168	-6,368
Municipal bonds	2,487	1,717	1,864	1,140	1,260	176	476	300
Other bonds	34	-77	2	-23	-16	-36	-8	28
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	103,641	94,088	118,132	107,247	94,504	87,599	59,498	-28,101
Consumer credit	1,426	-576	5,147	7,832	9,904	5,120	3,660	-1,460
Bank loans	1,865	8,518	-792	6,590	7,112	4,728	8,464	3,736
Other loans	1,529	457	789	4,527	1,432	1,228	4,176	2,948
Canada short-term paper	10,028	12,714	12,864	-8,017	-9,352	24,675	-13,066	-37,741
Other short-term paper	-7,601	-8,430	6,120	-1,562	3,848	15,756	-17,224	-32,980
Mortgages	26,068	30,022	20,511	16,350	13,312	10,916	7,368	-3,548
Bonds	61,811	42,245	58,508	64,695	57,684	18,992	55,836	36,844
Shares	8,515	9,138	14,985	16,832	10,564	6,184	10,284	4,100

- Nil or zero

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Electric power statistics, June 1995

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Electric power statistics, 1994

Catalogue number 57-204

(Canada: \$29; United States: US\$35; other countries: US\$41).

Department store sales and stocks, June 1995

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Wholesale trade, June 1995

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$18/\$180; United States: US\$22/US\$216; other countries: US\$26/US\$252).

Imports by country, January-June 1995, microfiche version

Catalogue number 65-0060XMB

(Canada: \$60/\$200; United States: US\$72/US\$240; other countries: US\$84/US\$280).

Imports by country, January-June 1995, paper version

Catalogue number 65-0060XPB

(Canada: \$120/\$400; United States: US\$145/US\$480; other countries: US\$168/US\$560).

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RELEASE DATES

Week of September 5-8
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
5	Building permits	July 1995
5	Perspectives on labour and income: Employment prospects for high school graduates	Autumn 1995
6	Help-wanted index	August 1995
6	Federal government finances	1994/95 (revised) and 1995/96
7	E-Stat	1995
7	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Second quarter 1995
7	Stocks of grain	July 31, 1995
7	Estimates of labour income	June 1995
8	Labour force survey	August 1995



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 5, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

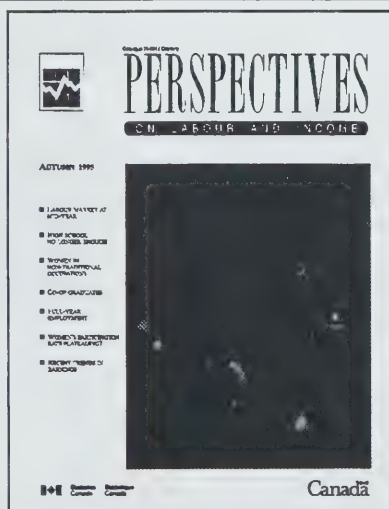
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Building permits, July 1995** 2
Lower mortgage rates and stronger demand for new and existing homes caused the value of residential building permits issued by municipalities to increase 4.7% in July.
- **Employment prospects for high school graduates** 5
The labour market position of men aged 25 to 29 with only a high school education has deteriorated to such an extent that, in 1993, their average annual earnings were only about three-quarters of the amount recorded in the late 1970s (1993 dollars).

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

7

INDEX: August 1995



Perspectives on labour and income

Autumn 1995

The Autumn 1995 issue of *Perspectives* features articles on employment prospects for high school graduates, women's inroads into male-dominated occupations, labour market outcomes for university co-op graduates, and full-time and full-year employment rates across the country. Other studies explore the levelling off of adult women's participation rates and recent changes in paid employment, earnings and hours across industries. This issue also offers a supplement that reviews labour market developments for the first six months of 1995.

Each quarter *Perspectives* draws on many data sources to explore emerging income issues and developments in the labour market.

The Autumn 1995 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E, \$17/\$56) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeffrey Smith (613-951-6894) or Doreen Duchesne (613-951-6893), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

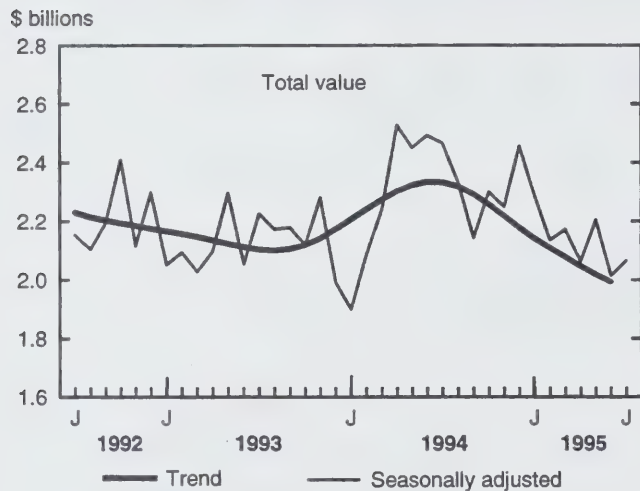
Building permits

July 1995

Lower mortgage rates and stronger demand for new and existing homes caused the value of residential building permits issued by municipalities to increase 4.7% in July.

The advance in housing construction—only the second this year—led the monthly increase in the total value of building permits (+2.6% to \$2.1 billion).

Value of building permits rose 2.6% in July



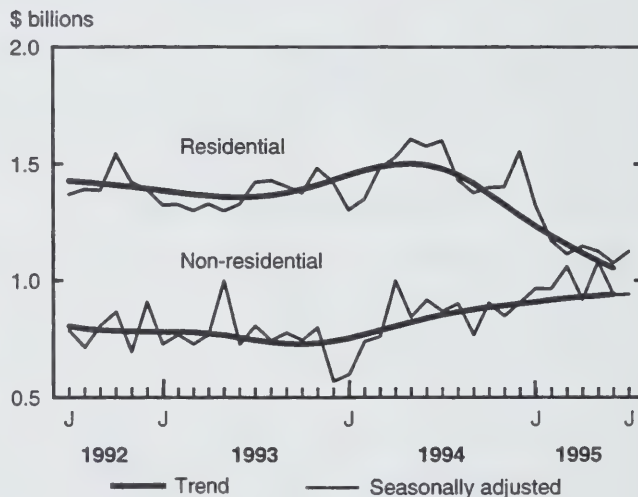
Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The monthly Building and Demolitions Permits Survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (for example, waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land. The number of units authorized refers to the number of dwellings on which municipalities have permitted construction to start. The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

Housing intentions posted its second increase of the year in July



Although it is still too early to tell, the recent rally in sales of new and existing homes—stimulated by the lower mortgage costs—suggests that the slide in residential construction since June 1994 may have bottomed out. This could also be good news for the household appliance sector, which has been on a downward trend since 1989.

Residential construction intentions jumped 4.7% to \$1.1 billion in July, offsetting June's decline. Despite July's positive note, the value of housing permits was almost 30% below the July 1994 level. And non-residential construction intentions rose a marginal 0.2% to \$0.9 billion.

Single-family housing intentions rose for the first time in 1995

The value for planned residential projects, which had been generally falling for most of 1995, rose in July. The single-family component posted its first increase in 1995 with a sharp 8.9% increase. This more than offset the 4.7% drop in multi-family dwelling construction intentions.

Despite this improvement, year-to-date housing construction intentions fell 22.6% from the same period last year. This represents a 1.2 percentage point drop since the January-to-June decline (-21.4%).

The lower level of permits issued this year is reflected in the results of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's survey, which reported a 15.4% drop in housing starts in July—the lowest level since 1982.

In July, the value of residential permits rose in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Quebec (+14.9%), Alberta (+4.0%) and Ontario (+1.3%) showed the best performance, mainly on the strength of single-family dwelling construction intentions.

Non-residential construction intentions still rising

After posting an exceptional 42.6% first quarter advance over the same period last year, non-residential

construction intentions continued to plough ahead in July, but at a slower pace. From January to July, the value of non-residential building intentions, led by the industrial component, rose 20.0% over the same period last year. This was reflected in the private and public investment intentions released in June, where 1995 spending intentions for the manufacturing sector were 24.9% higher than in 1994.

The value of non-residential permits rose 0.2% to \$0.9 billion in July, as gains in the industrial (+6.6%) and institutional (+9.4%) components were mostly offset by the sharp decline in the commercial (-7.8%) component.

Among the provinces, the increases in the value of non-residential projects in Ontario (+13.2%) and Quebec (+12.6%) were attributable to large institutional and commercial construction intentions respectively. In British Columbia, after an exceptional advance in June, commercial construction intentions tumbled in July, leading to a 30.1% drop in the total value of non-residential construction intentions.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22 and 24-32), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994-995 and 4073.

The July 1995 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, \$24/\$240) will be released September 12. See "How to order publications".

The August estimates will be released October 4.

For further information on this release, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-9689). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Region and type of construction	June 1995	July 1995	June 1995 to July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change	
Canada	2,014	2,066	2.6	-16.2
Residential	1,075	1,125	4.7	-29.6
Non-residential	939	941	0.2	8.4
Newfoundland	18	16	-11.3	-33.2
Residential	12	12	4.1	-32.8
Non-residential	6	4	-40.5	-34.6
Prince Edward Island	8	6	-22.7	-33.5
Residential	5	3	-31.1	-12.8
Non-residential	3	3	-10.0	-47.9
Nova Scotia	44	56	26.8	-9.0
Residential	30	35	15.4	-10.6
Non-residential	14	21	51.1	-6.2
New Brunswick	65	55	-15.0	54.8
Residential	18	24	34.1	11.4
Non-residential	47	32	-33.3	119.1
Quebec	350	398	13.7	-16.7
Residential	175	201	14.9	-32.2
Non-residential	175	197	12.6	8.7
Ontario	721	770	6.8	-14.6
Residential	385	390	1.3	-32.0
Non-residential	335	379	13.2	15.9
Manitoba	47	56	19.6	14.9
Residential	23	26	15.5	5.6
Non-residential	24	30	23.4	24.5
Saskatchewan	58	49	-15.6	22.0
Residential	17	15	-12.3	-4.4
Non-residential	41	34	-17.0	38.4
Alberta	199	213	7.1	-17.4
Residential	121	126	4.0	-16.2
Non-residential	77	87	12.0	-19.1
British Columbia	501	436	-13.0	-26.2
Residential	287	286	-0.2	-36.1
Non-residential	214	150	-30.1	4.7
Yukon	1	2	133.5	-69.1
Residential	1	1	68.3	-50.8
Non-residential	0	1	725.0	-81.7
Northwest Territories	3	9	169.9	-26.4
Residential	2	6	166.5	24.1
Non-residential	1	4	174.9	-53.5

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

Employment prospects for high school graduates

Not so many years ago, high school graduation was widely seen as the end of the educational road for most Canadians. But since the late 1970s, young adults with only a secondary school education have had increasing difficulty finding employment—especially work that is well paid.

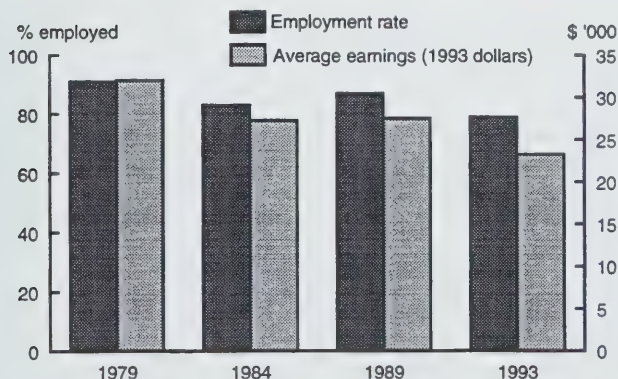
As expected, economic conditions have affected the employment rates (employment/population ratios) of all workers, including those in the younger age groups. Not expected, however, have been the striking declines (1993 dollars) between 1979 and 1993 in the average annual earnings of high school-educated 25- to 29-year-olds.

Young men in crisis?

The contemporary job market has been particularly harsh for young men. In 1993, a high school-educated man aged 25 to 29 was less likely to be employed than a man of the same age and educational attainment in 1979; he was even less likely to be working full year full time. The average employment earnings of these men had shrunk 27% by 1993; among young men working full year full time, employment income had dropped 18% from the amount earned by their 1979 counterparts (1993 dollars).

Men's employment rates and earnings varied with labour market conditions, but tended to diminish

High school-educated men aged 25 to 29



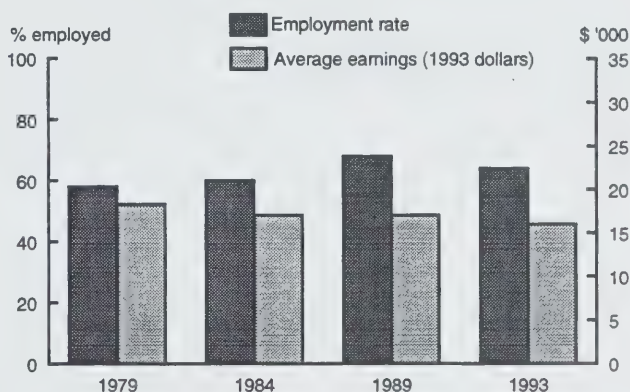
Sources: Survey of Consumer Finances and Labour Force Survey.

Young women have also lost ground

The labour market situation of young women with a high school education has also deteriorated, though not as much as men's—partly because women's employment rates and average earnings were much lower to begin with. In 1993, a 25- to 29-year-old woman with only a high school education was more likely to be working than a woman of the same age and educational attainment in 1979, but less likely to be employed full year full time. Furthermore, average 1993 earnings for a woman in this age group were about 12% lower (1993 dollars) than they were for a young female high school graduate in 1979. This applies to all working female high school graduates, as well as those working full year full time.

Women's employment rates have generally been rising, while average earnings have dropped

High school-educated women aged 25 to 29



Sources: Survey of Consumer Finances and Labour Force Survey.

University graduates

University graduates of the same age provide a comparison. Among young men working full year full time in 1993, earnings deteriorated to the point where even degree-holders earned little more (1993 dollars) than those with a high school diploma in the late 1970s.

The effect of work experience

Employment stability and earnings often rise with work experience; therefore, one would expect employment rates and earnings to increase with age. (In the Autumn 1995 issue of *Perspectives*, a cohort approach is used to examine the labour market

success of former 25- to 29-year-old adults when they were in their mid- to late thirties. A cohort consists of persons in the same age group with the same level of education grouped together to study changes in specific characteristics over time. Four cohorts, spaced several years apart, were examined in this study.)

When the 1979 and 1984 cohorts of high school graduates were aged 35 to 39 (in 1989 and 1993 respectively), employment rates were about the same for men as they had been a decade earlier, but rates were much higher for women. Average earnings (1993 dollars) were up 10% for men and 12% for women in the 1979 cohort and up 19% and 9% respectively for those in the 1984 cohort.

Work experience improved the average earnings of university graduates even more so. For the 1979

cohort, the average earnings of both men and women with degrees rose 42%; in the 1984 cohort, earnings increased 45% for men and 26% for women. This was largely because both men and women with degrees were much more likely to be working full year full time than they had been a decade earlier.

This release is based on an analytical article appearing in the Autumn 1995 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E, \$17/\$56), which is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ernest Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, July 1995

Catalogue number 32-024

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Food industries, 1993

Catalogue number 32-250

(Canada: \$38; United States: US\$46; other countries: US\$54).

Quarterly shipments of office furniture products, quarter ended June 30, 1995

Catalogue number 35-006

(Canada: \$10/\$32; United States: US\$12/US\$39; other countries: US\$14/US\$45).

Rigid insulating board, July 1995

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Gypsum products, July 1995

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Asphalt roofing, July 1995

Catalogue number 45-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Coal and coke statistics, June 1995

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Perspectives on labour and income, Autumn 1995

Catalogue number 75-001E

(Canada: \$17/\$56; United States: US\$21/US\$68; other countries: US\$24/US\$80).

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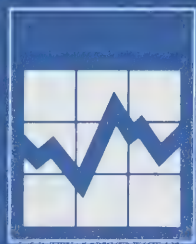
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August 1995

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Average prices of selected farm inputs	July 1995	August 4, 1995
Balance of international payments	Second quarter 1995	August 31, 1995
Building permits	Second quarter 1995 and June 1995	August 3, 1995
Canada's international transactions in securities	June 1995	August 24, 1995
Canadian economic observer	August 1995	August 18, 1995
Canadian international merchandise trade	June 1995	August 17, 1995
Cement	June 1995	August 2, 1995
Cereals and oilseeds review	May 1995	August 4, 1995
Characteristics of international travellers	First quarter 1995	August 30, 1995
Civil aviation financial statistics	Second quarter 1995	August 31, 1995
Civil aviation operating statistics	June 1995	August 31, 1995
Composite index	July 1995	August 15, 1995
Construction type plywood	June 1995	August 23, 1995
Construction union wage rate index	July 1995	August 18, 1995
Consumer price index	July 1995	August 22, 1995
Correction: Canadian international merchandise trade	June 1995	August 18, 1995
Correction: Crime statistics	1994	August 3, 1995
Correction: Migration estimates	1993 to 1994	August 17, 1995
Corrections: Key indicator report	April 1990/91 to March 1994/95	August 31, 1995
Corrugated boxes and wrappers	July 1995	August 24, 1995
Crime statistics	1994	August 2, 1995
Crude oil and natural gas	June 1995	August 28, 1995
Crushing of oilseeds	July 1995	August 25, 1995
	June 1995	August 8, 1995
Dairy review	June 1995	August 14, 1995
Deliveries of major grains	July 1995	August 29, 1995
	June 1995	August 8, 1995
Department store sales, advance release	July 1995	August 14, 1995
Domestic and international shipping	January to March 1995	August 3, 1995



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INDEX: August 1995

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Egg production	June 1995	August 10, 1995
Electric power	June 1995	August 31, 1995
Electric storage batteries	June 1995	August 11, 1995
Employment, earnings and hours	June 1995	August 30, 1995
Estimates of labour income	May 1995	August 4, 1995
Export and import price indexes	June 1995	August 17, 1995
Farm cash receipts	January to June 1995	August 21, 1995
Farm product prices	June 1995	August 21, 1995
Federal government expenditures on education and training	1985/86 to 1994/95	August 10, 1995
Field crop production estimates	July 31, 1995	August 24, 1995
Film and video production	1993/94	August 17, 1995
Financial statistics of community colleges and vocational schools	1992/93	August 10, 1995
Fluid power products	1994	August 15, 1995
Footwear	Second quarter 1995	August 14, 1995
Government revenue and expenditure	Second quarter 1995	August 31, 1995
Groups designated for employment equity	1991	August 15, 1995
Help-wanted index	July 1995	August 3, 1995
Homicide statistics	1994	August 2, 1995
Incomes of households, families and individuals—microdata files	1993	August 25, 1995
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	June 1995	August 9, 1995
Industrial monitor	August 1995	August 21, 1995
Industrial product price index	July 1995	August 29, 1995
Input-output tables and GDP by industry	1991 and 1992	August 31, 1995
International travel account	Second quarter 1995	August 30, 1995
Labour force survey	July 1995	August 4, 1995
Livestock inventories	July 1, 1995	August 31, 1995
Local government waste management survey	1993 interim report	August 18, 1995
Machinery and equipment price indexes	Second quarter 1995	August 18, 1995
Migration estimates	1993 to 1994	August 15, 1995
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	July 1995	August 23, 1995
Monthly survey of manufacturing	June 1995	August 16, 1995
Motor carriers of freight, for-hire carriers	Third and fourth quarters 1994	August 3, 1995
National economic and financial accounts	Second quarter 1995	August 31, 1995
New housing price index	June 1995	August 9, 1995
	June 1995	August 1, 1995
New motor vehicle sales	First half 1995 and June 1995	August 11, 1995
Non-residential building construction price indexes	Second quarter 1995	August 2, 1995

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Subject	Reference period	Release date
Oil pipeline transport	May 1995	August 8, 1995
Oils and fats	June 1995	August 14, 1995
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard	June 1995	August 14, 1995
Periodicals publishing	1993/94	August 8, 1995
Plastic film and bags	Second quarter 1995	August 17, 1995
Processed fruits and vegetables	June 1995	August 28, 1995
Production and disposition of tobacco products	July 1995	August 18, 1995
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies	June 1995	August 24, 1995
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia	June 1995	August 23, 1995
Profile of visible minorities		August 22, 1995
Provincial and territorial government finance—assets and liabilities	March 31, 1994	August 22, 1995
Pulpwood and wood residue	June 1995	August 9, 1995
Quarterly business conditions survey, manufacturing industries	July 1995	August 2, 1995
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Second quarter 1995	August 25, 1995
Railway carloadings	June 1995	August 22, 1995
	Seven-day period ending July 7, 1995	August 4, 1995
Railway operating statistics	December 1994	August 14, 1995
Raw materials price index	July 1995	August 29, 1995
Raw materials price index, early estimate	July 1995	August 11, 1995
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	June 1995	August 31, 1995
Retail trade	June 1995	August 22, 1995
Rigid insulating board	July 1995	August 28, 1995
Sales of natural gas	June 1995	August 21, 1995
Sales of refined petroleum products	July 1995	August 29, 1995
Selected financial indexes	July 1995	August 18, 1995
Shipments of office furniture products	Second quarter 1995	August 29, 1995
Shipments of rolled steel	June 1995	August 10, 1995
Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products	Second quarter 1995	August 11, 1995
Small business profiles	1993	August 29, 1995
Soft drinks	July 1995	August 16, 1995
Specified domestic electrical appliances	June 1995	August 8, 1995
Steel pipe and tubing	June 1995	

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Subject	Reference period	Release date
Steel primary forms	June 1995	August 4, 1995
	Week ending July 29, 1995	August 10, 1995
	Week ending August 5, 1995	August 3, 1995
	Week ending August 12, 1995	August 10, 1995
	Week ending August 19, 1995	August 17, 1995
		August 24, 1995
Steel wire and specified wire products	June 1995	August 11, 1995
Stocks of frozen meat products	August 1, 1995	August 25, 1995
Stocks of frozen poultry meat	August 1, 1995	August 21, 1995
Sugar sales	July 1995	August 10, 1995
Tea, coffee and cocoa	June 1995	August 25, 1995
Telephone statistics	June 1995	August 24, 1995
Television viewing habits	1994	August 23, 1995
Travel between Canada and other countries	June 1995	August 16, 1995
Unemployment insurance	June 1995	August 30, 1995
Wholesale trade	June 1995	August 23, 1995
Women in Canada	Third edition	August 8, 1995



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 6, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Federal government finance, 1994/95 and 1995/96** 2
On a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, federal government revenues in the 1995/96 fiscal year are projected to reach \$147.5 billion, while expenditures are estimated to total \$179.8 billion, resulting in a deficit of \$32.3 billion.
- **Help-wanted index, August 1995** 6
The index continued its decline for a fifth consecutive month in August as it decreased 2% to 95. This was the same level as in April 1994.

OTHER RELEASES

- Short-term expectations survey 7
- Telephone statistics—large telephone systems, 1994 7
- Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, July 1995 7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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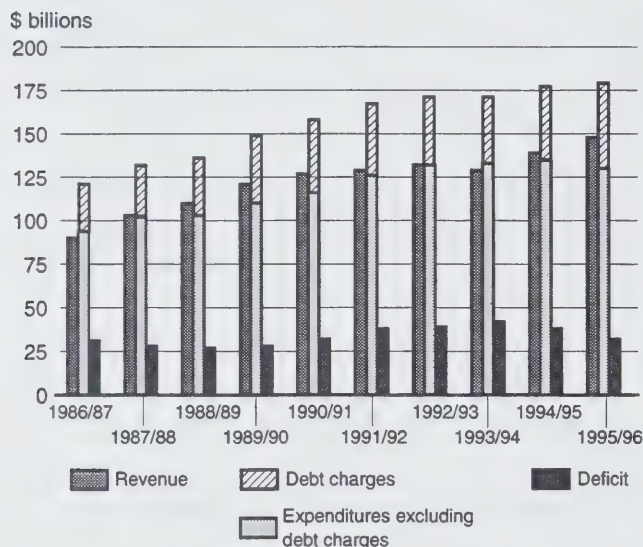
MAJOR RELEASES

Federal government finance

1994/95 (revised estimates) and 1995/96 (estimates)

On a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, federal government revenues in the 1995/96 fiscal year are projected to reach \$147.5 billion, while expenditures are estimated to total \$179.8 billion, resulting in a deficit of \$32.3 billion.

Federal government finance
Financial Management System basis



Revenues are projected to increase 5.9% from 1994/95, compared with an average annual +2.9% rate of change for the previous five years. Expenditures are projected to increase 1.6%, significantly below the +3.5% average of the previous five years. Expenditures for 1995/96 include a \$2.5 billion contingency reserve not present in the previous year's data.

Revenues

Personal income taxes are projected to total \$66.1 billion, a rise of \$3.6 billion (+5.7%) over 1994/95. Corporate collections are projected to increase by \$2.5 billion (+19.3%), primarily due to the continued recovery of corporate profits from their recessionary levels. Increases in the large corporation tax and the corporate surtax, as well as a temporary increase in the capital tax for large deposit-taking institutions, will contribute marginally to this increase.

Note to readers

The Financial Management System (FMS) standardizes presentation of accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because their policies and structures differ. So the FMS adjusts data from their budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide comparable data. The FMS also provides national aggregates that are consistent over time.

A detailed reconciliation of FMS data to public accounts, budgets and expenditure estimates data is available for each reference year.

Goods and services tax receipts are anticipated to be \$22.2 billion, up 4.0% from 1994/95. Other consumption taxes exclusive of the GST will total an estimated \$11.3 billion in 1995/96, a 0.9% increase from the previous year. Despite the 60 cents per carton increase in tobacco excise taxes for the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, alcoholic beverages and tobacco tax revenues are estimated to decline slightly (-1.3%) from the previous year.

The 1.5 cents per litre increase in the gasoline excise tax is the major reason for the projected \$0.5 billion (+14.6%) increase in motive fuel taxes. Offsetting this is a projected decline of \$0.5 billion (-13.7%) in customs duties due to tariff reductions under GATT and NAFTA.

Unemployment insurance contributions are projected to increase 4.2% to \$19.7 billion in 1995/96, largely due to the improved economy.

Non-tax revenues will increase an estimated 3.9% from the previous year, to \$10.7 billion, as a result of changes in some fees, increased emphasis on cost recovery, and increased interest charges on unpaid taxes.

Expenditures

Total expenditures are projected to increase by \$2.8 billion. This results from a projected \$7.1 billion increase in debt charges and a combined decrease of \$4.3 billion for all other expenditures.

Debt servicing costs are projected to increase 16.9% in 1995/96—well above the five-year average growth of 1.7%—reflecting higher interest rates and a higher debt level in 1995 than in 1994. The resulting \$49.4 billion will represent 27.5% of total expenditures.

Social services expenditures (32.2% of 1995/96 expenditures) are anticipated to increase by 0.2%, in

contrast with the 6.0% average annual increase in this category for the five years ending in 1994/95. It is projected that an estimated \$1.0 billion decrease in unemployment insurance payments will be offset by increases of \$0.6 billion in old age security payments and \$0.7 billion in social welfare payments, almost half of which constitutes payments under the Atlantic Groundfish Strategy and the Strategic Initiative Program.

General service expenditures are anticipated to be \$7.7 billion in 1995/96. The growth of 2.5% is lower than the average annual increase of 3.3% over the previous five years, as a result of government downsizing and emphasis on fiscal restraint.

Expenditures on health and education are projected to decline by 10.3% and 6.6% respectively. Cuts in national defence underlie an anticipated decrease of \$0.8 billion (-5.0%) in expenditures for protection of persons and property.

Transportation and communications expenditures will decrease an estimated \$0.7 billion (-18.5%) in 1995/96, due mainly to the elimination or reduction of transportation subsidies.

Projected foreign affairs and international assistance expenditures for 1995/96 show a \$1.7 billion decrease from 1994/95. An anticipated decrease in multilateral debt reduction payments (-\$0.8 billion) in 1995/96 is an important factor.

General purpose transfer payments to other governments in 1995/96 are estimated to be \$10.6 billion, a decrease of \$0.6 billion (-5.0%) from 1994/95. Lower equalization payments and elimination of

Data sources

The 1995/96 estimates and 1994/95 revised estimates are based on the 1994/95 and 1995/96 Federal Budgets, the 1994/95 and 1995/96 Main Estimates, the four Supplementary Estimates for 1994/95, the Annual Financial Report of September 1994 and the Economic and Fiscal Update of October 1994. Additional information was supplied by the Department of Finance.

Included in all of the reference years are the financial transactions of departments, ministries, agencies, boards and commissions considered part of the federal government for statistical purposes. Excluded are the revenues and expenditures of federal government business enterprises. These are incorporated in other statistical series published by Public Institutions Division.

the public utilities income tax transfer are the most important contributors to this decline.

Other expenditures, excluding the \$2.5 billion contingency reserves, are estimated to total \$17.3 billion for 1995/96, a decrease of \$2.1 billion (-10.9%) from 1994/95.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2780.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Loggie (613-951-1809), or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom tabulation. For further information on the products and services available from Public Institutions Division, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). □

Federal government revenue and expenditure (Financial Management System basis)

Revenue source	Revenue			% of total revenue			Average annual % change	
	1989/90	1994/95	1995/96	1989/90	1994/95	1995/96	1989/90 to 1994/95	1994/95 to 1995/96
\$ millions								
Personal income taxes	55,384	62,535	66,130	45.9	44.9	44.8	2.5	5.7
Corporation income taxes	13,021	13,000	15,505	10.8	9.3	10.5	-0.0	19.3
Sales / Goods and services taxes	17,768	21,369	22,230	14.7	15.3	15.1	3.8	4.0
Other consumption taxes	10,992	11,192	11,293	9.1	8.0	7.7	0.4	0.9
Motive fuel taxes	2,414	3,690	4,230	2.0	2.6	2.9	8.9	14.6
Custom duties	4,592	3,790	3,270	3.8	2.7	2.2	-3.8	-13.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco taxes	3,032	2,980	2,942	2.5	2.1	2.0	-0.3	-1.3
Other	954	732	851	0.8	0.5	0.6	-5.2	16.3
Unemployment insurance contributions	10,646	18,933	19,721	8.8	13.6	13.4	12.2	4.2
Other tax revenues	2,059	1,954	1,940	1.7	1.4	1.3	-1.0	-0.7
Return on investments	5,843	4,930	4,952	4.8	3.5	3.4	-3.3	0.4
Revenues not elsewhere specified	5,035	5,387	5,735	4.2	3.9	3.9	1.4	6.5
Total revenue	120,748	139,300	147,506	109.1	108.0	107.7	2.9	5.9
Expenditure function	Expenditure			% of total expenditure			Average annual % change	
	1989/90	1994/95	1995/96	1989/90	1994/95	1995/96	1989/90 to 1994/95	1994/95 to 1995/96
\$ millions								
General services	6,350	7,482	7,670	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.3	2.5
Protection of persons and property	14,441	15,762	14,981	9.7	8.9	8.3	1.8	-5.0
Transportation and communications	3,610	3,935	3,206	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.7	-18.5
Health	7,780	8,966	8,041	5.2	5.1	4.5	2.9	-10.3
Social services	43,210	57,743	57,862	29.0	32.6	32.2	6.0	0.2
Education	4,441	5,260	4,912	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.4	-6.6
Foreign affairs and international assistance	4,120	4,942	3,255	2.8	2.8	1.8	3.7	-34.1
General purpose transfers	10,040	11,183	10,619	6.7	6.3	5.9	2.2	-5.0
Debt charges	38,771	42,260	49,386	26.1	23.9	27.5	1.7	16.9
Expenditures not elsewhere specified	15,985	19,439	17,324	10.7	11.0	9.6	4.0	-10.9
Contingency reserve	...	...	2,500	...	...	1.4	...	...
Total expenditure	148,748	176,972	179,756	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.5	1.6
Surplus (deficit)	(28,000)	(37,672)	(32,250)	...	...	...	6.1	-14.4

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Federal government finance—reconciliation of financial management system (FMS) data to data on a public accounts basis

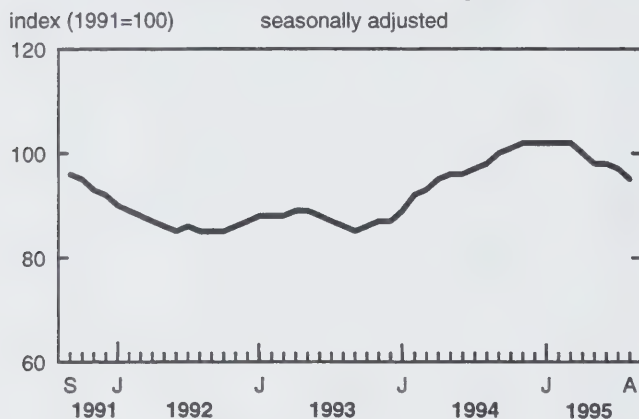
	1994/95 revised estimates			1995/96 estimates		
	Revenue	Expendi- ture	Revenue minus ex- penditure	Revenue	Expendi- ture	Revenue minus ex- penditure
	\$ millions					
Totals on public accounts basis (as presented in the Federal Budget of February 27, 1995)	125,000	162,900	(37,900)	133,200	165,900	(32,700)
Adjustments to produce FMS data						
Net addition of "special funds" to reflect the FMS universe						
Atomic Energy of Canada	175	175	0	151	151	0
Canadian Dairy Commission	269	147	122	359	44	315
Cape Breton Development Corp.	240	240	0	252	252	0
Death benefit accounts	77	(55)	132	76	(40)	116
Pilotage authorities	76	76	0	76	76	0
Other special funds	111	137	(26)	123	104	19
Total adjustments	948	720	228	1,037	587	450
Additions to reflect "gross" treatment of FMS						
To account for revenues netted against expenditures on a Public Accounts basis						
Airport tax	652	652	0	636	636	0
Police services	719	719	0	713	713	0
Sales of goods and services	1,276	1,276	0	1,187	1,187	0
Other	186	186	0	188	188	0
To account for expenditures netted against revenues on a Public Accounts basis						
Child tax benefit	5,280	5,280	0	5,280	5,280	0
Other tax credits	4,834	4,834	0	4,830	4,830	0
Youth allowance	405	405	0	435	435	0
Total adjustments for "gross" treatment	13,352	13,352	0	13,269	13,269	0
Total adjustments to produce FMS data	14,300	14,072	228	14,306	13,856	450
Totals on FMS basis	139,300	176,972	(37,672)	147,506	179,756	(32,250)

Help-wanted index

August 1995

The help-wanted index continued its decline in August to stand at 95 (1991=100). After following an upward trend throughout 1994, the index has decreased 7% since January 1995.

Help-wanted index declined for a fifth consecutive month in August



The help-wanted index is an indicator of the intent of employers to hire new workers. According to the

Help-wanted index (1991=100)

	August 1994	June 1995	July 1995	August 1995	August 1994 to August 1995	July 1995 to August 1995
seasonally adjusted						
					% change	
Canada	98	98	97	95	-3	-2
Atlantic provinces	99	96	99	102	3	3
Quebec	100	105	103	100	0	-3
Ontario	100	105	105	103	3	-2
Prairie provinces	97	89	89	87	-10	-2
British Columbia	83	78	76	74	-11	-3

Note to readers

The help-wanted index is compiled from the number of help-wanted ads published in 22 newspapers in 20 major metropolitan areas. For those labour markets, the index reflects changes in the demand for labour. However, since not all jobs are filled through help-wanted ads, the index represents only a part of all hiring.

The help-wanted indexes have been seasonally adjusted and smoothed to aid month-to-month comparisons.

index, plans to hire new workers are slowing in 1995. This weakness in the labour market is a result of an economic slowdown. Decreases in the index are mirrored in the economic indicators of manufacturing and housing construction activities.

In August, the index increased 3% in the Atlantic provinces. This advance was more than offset by declines of 3% in Quebec and British Columbia. In Ontario and the Prairie provinces, the decreases were 2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8-9).

The indexes for the surveyed metropolitan areas are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Carole Fraser (613-951-4039), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

OTHER RELEASES

Short-term expectations survey

Every month for five years, Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (on average 17) for one-month-ahead forecasts of key economic indicators. Participants in this survey forecast the year-over-year changes in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate, and merchandise exports and imports. They also forecast the monthly change in gross domestic product at constant prices.

An evaluation of the accuracy of the mean forecast in the March 1993 issue of Canadian economic observer showed it to be superior to the mean naive forecasts, and suggested that the quality of the forecasts improved over time.

- The mean forecast for August's consumer price index is a year-over-year change of +2.5%. Opinions range from a minimum change of +2.3% to a maximum of +2.7%. The mean forecast for July (+2.5%) matched the outcome.
- The forecasters estimate August's unemployment rate to be 9.8% (minimum 9.5%, maximum 10.0%). In July, the mean forecast (9.6%) underestimated the outcome by 0.2%.
- The mean forecast of exports in July is \$20.6 billion, up from \$20.3 billion in June. Opinions range from a minimum of \$20.0 billion to a maximum of \$21.1 billion. The mean forecast of imports in July is \$18.8 billion. Forecasts range from a minimum of \$18.2 billion to a maximum of \$19.0 billion. It is a decrease of \$0.3 billion from the previous month's forecast, which overestimated the outcome of \$18.7 billion.
- The mean forecast for real GDP in July is a 0.1% increase. Opinions range widely from a minimum of -0.2% to a maximum of +0.5%. The June forecast, which predicted a +0.1% change, overestimated the actual outcome of -0.1%.

The next release will be on October 3.

For a set of tables, or for further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). ■

Telephone statistics—large telephone systems

1994 (preliminary report)

The 14 major telephone systems reported operating revenues of \$13.9 billion in 1994 (+1.1% over 1993) and operating expenses were \$10.5 billion (+2.8% over 1993). Net operating revenue was \$3.4 billion (-4.0% from 1993).

The vol. 25, no. 3 *Communications service bulletin* (56-001, \$12/\$40) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins July 1995

Chemical firms produced 167 402 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in July, a 1.7% increase from 164 544 tonnes (revised) in July 1994.

For January to July 1995, production totalled 1 225 601 tonnes, up 16.3% from 1 054 018 tonnes (revised) a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for July 1994 and July 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The July 1995 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, June 1995

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes), July 1995

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Cement, July 1995

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Aviation service bulletin, vol. 27, no. 8

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$11/\$105; United States: US\$13/US\$126; other countries: US\$15/US\$147).

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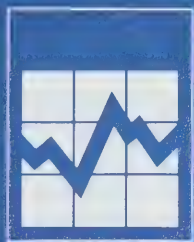
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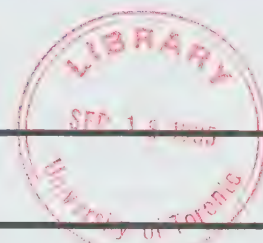
Thursday, September 7, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Industrial capacity utilization rates, second quarter 1995** 3
A steep decline in exports and dampened consumer spending forced industries to reduce their capacity use by 1.5 percentage points to 83.3% in the second quarter of 1995. The last decrease of this magnitude occurred in the first quarter of 1991.
- **Estimates of labour income, second quarter 1995 and June 1995** 6
Wages and salaries grew only 0.2% in the second quarter of 1995, slowing from the 0.6% growth recorded in first quarter.
- **Stocks of grain, July 31, 1995** 9
Higher grain exports, lower production, and record livestock numbers contributed to an overall decline in the volume of grain left on farms at July 31, the end of the 1994/95 crop year.

(continued on following page)



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The 1995 edition of E-STAT is now available. For further information, or to order, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

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REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

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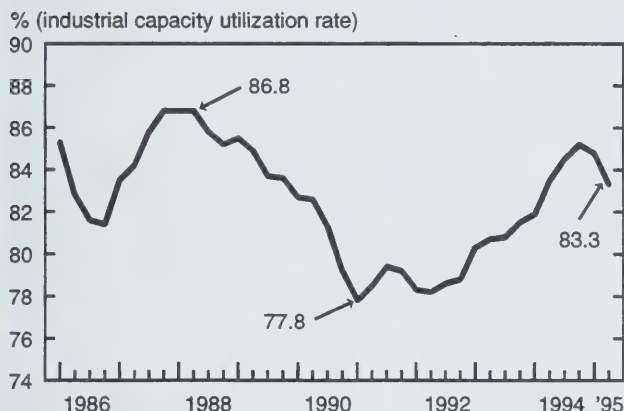
MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial capacity utilization rates

Second quarter 1995

A steep decline in exports and dampened consumer spending forced industries to reduce their capacity use by 1.5 percentage points to 83.3% in the second quarter of 1995. The last decrease of this magnitude occurred in the first quarter of 1991. Declining rates of capacity use signal easing price pressures for wholesalers and consumers.

Downturn in capacity use



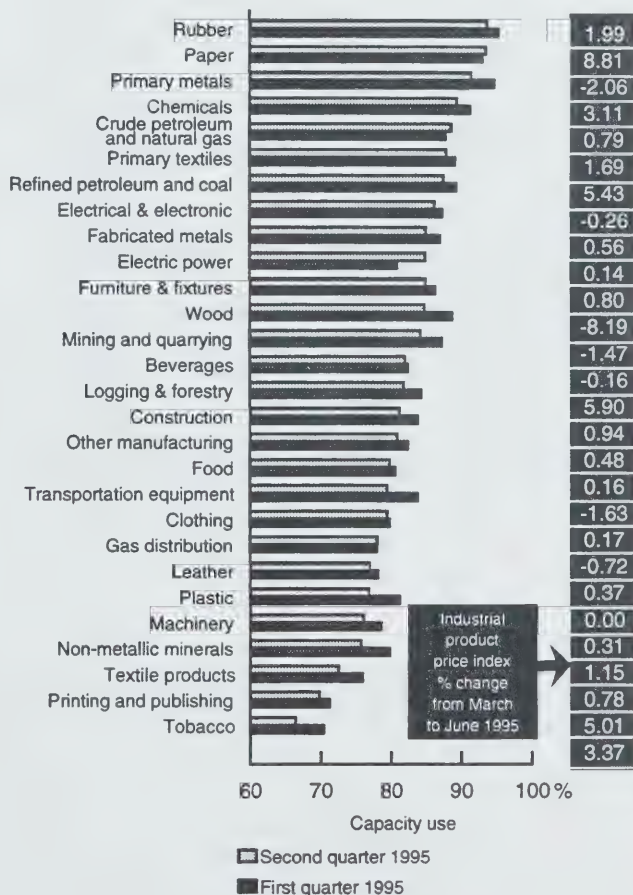
In July, industrial and raw material prices edged down 0.1% and 1.5% respectively from their June levels, while the consumer price index declined for a second consecutive month. Modest growth in wages and unit labour costs provided additional evidence that price pressures are in check.

Companies remain committed to expanding capacity and improving efficiency by using computerized technology. In 1995, businesses plan to spend \$23.1 billion on machinery and equipment, a 21.9% increase over 1994. This investment, together with no shortages of either raw materials or skilled labour, seems to suggest that the conditions for a non-inflationary economic environment are in place.

Note to readers

An industry's capacity use is the ratio of its actual output to its estimated potential output. Statistics Canada derives estimates of an industry's potential output from measures of its capital stock. In addition, since 1987 Statistics Canada has been surveying companies for their estimates of annual capacity use, in order to produce survey-based industry measures. A company's measure of its level of operation, as a percentage of potential, takes into account changes in the obsolescence of facilities, capital-to-labour ratios and other characteristics of production techniques. The surveyed rates anchor the calculated quarterly series and ensure they reflect such changes.

Increases in industrial prices stalled

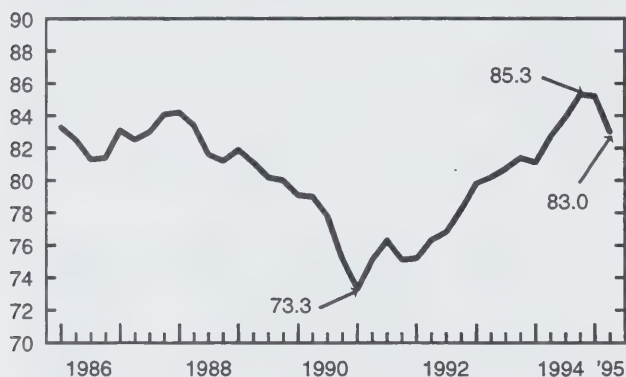


Widespread decreases in manufacturing

Manufacturers reduced their use of capacity to 83.0% in the second quarter, down 2.2 percentage points from the first quarter. All but 1 of the 22 manufacturing industries reduced their levels of capacity use.

Big drop in manufacturing

% (industrial capacity utilization rate)



Slower growth in the U.S. economy was an important factor underlying the drop in manufacturers' use of capacity. Many export-oriented industries (such as transportation equipment, primary metals, electrical and electronic goods, and wood) posted significant declines.

Reflecting these lower rates of capacity use, many manufacturing industries registered either reductions or

only marginal increases in their product prices during the second quarter.

The only industry that boosted capacity use was the paper industry, which was operating at a level not seen since the 1987-88 economic expansion. Accompanying this high use of capacity was a product price increase of 9%, the largest for any industry in the second quarter. In 1995 the paper industry plans to spend more than \$4 billion on new plant and equipment, almost twice the 1994 level.

Mixed pattern in non-manufacturing

The construction industry led the declines in the non-manufacturing sector. The use of capacity in construction decreased 2.6 percentage points to 81.2%. This was mainly due to the weak residential market, where lower mortgage rates have not yet translated into more home-building.

Forestry registered a drop of 2.5 percentage points to 81.8%, reflecting the sluggish housing market throughout North America. In mines and quarries, reduced activity in drilling contributed to a 3.0 percentage point drop to 84.2%.

Electric power systems increased capacity use by 4.0 percentage points to 84.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

For further information on this release, contact Susanna Wood (613-951-0655) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Industrial capacity utilization rates

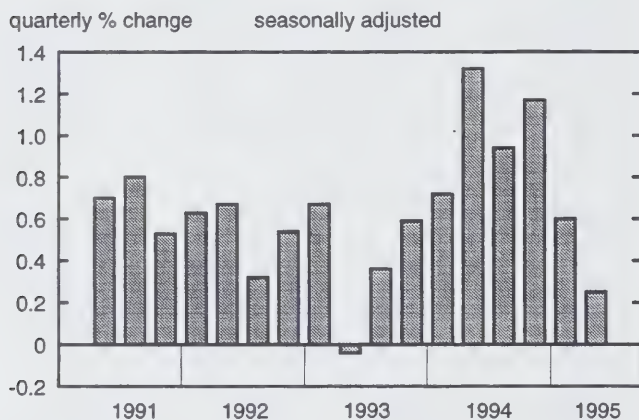
	Second quarter 1994	First quarter 1995	Second quarter 1995	Second quarter 1994 to Second quarter 1995	First quarter 1995 to Second quarter 1995
	percentage point change				
Total non-farm goods-producing industries	83.5	84.8	83.3	-0.2	-1.5
Logging and forestry	85.9	84.3	81.8	-4.1	-2.5
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	86.3	87.6	86.9	0.6	-0.7
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	85.5	87.2	84.2	-1.3	-3.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas	86.8	87.8	88.6	1.8	0.8
Manufacturing	82.7	85.2	83.0	0.3	-2.2
Durable goods	82.0	86.1	83.2	1.2	-2.9
Wood	92.7	88.7	84.8	-7.9	-3.9
Furniture and fixture	78.8	86.3	84.9	6.1	-1.4
Primary metal	89.5	94.7	91.4	1.9	-3.3
Fabricated metal products	80.1	87.0	85.0	4.9	-2.0
Machinery	75.6	78.5	76.0	0.4	-2.5
Transportation equipment	79.6	83.8	79.4	-0.2	-4.4
Electrical and electronic products	81.6	87.3	86.2	4.6	-1.1
Non-metallic mineral products	75.9	79.8	75.7	-0.2	-4.1
Other manufacturing	80.2	82.4	80.9	0.7	-1.5
Non-durable goods	83.7	84.1	82.9	-0.8	-1.2
Food	81.2	80.6	79.8	-1.4	-0.8
Beverage	81.9	82.4	82.0	0.1	-0.4
Tobacco products	76.1	70.4	66.4	-9.7	-4.0
Rubber products	92.4	95.2	93.6	1.2	-1.6
Plastic products	82.7	81.2	76.8	-5.9	-4.4
Leather and allied products	75.4	78.1	76.9	1.5	-1.2
Primary textile	87.2	89.1	87.9	0.7	-1.2
Textile products	76.5	75.9	72.5	-4.0	-3.4
Clothing	80.5	79.8	79.4	-1.1	-0.4
Paper and allied products	90.6	93.0	93.5	2.9	0.5
Printing, publishing and allied industries	76.0	71.2	69.8	-6.2	-1.4
Refined petroleum and coal products	86.4	89.3	87.5	1.1	-1.8
Chemical and chemical products	87.1	91.3	89.4	2.3	-1.9
Construction	83.2	83.8	81.2	-2.0	-2.6
Electric power and gas distribution systems	84.1	80.5	83.9	-0.2	3.4
Electric power	85.1	80.9	84.9	-0.2	4.0
Gas distribution	78.0	77.9	78.0	0.0	0.1

Estimates of labour income

Second quarter 1995 and June 1995

Wages and salaries grew only 0.2% in the second quarter of 1995, slowing from 0.6% growth in first quarter. This latest slowdown was the lowest quarterly growth rate since 1993. Employers' contributions to supplementary labour income grew 0.8%, resulting in overall weak growth in labour income (+0.2%) in the second quarter.

Labour income



Reflecting the overall pause in economic activity, wages and salaries declined in half of the 18 industry groups in the second quarter, compared with only 5 industries in the first quarter. As well, gross domestic product declined in the second quarter.

In contrast with 1994, growth in wages and salaries fluctuated during the first six months of 1995. Slight declines in January, March and April constrained the average monthly growth rate in 1995 to 0.1%. Despite the weak growth over the first half of the year, wages and salaries have still remained 3.1% higher than last year.

Employers have added few new workers to their payrolls this year, contributing to the weak growth in wages and salaries. Average weekly earnings for all industries declined slightly in the second quarter, returning to the level posted in the fourth quarter of 1994. Also, average weekly hours for workers paid by the hour fell for a second quarter in a row.

Growth in manufacturers' payrolls has been slow this year

Manufacturers did not increase payrolls in the second quarter of 1995 after increasing wages and

Note to readers

Labour income consists of wages and salaries (87%), plus supplementary labour income (13%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of gross domestic product.

salaries by 0.5% in the first quarter. The second quarter's slowdown brought manufacturing's total payroll so far this year to \$32.5 billion. Although still 4.5% above the 1994 level, the growth in wages and salaries slowed considerably during the first six months of 1995 (from a 6.7% year-over-year increase in January to just a 2.8% year-over-year increase in June). Less demand for manufactured goods, especially motor vehicles, combined with earlier plant shutdowns for retooling, greatly contributed to the weakness in wages and salaries in manufacturing during the second quarter.

Mixed wage and salary growth in other goods-producing industries

The pay of logging and forestry workers declined substantially in the second quarter (-4.5%). Wages and salaries in logging and forestry have been decelerating since the peak reached in the third quarter of 1994, when wages and salaries grew 6.3%. Businesses in the logging and forestry industry lost workers in the second quarter, and the average weekly earnings of logging and forestry workers fell again. Businesses may be responding to lower demand for lumber, as residential construction remains weak in both Canada and the United States.

Wages and salaries in mining remained little changed in the second quarter, advancing 1.8% compared with 1.1% in the first quarter. Mining companies in Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia largely contributed to the growth.

Wages and salaries of employees in construction grew 2.4%, mostly due to a moderate increase in average weekly earnings, offsetting the 2.3% decline in the first quarter.

Most services industries posted growth in wages and salaries

Except for finance, insurance and real estate, all services industries posted growth in wages and salaries in the second quarter of 1995. The commercial services industry led the growth in wages and salaries

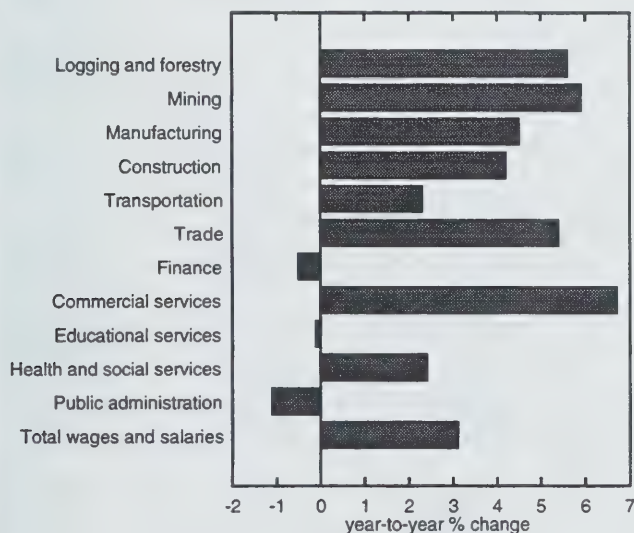
(+2.0%), followed by trade (+1.1%) and transportation, communications and utilities (+0.6%).

Wages and salaries in finance, insurance and real estate declined 2.5% in the second quarter after posting two quarterly increases. The decline returned this industry to the downward trend set in 1994. Reductions in employment and fewer hours for workers paid by the hour, especially in the real estate industry, contributed significantly to the second quarter decline. So far this year, this industry has paid out less in wages and salaries than during the first half of 1994.

Wages and salaries declined in public administration, health and welfare

All government levels posted declines in wages and salaries in the second quarter, led by federal (-3.4%), local (-1.1%) and provincial (-0.5%) administration. Reductions in employment contributed most to these declines, as governments continued to downsize in an effort to reduce deficits. Wages and salaries in education remained flat in the second quarter, while wages and salaries in health and social services industries decreased 0.6%.

Many industries have posted moderate growth in wages and salaries this year



were similar or higher than in the first quarter. British Columbia led the Western provinces with the strongest growth (+2.4%), followed by Manitoba (+1.9%). Saskatchewan posted wage and salary growth of 1.0%, slightly less than in the first quarter (+1.4%). Alberta posted a growth rate of 0.6%, similar to the first quarter.

In Central Canada, both Ontario and Quebec posted weaker second quarter growth in wages and salaries, as both average weekly earnings and average weekly hours declined. Wages and salaries declined 0.9% in Ontario. (The last decline in Ontario was in 1993.) Similarly, in Quebec, wage and salary growth slowed to 0.3%, from first quarter growth of 0.9%. Wages and salaries of employees in government, health, social services, and education account for almost 30% of payrolls in both Quebec and Ontario. Wage and salary growth in these industries either slowed considerably or declined in these two provinces in the second quarter.

Except for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, most Eastern provinces posted lower wages and salaries in the second quarter. Wages and salaries in Prince Edward Island increased 7.5% in the quarter, continuing the turnaround that began in the first quarter. Several businesses have benefited from the building of the bridge from the mainland. In fact, employers on the Island paid \$40 million more in wages and salaries in the first half of this year than they did in the first half of 1994.

June 1995

Wages and salaries grew 0.8% to \$30.4 billion in June, the strongest monthly growth since June 1994. Although wages and salaries in public administration continued to decline in June, many industries posted wage and salary growth of 1.0% or more. The strongest increases were in logging and forestry (+4.4%), commercial services (+2.2%), finance, insurance and real estate (+1.7%), trade (+1.6%), construction (+1.4%) and education (+1.3%). Employer contributions to supplementary labour income increased 1.8% in June, partly due to an increase in the Quebec payroll tax. Consequently, labour income grew 0.9% in June.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791-1792.

Wage and salary growth continued in the West

In the second quarter, each of the Western provinces posted wage and salary growth rates that

For further information on this release, contact Jean Lambert (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income

	June 1994	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^p	May 1995 to June 1995
seasonally adjusted				
	\$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	249.6	258.4	253.3	-2.0
Logging and forestry	234.3	235.9	246.3	4.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	604.4	627.8	630.0	0.4
Manufacturing	5,320.6	5,451.5	5,464.6	0.2
Construction	1,658.0	1,676.9	1,699.9	1.4
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,807.9	2,844.3	2,850.0	0.2
Trade	4,175.1	4,323.2	4,394.5	1.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,516.0	2,457.9	2,499.9	1.7
Commercial and personal services	4,191.8	4,320.1	4,412.1	2.1
Educational and related services	2,829.4	2,768.4	2,803.1	1.3
Health and social services	2,756.1	2,809.1	2,812.7	0.1
Federal administration and other government ser- vices	988.7	962.9	952.0	-1.1
Provincial administration	736.0	729.1	724.4	-0.6
Local administration	701.8	696.9	694.6	-0.3
Total wages and salaries	29,679.1	30,198.3	30,445.9	0.8
Supplementary labour income	4,333.1	4,441.4	4,519.7	1.8
Labour income	34,012.2	34,639.7	34,965.6	0.9
	June 1994	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^p	June 1994 to June 1995
unadjusted				
	\$ millions			% change
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	296.5	248.6	300.8	1.5
Logging and forestry	271.6	221.3	285.7	5.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	630.9	630.1	658.0	4.3
Manufacturing	5,558.9	5,453.9	5,712.5	2.8
Construction	1,806.0	1,696.8	1,860.1	3.0
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,868.5	2,827.8	2,911.3	1.5
Trade	4,273.0	4,354.6	4,511.2	5.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,563.5	2,465.2	2,554.5	-0.4
Commercial and personal services	4,300.3	4,319.9	4,565.7	6.2
Educational and related services	2,965.4	2,874.2	2,960.4	-0.2
Health and social services	2,816.2	2,826.9	2,870.5	1.9
Federal administration and other government ser- vices	1,009.9	975.4	972.0	-3.8
Provincial administration	765.9	728.8	753.9	-1.6
Local administration	722.8	697.3	715.1	-1.1
Total wages and salaries	30,849.3	30,320.9	31,631.5	2.5
Supplementary labour income	4,489.2	4,471.6	4,684.5	4.4
Labour income	35,338.5	34,792.5	36,315.9	2.8

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Stocks of grain

July 31, 1995

Higher grain exports, lower production, and record livestock numbers contributed to an overall decline in the volume of grain left on farms at July 31, the end of the 1994/95 crop year.

Wheat stocks have dropped to very low levels

Stocks of wheat (excluding durum) in farmers' grain bins fell to 545 000 tonnes, the lowest level since the 1989/90 crop year. This decrease was due mainly to a 23% drop in production. Wheat exports rose 2% this crop year. Iran, Japan and the People's Republic of China have been the largest buyers.

Barley is in short supply

Stocks of barley on farms dropped to 1.1 million tonnes, also the lowest level since 1989/90. The decline in stocks was due to a 10% decline in production compared with the 1993/94 crop year, and to increased use of barley as livestock feed. At July 1, 1995, the livestock inventory reported a 6% increase in the number of cattle and calves and a 3% increase in the number of hogs compared with last year (see *The Daily*, August 31, 1995).

Despite buoyant demand for barley from international markets, short supplies led to a 21% drop in exports.

Stocks of durum wheat are at a record low

Stocks of durum wheat reached a record low of 100 000 tonnes. Strong international demand triggered a 39% increase in exports compared with last year.

Canola marketings keeping up with record production

Strong increases in canola production (+31%) and marketings (+26%) during the crop year left stocks at

190 000 tonnes, up 145 000 tonnes from last year. Exports increased by 12%.

Export demand has kept flaxseed stocks low

Exports of flaxseed grew 28% from last year, leaving only 30 000 tonnes on farms at the end of the crop year. The principal market for flaxseed is Europe, where it is processed into oil.

Stocks of grain at July 31

Crop	1994	1995	1994 to 1995
	'000 tonnes		% change
Barley	2 000	1 055	-47.3
Oats	755	585	-22.5
Corn for grain	650	560	-13.8
Wheat excluding durum	3 360	545	-83.8
Canola	45	190	322.2
Durum wheat	445	100	-77.5
Flaxseed	45	30	-33.3
Rye	40	30	-25.0
Soybeans	12	8	-33.3

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5628.

Field crop reporting series no. 6: Stocks of Canadian grain at July 31, 1995 (22-002, \$15/\$85) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tony Dupuis (613-951-0572) or Dave Burroughs (613-951-5138), Crops Section, Agriculture Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Profile of persons with disabilities

This bilingual profile provides an overview of the characteristics of persons with disabilities. It includes data for Canada, the provinces and territories. The profile covers such variables as nature and severity of disability, industry and occupation, level of schooling, field of study, and labour force participation.

Prepared by the Employment Equity Data Program, *Profile of persons with disabilities (limited at work/perception)* is available in print format (89F0038XPB, Canada, \$40; U.S. and other countries, US\$40) or in an electronic format that uses XV software (89F0038XDB, Canada, \$50; United States and other countries, US\$50). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Patricia Greenhalgh (613-951-2107), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending September 2, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 2, 1995, totalled 260 823 tonnes, down 1.3% from 264 278 tonnes a week earlier, but up 6.8% from 244 190 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 9 875 636 tonnes, a 7.4% increase from 9 195 681 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances

July 1995

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 44,592 kitchen appliances in July 1995.

Year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances at the end of July 1995 amounted to 230,500 units.

The July 1995 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric utility construction price indexes

1994 (revised) and First half 1995 (preliminary)

Revised data for 1994 and preliminary data for the first half of 1995 are now available for the electric utility construction price indexes (1986=100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2022.

The second quarter issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Federal government finance—correction

1994/95 (revised) and 1995/96 (estimates)

The "Federal government revenue and expenditure" table that appeared on page 4 of this release in yesterday's issue of *The Daily* contained some incorrect percentage totals for the three columns labelled "% of total revenue". Each of those three columns should have totalled to 100%.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Loggie (613-951-1809), or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Public Institutions Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field crop reporting series no. 6: Stocks of Canadian grain at July 31, 1995. Vol. 74, no. 6.

Catalogue number 22-002

(Canada: \$15/\$85; United States: US\$18/US\$102; other countries: US\$21/US\$119).

Retail trade, June 1995

Catalogue number 63-005

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240; other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Exports by commodity, June 1995, microfiche version

Catalogue number 65-0040XMB

(Canada: \$35/\$350; United States: US\$42/US\$420; other countries: US\$49/US\$490).

Exports by commodity, June 1995, paper version

Catalogue number 65-0040XPB

(Canada: \$75/\$750; United States: US\$90/US\$900; other countries: US\$105/US\$1,050).

Labour force information, for the week ended August 19, 1995

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

7:00 a.m. on Friday, September 8

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 8, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour force survey, August 1995** 2
Employment rose by 28,000 in August following a decline of 19,000 in July. This continued the pattern of little overall employment change that has been observed since November 1994.
-

OTHER RELEASES

- Education, work and retirement (microdata file), 1994 General Social Survey 6
 - Steel wire and specified wire products, July 1995 6
 - Electric storage batteries, July 1995 6
-

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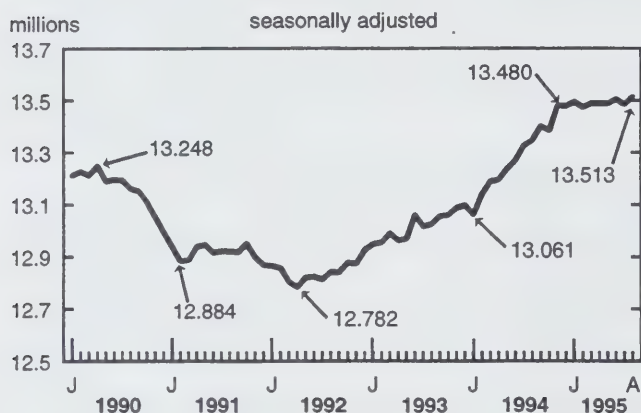
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force survey

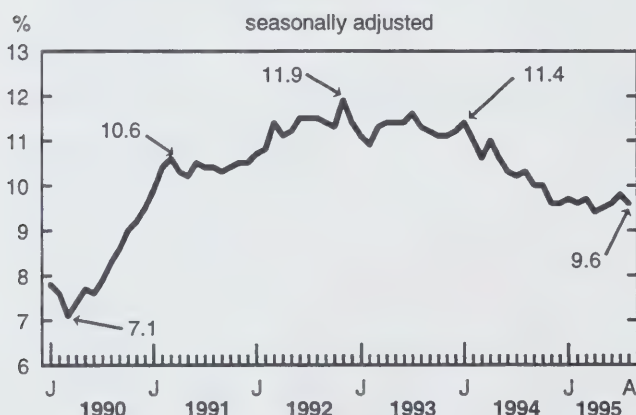
August 1995

Employment rose by 28,000 in August following a decline of 19,000 in July. This continued the pattern of little overall employment change that has been observed since November 1994. Employment gains in August brought the unemployment rate down 0.2 percentage points to 9.6%. The rate has been fluctuating around this level since November 1994.

Employment



Unemployment rate



Job gains for adult men

Employment among men aged 25 and over increased by 20,000 in August, with gains mostly in full-time employment. Despite this increase, employment among adult men was little changed from last November. August's employment gain was mirrored by a decline of 20,000 in unemployment, bringing the unemployment rate for adult men down 0.3 percentage points to 8.4%. Labour market conditions among adult women remained virtually unchanged.

Weak labour market for youths

In August, youth employment was little changed following a decline in July. Students continued to experience difficulties finding employment this summer. Many students gave up looking for summer jobs in August, bringing their participation rate to 60.8%—the lowest since the peak of August 1989 (72.0%). Unemployment among youths decreased by 24,000, and their unemployment rate fell 0.9 percentage points to 15.7%.

Trends by industry

August brought no significant change in employment by industry. Despite little movement in overall employment since November 1994, employment has followed an upward trend in transportation, communications and other utilities. Employment has also gained ground in manufacturing; community, business and personal services; and finance, insurance and real estate. Over the same period, employment levels in construction and public administration have trended downward.

Fewer hours worked

Since November 1994, the number of persons employed has edged up 0.2%, but total hours worked has fallen 0.6%. This provides further indication that labour market conditions have weakened over the period. Last year, by contrast, hours worked grew 3.7%, outpacing the growth rate of employment (+2.9%).

Provincial labour markets

Employment was little changed except in British Columbia, where it increased by 12,000. Since November 1994, employment gains in this province

have totalled 42,000. This contrasts with Ontario, where employment has fallen by 36,000 since November 1994, and with Quebec, where it has shown almost no change.

A result of employment's slow growth since November 1994 has been a decline in the proportion of the population aged 15 and over with a job. The national employment rate fell by 0.4 percentage points over this period, with most provinces contributing to the downward trend. The exceptions were Manitoba and British Columbia. In those two provinces, the growth rate of employment since November 1994 has outpaced the population's growth rate.

Employment-to-population ratio



LFS information line

Get the commentary and key survey estimates as soon as they are released at 7:00 a.m. on release day. Dial 613-951-9448, then follow the step-by-step instructions for selecting recorded information.

Available on CANSIM: at 7 a.m. in matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For a summary, *Labour force information, for the week ending August 19, 1995* (71-001P, \$10/\$100) is available today, as is a facsimile version (71-001PF, \$300 annually). The August 1995 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, \$23/\$230) will be available the third week of September. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the Labour Force Survey will be on October 6.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics

	August 1995	July 1995 to August 1995	August 1994 to August 1995
	seasonally adjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	14,941	-5	57
Employment ('000)	3,513	28	166
Full-time ('000)	11,278	21	215
Part-time ('000)	2,235	7	-49
Unemployment ('000)	1,428	-33	-109
Unemployment rate (%)	9.6	-0.2	-0.7
Participation rate (%)	64.8	-0.1	-0.6
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.6	0.1	-
	August 1995	August 1994	August 1994 to August 1995
	unadjusted		
			change
Labour force ('000)	15,371	15,310	61
Employment ('000)	13,930	13,768	162
Full-time ('000)	11,994	11,793	201
Part-time ('000)	1,936	1,975	-39
Unemployment ('000)	1,441	1,542	-101
Unemployment rate (%)	9.4	10.1	-0.7
Participation rate (%)	66.6	67.3	-0.7
Employment/population ratio (%)	60.4	60.5	-0.1

- Nil or zero.

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	August 1995	July 1995	August 1994	August 1995	August 1994	August 1995	July 1995	August 1994	August 1995	August 1994
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted		seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	Labour force ('000)					Participation rate (%)				
Canada	14,941	14,946	14,884	15,371	15,310	64.8	64.9	65.4	66.6	67.3
Newfoundland	244	239	246	263	265	53.6	52.5	53.9	57.9	58.1
Prince Edward Island	69	69	66	74	71	65.4	65.6	64.2	70.9	69.1
Nova Scotia	437	440	441	462	465	59.7	60.2	60.7	63.2	64.0
New Brunswick	354	354	352	380	377	59.2	59.2	59.2	63.5	63.5
Quebec	3,598	3,593	3,606	3,689	3,702	61.9	61.9	62.6	63.5	64.3
Ontario	5,728	5,751	5,730	5,882	5,889	65.5	65.9	66.6	67.3	68.4
Manitoba	569	566	559	584	572	66.9	66.5	66.1	68.7	67.6
Saskatchewan	495	495	490	510	505	66.0	66.1	65.7	68.0	67.7
Alberta	1,496	1,492	1,461	1,531	1,497	72.2	72.1	71.5	73.9	73.3
British Columbia	1,947	1,942	1,923	1,994	1,966	65.9	65.9	66.7	67.5	68.2
	Employment ('000)					Employment/population ratio (%)				
Canada	13,513	13,485	13,347	13,930	13,768	58.6	58.5	58.6	60.4	60.5
Newfoundland	198	194	195	216	213	43.5	42.6	42.8	47.5	46.7
Prince Edward Island	58	58	55	66	62	55.5	55.4	53.0	62.7	60.0
Nova Scotia	384	383	382	409	406	52.5	52.4	52.6	55.9	55.9
New Brunswick	314	315	311	341	337	52.5	52.7	52.3	57.0	56.7
Quebec	3,201	3,193	3,160	3,308	3,270	55.1	55.0	54.9	56.9	56.8
Ontario	5,213	5,217	5,197	5,346	5,334	59.6	59.8	60.4	61.2	62.0
Manitoba	527	526	505	540	516	61.9	61.8	59.7	63.4	61.0
Saskatchewan	457	457	457	472	473	60.9	61.0	61.3	63.0	63.4
Alberta	1,376	1,371	1,339	1,407	1,371	66.4	66.3	65.6	67.9	67.1
British Columbia	1,778	1,766	1,741	1,826	1,786	60.1	59.9	60.4	61.8	62.0
	Unemployment ('000)					Unemployment rate (%)				
Canada	1,428	1,461	1,537	1,441	1,542	9.6	9.8	10.3	9.4	10.1
Newfoundland	46	45	51	47	52	18.9	18.8	20.7	18.0	19.6
Prince Edward Island	10	11	12	9	9	15.1	15.5	17.4	11.5	13.1
Nova Scotia	53	57	59	53	59	12.1	13.0	13.4	11.6	12.8
New Brunswick	40	39	41	38	40	11.3	11.0	11.6	10.1	10.7
Quebec	397	400	446	381	432	11.0	11.1	12.4	10.3	11.7
Ontario	515	534	533	536	555	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.4
Manitoba	42	40	54	45	56	7.4	7.1	9.7	7.7	9.8
Saskatchewan	38	38	33	38	32	7.7	7.7	6.7	7.5	6.3
Alberta	120	121	122	124	126	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.4
British Columbia	169	176	182	168	179	8.7	9.1	9.5	8.4	9.1

Note: Provincial estimates may differ from the national total due to independent seasonal adjustment.

OTHER RELEASES

Education, work and retirement (microdata file)

1994 General Social Survey (cycle 9)

Hands-on access to the 1994 cycle of the General Social Survey on education, work and retirement is now possible through a public-use microdata file. Using this rich database, you can conduct your own research on topics such as the transition to retirement, post-retirement activities, social mobility, non-standard employment, computer use, work history, links between education and work, and work interruptions. Much of the 1989 General Social Survey data are also shown, so results from the 1989 and 1994 surveys can be used to measure changes over time.

The file, consisting of unaggregated records of individual responses to the General Social Survey, has been carefully screened to ensure confidentiality. The target population includes all people aged 15 and over living in private households in the 10 provinces. The 1994 General Social Survey collected data from a sample of about 11,500 respondents, including an oversample of 1,500 people between the ages of 55 and 74.

A fact sheet entitled *Age at retirement: A different perspective for men and women* presents analysis based on the survey. The fact sheet is available on the Internet at <http://www.statcan.ca>. The 1994 file, stored on the medium of the purchaser's choice, is supported by a comprehensive user's guide and costs \$1,500.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact Pierre Turcotte (613-951-0878, the Internet: turcpie@statcan.ca), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

July 1995

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 53 469 tonnes in July, down 6.8% from 57 382 tonnes in June 1994. Data on production and export markets for selected commodities are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The July 1995 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Doug Higgins (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Electric storage batteries

July 1995

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 128,814 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in July, up 17.1% from 110,006 batteries in July 1994.

For January to July 1995, shipments totalled 774,707 batteries, down 21.9% from 991,693 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The July 1995 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Specified domestic electrical appliances, July 1995 Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, July 1995 Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



How to order publications

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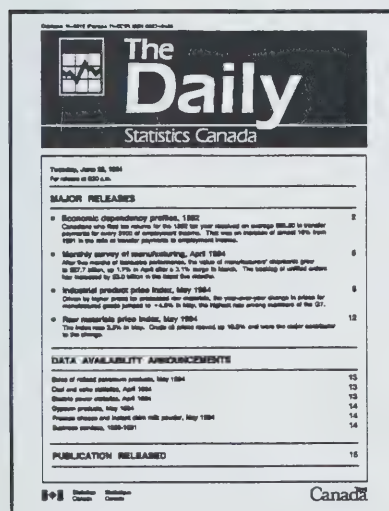
Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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RELEASE DATES

Week of September 11-15
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
11	New housing price index	July 1995
12	New motor vehicle sales	July 1995
12	Family data	1993
13	Services indicators	Second quarter 1995
14	Composite index	August 1995
15	Consumer price index	August 1995
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	July 1995



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 11, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

New housing price index, July 1995	2
Raw materials price index, early estimate, August 1995	2
Steel pipe and tubing, July 1995	3
Steel primary forms, July 1995	3
Pulpwood and wood residue, July 1995	3
Egg production, July 1995	3
Railway operating statistics, February 1995	3
Labour force survey—correction, August 1995	4



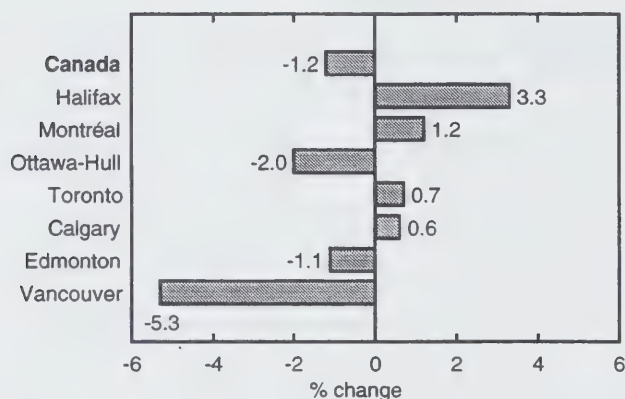
OTHER RELEASES

New housing price index

July 1995

The new housing price index decreased 1.2% from July 1994 to July 1995. July was the thirteenth consecutive month when the annual percentage change was negative.

New housing price indexes
July 1994 to July 1995



The index stood at 134.4 (1986=100) in July 1995, down 0.1% from June 1995.

Contractors in 9 of the 21 cities surveyed reported stable or offsetting new home prices, so there were no monthly changes in the indexes for those cities. In the 5 cities with monthly increases, the largest were for St. Catharines-Niagara (+0.8%) and London (+0.6%). No other monthly increase was larger than 0.4%. Of the 7 monthly decreases, the largest were for Charlottetown (-0.7%), Vancouver (-0.7%) and Victoria (-0.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division.

New housing price indexes (1986=100)

	July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995	June 1995 to July 1995
% change			
Canada	134.4	-1.2	-0.1
House only	124.2	-1.0	-
Land only	167.3	-1.4	-0.1
St. John's	127.9	0.6	-
Halifax	120.1	3.3	-
Charlottetown	116.0	..	-0.7
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.1	-0.3	-
Québec	135.3	0.6	-
Montréal	137.8	1.2	-
Ottawa-Hull	120.6	-2.0	0.2
Toronto	138.0	0.7	0.4
Hamilton	124.8	-2.0	-0.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	121.5	0.1	0.8
Kitchener-Waterloo	122.5	-0.3	-0.1
London	142.3	-3.3	0.6
Windsor	128.3	1.0	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	137.5	-0.1	-0.1
Winnipeg	118.0	1.3	-
Regina	132.3	3.4	0.1
Saskatoon	113.9	1.3	-
Calgary	141.8	0.6	-0.1
Edmonton	146.3	-1.1	-
Vancouver	137.3	-5.3	-0.7
Victoria	118.8	-9.0	-0.3

- Nil or zero.

.. Figures not available.

Raw materials price index, early estimate August 1995

The raw materials price index (RMPI) declined an estimated 0.1% from July to August 1995. A 4.4% decrease in the wood index was followed by a 0.3% drop in the vegetable and animal products index. These declines were largely offset by increases in the mineral fuels (+3.9%) and metals (+0.2%) indexes. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels decreased an estimated 1.4% in August.

This early estimate of the August 1995 index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Service Unit, Prices Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

July 1995

Steel pipe and tubing production in July 1995 totalled 122 511 tonnes, a 15.3% decrease from 144 619 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production to the end of July 1995 totalled 1 177 891 tonnes, up 7.4% from 1 097 185 tonnes during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The July 1995 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms

July 1995

Steel primary forms production in July 1995 totalled 1 199 537 tonnes, a 12.2% increase from 1 068 688 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production to the end of July 1995 reached 8 617 713 tonnes, up 8.3% from 7 960 019 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The July 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue

July 1995

Pulpwood receipts in July totalled 3 441 179 cubic metres, up 20.7% from 2 849 962 cubic metres (revised) in July 1994. Wood residue receipts totalled 6 284 941 cubic metres, up 10.1% from 5 706 282 cubic metres in July 1994. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 10 073 344 cubic metres, up 7.6% from 9 364 959 cubic metres in July 1994.

The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue increased 32.9% to 11 279 252 cubic metres, from 8 484 776 cubic metres (revised) in July 1994.

At the end of July 1995, year-to-date pulpwood receipts totalled 21 202 414 cubic metres, up 10.3% from 19 226 701 cubic metres (revised) a year earlier. Year-to-date wood residue receipts increased 9.0% to 45 448 935 cubic metres, up from 41 699 665 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (65 714 131 cubic metres) rose 4.9% from 62 648 023 cubic metres (revised) a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The July 1995 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue* (25-001, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Egg production

July 1995

Egg production in July totalled 41.3 million dozen, a 1.2% increase from July 1994. The average number of layers dropped 0.3%, but the number of eggs per 100 layers increased from 2,225 to 2,257.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145-1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* (\$115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

February 1995

The seven railways surveyed reported a net gain of \$10.4 million in February 1995. Operating revenues totalled \$562.1 million, a 10.4% increase from February 1994. Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres increased 16.1% over the same period.

Data for 1994 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The February 1995 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, \$12/\$120) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

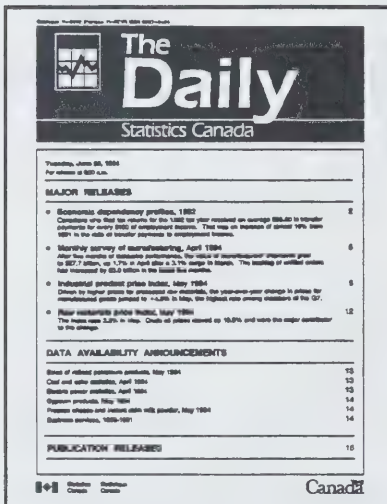
Labour force survey—correction

August 1995

The "Labour force characteristics" table that appeared on page 4 of this release in yesterday's issue of *The Daily* contained an incorrect total for August 1995 seasonally adjusted employment. The total should have read 13,513, not 3,513.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. ■

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 12, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **New motor vehicle sales, July 1995** 2
New motor vehicle sales slowed in July, when sales fell 5.7%. The decline followed increases in the two preceding months.
- **Family income, 1993** 4
Nationally, the median income of husband-wife families was \$47,400 in 1993, a 0.2% decrease from 1992. Lone-parent families were more seriously affected by the decrease (-6.9% to \$20,200).

OTHER RELEASES

- Civil aviation operating statistics, July 1995 6
- Dairy review, July 1995 6
- Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, July 1995 6
- Blow-moulded plastic bottles, second quarter 1995 6
- Sugar sales, August 1995 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 8

Family income 1993

The family income data released today provide a wide scope of information on Canadian families. The data are classified by source of income, economic dependency and family composition.

Derived from 1993 income tax returns filed in the spring of 1994, these data are a unique source of information and are ideal for supporting market analysis and policy decisions.

The data are available for Canada, by province and territory, as well as by areas as small as a forward sortation area (the first three letters of the postal code) and a letter carrier's route. The data are available for more than 24,000 postal areas.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.



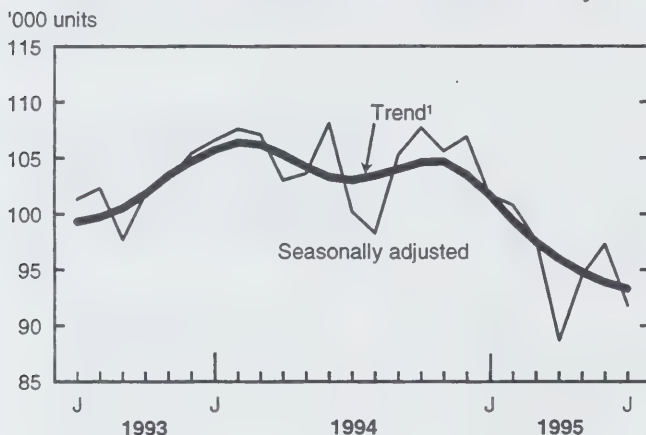
MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales

July 1995

New motor vehicle dealers saw their unit sales drop 5.7% (seasonally adjusted) in July, following increases in the two preceding months. The sales trend has been downward since November 1994. However, early reports from the auto industry suggest a strong upswing in both car and truck sales for August.

New motor vehicle sales hit the brakes in July



¹ The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

July's decline resulted from substantial drops in both passenger car and truck sales. Dealers sold 5.1% fewer cars in July. This followed solid sales increases in May (+3.7%) and June (+4.8%). Sales for the first seven months of 1995 were 12.4% below those of the same period last year.

Truck sales (including vans, sport utility vehicles and buses) fell 6.6% in July after little growth in June (+0.6%) and a large increase in May (+10.5%). So far this year (July), truck sales are 2.9% off last year's mark for the first seven months.

Big Three have increased market share

The Big Three manufacturers have increased their market share in 1995. Over 67% of passenger cars sold so far this year have been Big Three models (domestic and imported), compared with 65% during the first seven months of 1994.

The market share of cars built in North America by manufacturers other than the Big Three rose 1.4 percentage points from 14.5% to 15.9%. Passenger car imports (including Big Three imports) continued to lose market share, dropping to less than 17% of car sales (compared with over 20% in the first seven months of 1994).

Consumers paid an average \$20,600 for a passenger car in July, compared with \$19,000 in July 1994. The 8% rise in the average purchase price reflects both price increases and consumers' choices of size, model and options. Car prices, as measured by the consumer price index, rose 5.7% during the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The July 1995 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, \$16/\$160) will be available in October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	July 1994	June 1995 ^r	July 1995 ^p	July 1994 to July 1995	June 1995 to July 1995
seasonally adjusted					
				% change	
New motor vehicles	100,240	97,343	91,763	-8.5	-5.7
Passenger cars	59,236	56,625	53,716	-9.3	-5.1
North American ¹	44,768	46,140	43,867	-2.0	-4.9
Imports	14,468	10,485	9,850	-31.9	-6.1
Trucks, vans and buses	41,004	40,717	38,047	-7.2	-6.6
	July 1994	July 1995 ^p	July 1994 to July 1995	Market share	
				July 1994	July 1995
unadjusted					
			% change	%	
New motor vehicles	102,422	93,055	-9.1		
Passenger cars	61,763	55,377	-10.3	100.0	100.0
North American ¹	46,626	45,118	-3.2	75.5	81.5
Big Three	37,679	36,335	-3.6	61.0	65.6
Other	8,947	8,783	-1.8	14.5	15.9
Imports	15,137	10,259	-32.2	24.5	18.5
Big Three	2,634	955	-63.7	4.3	1.7
Other	12,503	9,304	-25.6	20.2	16.8
Trucks, vans and buses	40,659	37,678	-7.3	100.0	100.0
North American ¹	37,511	35,171	-6.2	92.3	93.3
Big Three	35,023	32,788	-6.4	86.1	87.0
Other	2,488	2,383	-4.2	6.1	6.3
Imports	3,148	2,507	-20.4	7.7	6.7

¹ Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Family income

1993

Nationally, the median total income of husband-wife families (includes married couples and those living common law) was \$47,400 in 1993, a 0.2% decrease from 1992. Lone-parent families were more seriously affected by the decrease (-6.9% to \$20,200). In fact, lone-parent families' median income in 1993 was less than at the height of the recession in 1990 (\$20,700). More than four of every five (86.7%) lone-parent families is headed by a woman.

Husband-wife families with two children (about 25% of all families) had the highest median income in 1993 at \$56,100, a marginal 0.2% increase. It was higher than for the husband-wife families with no children (\$38,700).

Median total income

	1992	1993	1992 to 1993 %
	\$		change
Husband-wife families with 1 child	51,800	51,700	-0.2
Husband-wife families with 2 children	56,000	56,100	+0.2
Husband-wife families with 3+ children	52,200	52,400	+0.4
Husband-wife families with children	53,700	53,700	0.0
Husband-wife families without children	38,800	38,700	-0.3
Husband-wife families	47,500	47,400	-0.2
Lone-parent families	21,700	20,200	-6.9
All families	43,500	43,000	-1.1

In 1993, all families had a median income of \$43,000, a 1.1% decrease from the previous year. When adjusted for inflation (1993=100), median total income decreased 2.9% from 1992.

Wives contributed more to combined employment income than husbands in 24.4% of families with employment income, up slightly from 23.9% in 1992 and 22.6% in 1991. Dual-earner families represented 7 in 10 of all husband-wife families reporting employment income.

Women in husband-wife families contributed less to their combined employment income as employment earnings rose or as the number of children increased.

Reliance on government transfers rising

Lone-parent families relied more heavily on government transfer payments in 1993 as their earnings fell. On average, lone-parent families

Note to readers

The source of the data produced by the Small Area and Administrative Data Division is the T1 tax form from Revenue Canada. Income of non-filing spouses is calculated based on information obtained from the filing spouse's T1.

A census metropolitan area is a large urbanized core and the surrounding urban and rural areas that have a degree of economic integration. Each census metropolitan area has a population of at least 100,000.

Children are treated as taxfilers or as persons, with no spouse or child of their own.

The median is the middle point at which half the families have incomes higher, and half lower.

Non-taxable income / provincial refundable tax credit: This includes social assistance, guaranteed income supplements, workers' compensation, spouses' allowance, and provincial refundable tax credits.

received \$53.84 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income, up 11.2% from 1992.

Overall, transfer payments as a percentage of total income increased from 29.5% to 31.7% in 1993. Transfer payments represented about one-third of their total income. Employment income of lone-parent families dropped to 58.8% from the previous year.

Husband-wife families were less dependent on transfer payments, which accounted for 15.7% of their total income. By comparison, employment income accounted for 76.2% of the total income of husband-wife families, up from 76.1% in 1992.

Sources of family income

	Husband-wife families		Lone-parent families	
	1992	1993	1992	1993
	% of total income			
Employment income	76.1	76.2	60.9	58.8
Investment income	5.6	4.7	4.1	3.5
Transfer payments	15.2	15.7	29.5	31.7
Other income	3.1	3.4	5.5	6.0
Total income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Overall, Canadian families received an average of \$10,000 in transfer payments in 1993. When adjusted for inflation (1993=100), the average increased 6.8% from 1992.

Just over half (51.4%) of husband-wife families claimed the goods and services tax credit, receiving an average of \$438 per family.

Husband-wife income highest in the territories

Husband-wife families in the two territories and Ontario reported the highest median income in 1993. The Northwest Territories came first at \$60,800 (+0.2%), followed by the Yukon at \$56,900 (-4.7%) and Ontario at \$51,600 (-1.0%).

Ontario recorded the highest median total income for lone-parent families at \$22,000 (-8.3%), followed by Prince Edward Island at \$20,200 (-1.5%). Lone-parent families in all 12 provinces and territories reported decreases in median total income in 1993.

Among the three most populated census metropolitan areas (Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver) only Montréal's median family income fell below the national average.

Eight of ten children (79.9%) lived in traditional two-parent families in 1993. More than half of husband-wife families (57.4%) had children. By comparison, one-quarter (24.1%) had two children. At the national level, the largest portion of all husband-wife families were those with no children (42.6%). Families with no children consist mostly of young newlyweds and the elderly, whose incomes are lower.

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Median total income 1993

	Husband- wife families	Lone- parent families
	\$	
Canada	47,400	20,200
Newfoundland	37,200	15,900
Prince Edward Island	41,300	20,200
Nova Scotia	43,000	17,500
New Brunswick	41,600	16,100
Quebec	43,800	19,500
Ontario	51,600	22,000
Manitoba	43,900	18,300
Saskatchewan	42,100	17,100
Alberta	50,100	19,300
British Columbia	48,800	19,800
Yukon	56,900	19,100
Northwest Territories	60,800	16,900

OTHER RELEASES

Civil aviation operating statistics

July 1995

Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. (CAIL) flew a record 5.2 billion passenger-kilometres on scheduled routes in July 1995. The previous monthly high was 5.1 billion in August 1994. Air carrier operations are seasonal, with peaks in August and troughs in November. Both the July 1995 operations and the year-to-date operations were up 9% over the same periods of the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data for July 1995 on civil aviation will be published in the October 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Dairy review

July 1995

Creamery butter production totalled 6 000 tonnes in July 1995, a 3.7% increase from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 10 400 tonnes, almost unchanged from July 1994.

An estimated 615 700 kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in June 1995. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first six months of 1995 to 3.6 million kilolitres, a 1.7% increase from the January-to-June period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The July 1995 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, \$14/\$138) will be released September 26. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Debbie Dupuis (613-951-2553), Agriculture Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard

July 1995

Waferboard production in July totalled 283 147 cubic metres, a 15.8% increase from 244 588 cubic metres in July 1994. Particleboard production totalled 109 344

cubic metres, down 4.8% from 114 863 cubic metres in July 1994. Fibreboard production was 8 982 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), down 7.2% from 9 683 000 square metres in July 1994.

For January to July 1995, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 1 932 743 cubic metres (revised), up 10.8% from 1 743 695 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 973 659 cubic metres, up 16.9% from 833 247 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date fibreboard production totalled 62 763 000 square metres (basis 3.175 millimetres), down 1.3% from 63 570 000 square metres during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The July 1995 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Blow-moulded plastic bottles

Second quarter 1995

Data for the second quarter of 1995 on the production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles* (47-006, \$10/\$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Suzette DesRosiers (613-951-9836), Industry Division. ■

Sugar sales

August 1995

Refiners' sales of all types of sugar in August totalled 99 661 tonnes, comprising 92 210 tonnes in domestic sales and 7 451 tonnes in export sales. At the end of August 1995, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 677 706 tonnes (revised): 618 823 tonnes (revised) in domestic sales and 58 882 tonnes in export sales.

This compares with sales totalling 105 791 tonnes in August 1994, of which 96 886 tonnes were domestic

sales and 8 905 tonnes were export sales. At the end of August 1994, year-to-date sales of all types of sugar totalled 729 162 tonnes: 652 289 tonnes in domestic sales and 76 873 tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The August 1995 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Exports by country, January-June 1995, microfiche version

Catalogue number 65-0030XMB

(Canada: \$60/\$200; United States: US\$72/US\$240; other countries: US\$84/US\$280).

Exports by country, January-June 1995, paper version

Catalogue number 65-0030XPB

(Canada: \$120/\$400; United States: US\$145/US\$480; other countries: US\$168/US\$560).

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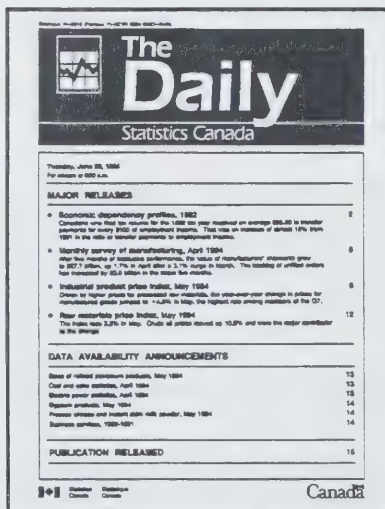
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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 13, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

OTHER RELEASES

Services indicators, second quarter 1995

Oil pipeline transport, June 1995

Road motor vehicles: Fuel sales, 1994

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

2

2

3

4



Catalogue 63-016 Quarterly
**Services
Indicators**

• Communications
• Finance, insurance and real estate
• Business services

2nd Quarter 1995

Feature article

• "Television: Glorious past, uncertain future"

• Un monde incertain

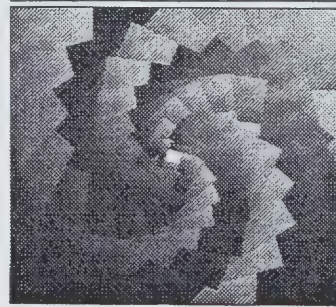
Catalogue 63-016 Trimestriel
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• Communications
• Finance, assurance et services immobiliers
• Services aux entreprises

2^e trimestre 1995

Etude spéciale

• La télévision: Le passé glorieux,
un avenir incertain



Canada

Services indicators

Second quarter 1995

"Television: Glorious past, uncertain future", the feature article in the second quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators*, traces the path of television in Canada since its introduction in 1952. The article examines the economics of television, discusses aspects of its content and takes a glimpse at its future.

This issue also reviews second-quarter movements in the services sector. Services output increased marginally in the second quarter, as both employment and consumer spending on services increased significantly. But services exports decreased for the first time in two years.

The second quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016, \$34/\$112) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Deborah Sussman (613-951-2582), Services, Science and Technology Division.



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OTHER RELEASES

Services indicators

Second quarter 1995

Weak growth continued in the services industries during the second quarter as the overall economy failed to recover from the slowdown in the first quarter of 1995. Services output increased marginally in the second quarter, but employment and consumer spending in the services sector increased significantly.

Employment growth in services followed job creation by telecommunications carriers, banks, other deposit-accepting institutions, as well as in computer and related services.

Higher spending on services during the quarter reflected a rise in expenditures on financial, accommodation and transportation services.

All three industrial groups enjoyed increased profitability in the quarter, posting higher operating profits and improved profit margins.

Services exports decreased for the first time in two years, as receipts from travel, freight and shipping, and business services all declined. Imports decreased as well, but to a lesser extent, so that the services trade balance deteriorated.

"Television: Glorious past, uncertain future", the feature article in the second quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators*, traces the path of television in Canada since its introduction in 1952. The article examines the economics of television, discusses aspects of its content and takes a glimpse at its future.

Television stations now compete more than ever for advertising dollars. This reflects an increased number of stations, as well as the emergence of specialty channels. At the same time, technological advances have expanded the use of television to more than just program viewing, while average viewing time is on the decline.

Another challenge is the imbalance between revenue generation and program expenses. Specifically, the advertising revenue generated by news and information programs does not cover their production costs, while drama generates more advertising revenue than is required for its production or purchase.

The multi-channel universe promised by direct-to-home satellite broadcasting not only presents another threat to the advertising revenue of television stations, it is putting more pressure on cable companies as well.

Services indicators is a quarterly publication that profiles the communications, business services and finance, insurance and real estate sectors. It

presents statistics related to key economic indicators, finances, employment, salaries and output. The second quarter 1995 issue of *Services indicators* (63-016, \$34/\$112) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Deborah Sussman (613-951-2582), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport

June 1995

Net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons totalled 10 934 623 cubic metres in June, up 6.5% from June 1994; year-to-date receipts to the end of June 1995 (64 762 504 cubic metres) rose 3.2% over the same period in 1994. Net receipts of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products in June (5 782 289 cubic metres) increased 7.8% from June 1994; year-to-date receipts increased 0.8% to 35 891 526 cubic metres.

Pipeline exports of crude oil (5 347 705 cubic metres) increased 19.7% from June 1994; pipeline imports (722 235 cubic metres) declined 28.3%. Year-to-date exports of crude at the end of June 1995 (29 708 285 cubic metres) were up 10.9% from 1994; year-to-date imports (4 618 776 cubic metres) decreased 18.1%. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

June deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 123 412 cubic metres, a 8.9% increase from 1994. June deliveries of liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 48.8% to 506 457 cubic metres. Year-to-date deliveries of crude oil to refineries at the end of June 1995 totalled 30 049 533 cubic metres, down 3.0% from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The June 1995 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, \$11/\$110) will be available the second week of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Road motor vehicles: Fuel sales

1994

In 1994, net fuel sales totalled 44.0 billion litres, up 3.6% from 42.4 billion litres in 1993. Of the 44.0 billion litres, 75.7% was gasoline, 22.2% diesel fuel and 2.1% liquefied petroleum gas.

Gross sales of gasoline increased 1.9% to 34.6 billion litres in 1994, from 33.9 billion litres in 1993.

The 1994 issue of *Road motor vehicles: Fuel sales* (53-218, \$25) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, July 1995
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, July 1995
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Steel wire and specified wire products, July 1995
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, July 1995
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, July 1995
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles, Quarter ended June 30, 1995
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: \$10/\$32; United States: US\$12/US\$39; other countries: US\$14/US\$45).

Railway operating statistics, January 1995
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: \$12/\$120; United States: US\$15/US\$144; other countries: US\$17/US\$168).

Cable television, 1994
Catalogue number 56-205
(Canada: \$33; United States: US\$40; other countries: US\$47).

Industry price indexes, July 1995
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: \$21/\$210; United States: US\$26/US\$252; other countries: US\$30/US\$294).

Building permits, July 1995
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: \$24/\$240; United States: US\$29/US\$288; other countries: US\$34/US\$336).

Unemployment insurance statistics, June 1995
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

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The Daily
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Thursday, June 25, 1994
 For release at 9:00 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Economic dependency profiles, 1992** 2
 Considers who find no return for the 1992 tax year received an average \$85.60 in transfer payments for every \$100 of employment income. This rate is highest at about 10% from 1991 in the rate of transfer payments to employment income.
- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994** 6
 After two months of tentative performance, the value of manufacturing shipments grew to \$67.7 billion, up 1.7% in April after a 3.7% surge in March. The backlog of unfilled orders has increased to \$2.4 billion in the latest five months.
- **Industrial product price index, May 1994** 6
 Down for higher prices for processed raw materials, the year-over-year change in prices for manufacturing prices posted to -4.6% in May, the highest rise among categories of the C.P.
- **Rural residential price index, May 1994** 12
 The index rose 3.8% in May. One of price rises to 10.8% and was the major contributor to the change.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- **Survey of retail petroleum products, May 1994** 13
- **Oil and gas statistics, April 1994** 13
- **Export price statistics, April 1994** 13
- **Opium products, May 1994** 14
- **Produce prices and import data with poultry, May 1994** 14
- **Business statistics, 1990-1991** 14

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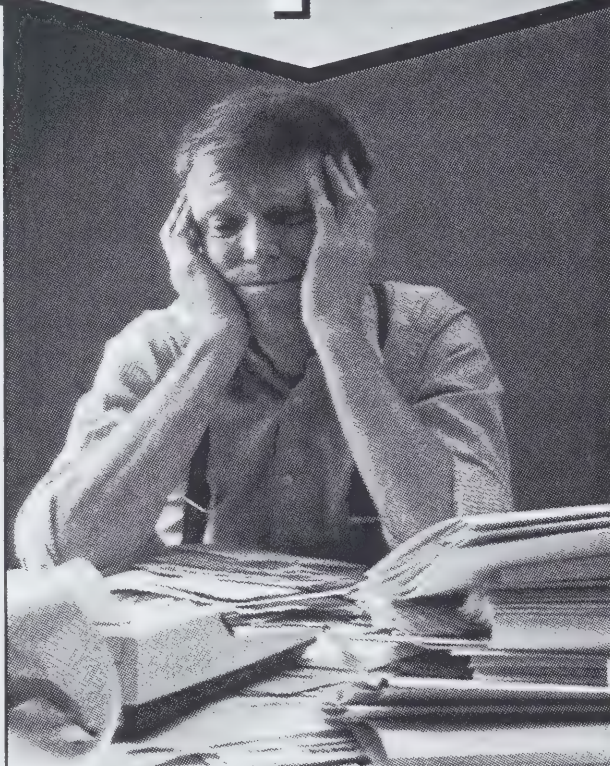
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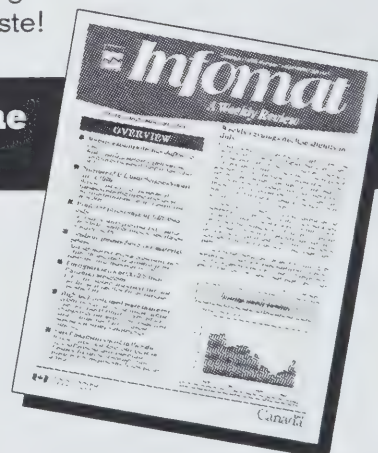
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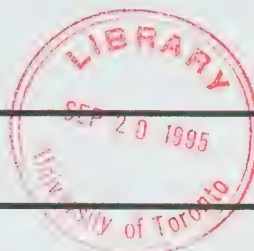


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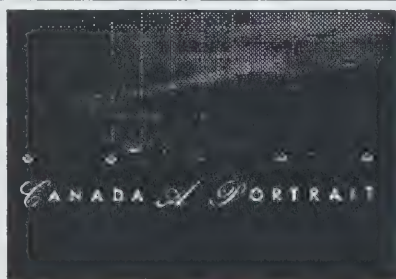
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Composite index, August 1995** 2
The leading indicator edged down 0.2% in August, slightly less than the 0.3% drops in each of May, June and July.

OTHER RELEASES

- Average prices of selected farm inputs, August 1995 4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5



Canada: A portrait 1996

Statistics Canada is pleased to announce the release of the 55th edition of *Canada: A portrait*. A book to captivate all readers, the *Portrait* reviews the state of Canada's social, economic and cultural life, framing the information in plain language and illustrating it with beautiful photographs of the land and its people.

Its six chapters offer perspectives on our society, the arts, the economy, the way we have fun, our place in the world, the physical beauty of the country, and more. It addresses major trends, concerns and issues that preoccupy Canadians, while also presenting elements of Canadian life, ranging from the exotic to the humorous.

The *Portrait* includes the voices of famous Canadians who have given their visions or perceptions of Canada. Such accomplished Canadians as athlete and gold medalist Myriam Bédard, journalist Joe Schlesinger, and Nobel laureate Gerhard Herzberg have painted interesting and poetic portraits which add much to this publication.

For school, for students and teachers alike, for the home, the office, for anyone wishing to know more about Canada, *Canada: A portrait* will serve as an unmatched reference and a unique celebration of this country.

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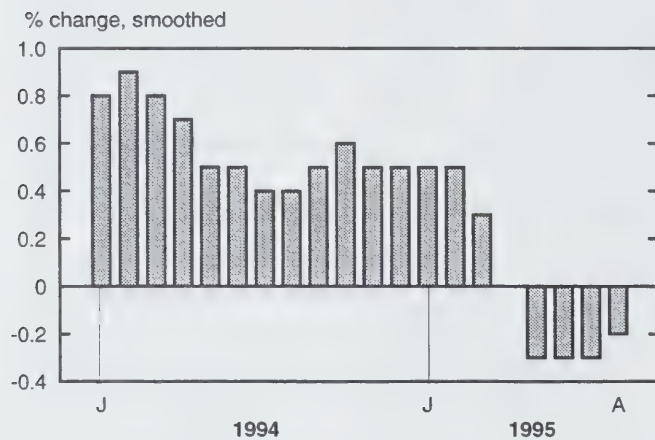
MAJOR RELEASES

Composite index

August 1995

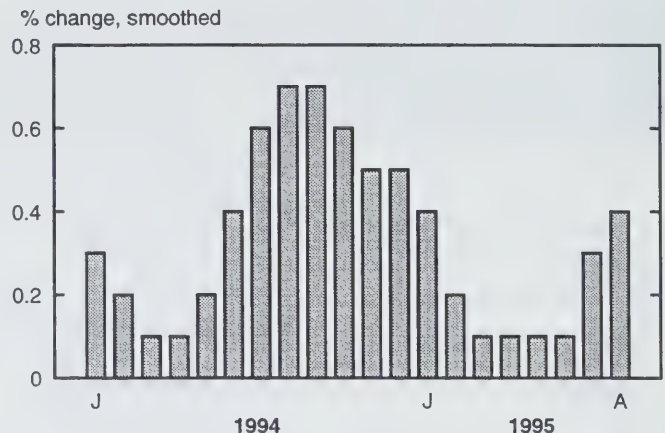
The leading indicator edged down 0.2% in August, slightly less than the 0.3% drops in each of May, June and July. Manufacturing remained the main source of weakness. The easing in the rate of decline was attributable to some firming of household demand, while the financial market indicators continued to grow. Overall, 6 of the 10 components decreased.

Composite index



Household spending gave some tentative signs that it was coming out of its lethargy. Housing posted a second straight increase in August (+2.2%) and its largest in over three years. This upturn was led by the house sales sub-component, which has now regained all of its losses of the past year. Elsewhere, higher demand for personal services raised the overall growth of services employment from 0.3% to 0.4%. Durable goods sales fell by 0.3%, half the rate of decline recorded in July.

Business and personal services employment



The financial market indicators continued to improve, after being the first to turn up earlier this year. Real money supply posted a third consecutive increase for the first time in over a year.

Manufacturing remained weak after being one of the pillars of growth last year. Orders for durable goods slumped again as a result of lingering weakness in the auto sector throughout North America. The ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods also continued to falter. This slackening was reflected in a fifth straight decline in the average work week, which has shrunk by half an hour since March. As well, employment has retreated from its most recent peak in May.

The U.S. leading indicator contracted another 0.2%, also dragged down by weakness in the manufacturing sector. More moderate commodity prices continued to curtail the index as well, as they have since the turn of the year. By contrast, household demand continued to pick up in line with consumer confidence, which has rebounded to the levels posted at the start of the year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For more information on the economy, the September 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627) or Dominique Pérusse (613-951-1789), Current Economic Analysis Division.

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	March 1995	April 1995	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	August 1995	Last month of data avail- able
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981=100)	173.7	173.7	173.2	172.6	172.1	171.8	-0.2
Housing index ¹	108.1	104.0	100.9	100.2	100.5	102.7	2.2
Business and personal services employment ('000s)	1,942	1,944	1,946	1,948	1,953	1,960	0.4
TSE 300 stock price index (1975=1,000)	4,162	4,179	4,225	4,293	4,376	4,443	1.5
Money supply (M1) (\$ millions, 1981) ²	30,321	30,263	30,234	30,309	30,440	30,595	0.5
U.S. composite leading indicator (1967=100) ³	217.3	217.1	216.7	216.1	215.6	215.1	-0.2
Manufacturing							
Average work week	38.9	38.8	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.4	-0.3
New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1981) ⁴	12,656	12,783	12,811	12,761	12,696	12,566	-1.0
Shipments/inventories of finished goods ⁴	1.77	1.77	1.75	1.71	1.67	1.62	-0.05 [*]
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1981) ⁴	1,155.9	1,162.8	1,164.7	1,163.2	1,157.2	1,150.2	-0.6
Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1981) ⁴	4,014.4	4,015.7	4,004.1	3,981.4	3,956.2	3,943.9	-0.3
Unsmoothed composite	173.5	171.0	170.0	171.1	171.5	171.9	0.2

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (multiple listing service).

² Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

³ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the month immediately preceding.

⁴ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two preceding months.

^{*} Difference from previous month.

OTHER RELEASES

Average prices of selected farm inputs

August 1995(preliminary)

Preliminary estimates for August 1995 of the average prices of selected farm inputs are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information on this release, contact Marie St-Amour (613-951-3387), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canada: A portrait, 1996

Catalogue number 11-403E

(Canada: \$39.95; United States: US\$51.95; other countries: US\$59.95).

Fruit and vegetable production, September 1995

Catalogue number 22-003

(Canada: \$29/\$115; United States: US\$35/US\$138; other countries: US\$41/US\$161).

The consumer price index, August 1995

Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, September 15

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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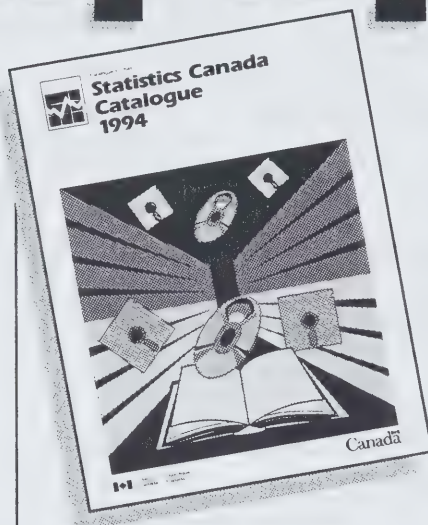
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 15, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer price index, August 1995**

The annual inflation rate, as measured by the CPI, slowed for a third consecutive month. A surplus of crude petroleum on the international market and an enhanced supply of fresh vegetables have been the major reasons behind the deceleration since May.

2
- **Travel between Canada and other countries, July 1995**

Overnight travel by Canadians to the United States, which has been declining since late 1991, fell a further 4.0% in July.

4

OTHER RELEASES

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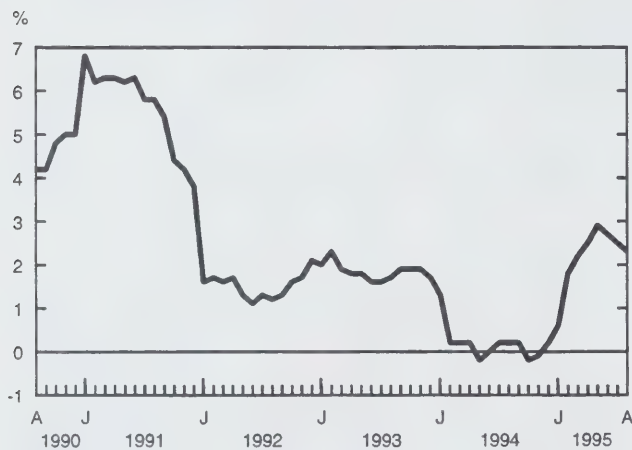
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index

August 1995

After peaking at +2.9% in May, the 12-month change in the consumer price index dropped to +2.3% in August. Falling prices for crude petroleum caused the annual change for gasoline to drop from +11.7% in May to -1.4% in August. Over the winter, Hurricane Gordon and other severe storms hammered crops so much that April's fresh vegetable prices were 22.2% higher than a year earlier. Following good summer harvests, however, August prices were 12.4% below their level of last August. Some other food items, air fares, and mortgage interest charges also contributed to the slowing of the annual rate.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



While prices in August were on average 2.3% higher than a year earlier, consumers encountered much higher price increases for new vehicles, vehicle insurance premiums, mortgage loans, tuition fees, and household paper supplies. At the same time, consumers benefited from lower prices for fresh vegetables, energy and clothing.

A 0.1% fall in prices between July and August

Between July and August, consumer prices fell an average 0.1% across the nation. The prices of fresh vegetables and gasoline fell sharply. More moderate declines were observed for beef, air transportation, mortgage loans and personal care

supplies. Purchasers of clothing and footwear faced a rebound in prices, while household paper product prices and auto insurance premiums continued to rise.

Fresh vegetable prices fell an average 22.1% between July and August. Although vegetable prices traditionally decline in August when local crops arrive on the market, this decline was unusually large because domestic harvests this summer have been excellent.

Gasoline prices dropped a further 2.9% following smaller drops in June and July. According to the raw materials price index, crude petroleum has been declining in price since May, reflecting an oversupply in the international market and a buildup of inventories serving North American markets.

Clothing and footwear prices advanced 1.0% in August. Some of this increase was seasonal as previously discounted prices returned to normal levels. Independent price increases were also observed, some of which may be related to price increases for raw cotton early in the year. Prices of women's wear, men's wear, footwear and clothing accessories all advanced, but buyers of children's clothing gained some relief as prices fell 1.3%.

Offsetting pressures were added from higher paper product prices and auto insurance premiums. Postal rates also rose in August. Prices of paper products used in the home have risen steadily since January, with the latest jump being 2.7%. These steady increases have resulted in a price advance of 15.1% since August 1994. Auto insurance premiums rose 1.2% in August—the largest monthly rise so far this year. The latest increases occurred in Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Provinces at a glance

Between August 1994 and August 1995, increases in provincial CPIs ranged from 0.9% in New Brunswick to 2.8% in Manitoba. In New Brunswick, declines were noticeable in the indexes for food, clothing and footwear, and health and personal care. In Manitoba, significantly above-average increases were noted for food, shelter, clothing and footwear, and health and personal care.

Between July and August 1995, the CPI fell in all provinces, ranging from -0.5% to -0.1%. The indexes of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick fell 0.5%. In both provinces, food and transportation charges fell more than the average. Both provinces reported declines in the prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products;

at the national level, prices of these products increased marginally.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7440-7454.

The August 1995 issue of the *Consumer price index* (62-001, \$10/\$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Heather Pearl (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer price index and its major components (1986=100)

	August 1995	July 1995	August 1994	July 1995 to August 1995	August 1994 to August 1995
unadjusted					
				% change	
All-items	133.8	134.0	130.8	-0.1	2.3
Food	125.9	127.1	123.7	-0.9	1.8
Shelter	134.1	134.1	132.4	0.0	1.3
Household operations and furnishings	121.7	121.5	118.6	0.2	2.6
Clothing and footwear	131.5	130.2	132.0	1.0	-0.4
Transportation	138.2	138.9	132.9	-0.5	4.0
Health and personal care	135.9	136.1	135.4	-0.1	0.4
Recreation, education and reading	145.3	145.4	138.2	-0.1	5.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	144.1	144.0	140.4	0.1	2.6
Goods	126.5	127.1	124.5	-0.5	1.6
Services	142.5	142.4	138.5	0.1	2.9
All-items excluding food and energy	136.5	136.3	132.9	0.1	2.7
Energy	127.2	129.0	129.1	-1.4	-1.5
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1986	74.7	74.6	76.5		
All-items (1981=100)	177.2				

Consumer price index for the provinces, Whitehorse and Yellowknife (1986=100)

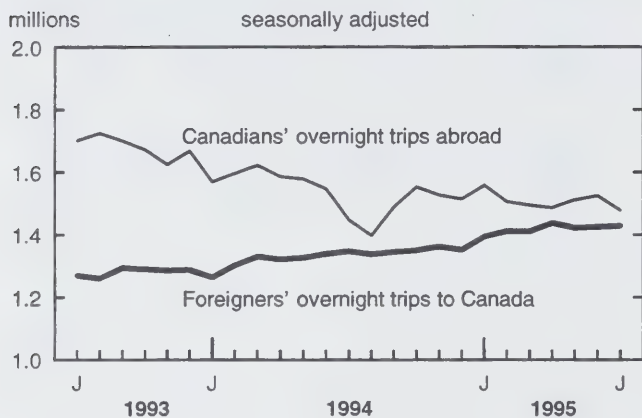
	August 1995	July 1995	August 1994	July 1995 to Au- gust 1995	August 1994 to August 1995
unadjusted					
				% change	
Newfoundland	127.6	128.0	126.2	-0.3	1.1
Prince Edward Island	131.2	131.4	128.9	-0.2	1.8
Nova Scotia	130.3	131.0	128.7	-0.5	1.2
New Brunswick	129.0	129.7	127.8	-0.5	0.9
Quebec	131.1	131.5	128.4	-0.3	2.1
Ontario	134.8	134.9	131.5	-0.1	2.5
Manitoba	135.7	135.8	132.0	-0.1	2.8
Saskatchewan	136.1	136.2	133.6	-0.1	1.9
Alberta	133.0	133.1	130.2	-0.1	2.2
British Columbia	137.9	138.2	134.6	-0.2	2.5
Whitehorse	130.7	131.2	129.1	-0.4	1.2
Yellowknife	133.7	133.6	129.3	0.1	3.4

Travel between Canada and other countries

July 1995

In July, Canadians made 1.5 million overnight trips abroad, 3.1% fewer than in June. Trips of one or more nights abroad have been decreasing since December 1991, driven by the downtrend in travel by Canadians to the United States.

Canadians' overnight trips abroad decreased by 3.1% in July



The increase in the personal exemptions allowed on goods bought while travelling outside Canada, which came into effect in mid-June 1995, did not tempt more Canadians to travel south of the border. Overnight trips to the United States, Canadians' most popular international destination, fell 4.0% to 1.2 million. This type of travel peaked at 1.8 million trips in December 1991, when the Canadian dollar stood at US87 cents. The dollar was valued at US73 cents in July 1995.

In contrast, the upward trend in Canadian travel to overseas countries, which started in June 1991, continued in July 1995. A slight increase (+0.5%) from June brought the number of trips to 295,000.

Overnight trips to Canada by overseas residents reached a new high

The number of overnight trips to Canada by overseas residents reached a new peak at 326,000 in July, a marginal increase (+0.3%) from the previous month. The upward trend in this type of travel started in mid-1992. Trips to Canada of at least one night by Americans remained at 1.1 million in July.

Note to readers

Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data (data adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).

Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data (the actual traffic counts).

Over time, travellers from countries other than the United States have represented an increasing share of the visitors to Canada. While they accounted for only 5% of foreign overnight visits in 1972, their share stood at 23% in July.

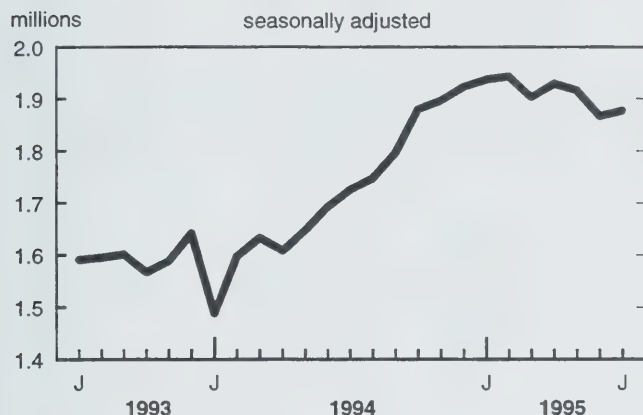
Since travellers from overseas tend to make longer trips to Canada than Americans—in the first quarter of 1995, the average length of stay was nine nights compared with three—the economic impact of an increase in their numbers is significantly greater than that of a comparable rise in the number of American visitors. Overseas visitors spent an average C\$1,047 per overnight trip during the first quarter of 1995, compared with C\$358 for Americans.

Canadians' same-day cross-border car trips decreased

In July, 3.0 million Canadians crossed the border by car and returned the same day, down 0.5% from June. This type of travel, often used as an indicator of cross-border shopping, has been relatively stable since April 1994.

The number of American visitors who drove back the same day increased 0.6% in July, to 1.9 million. Same-day cross-border car trips to Canada by Americans increased from January 1994 through February 1995, rising 31% over this period. More recently, the number of trips of this type has been fluctuating.

Same-day cross-border car trips by Americans increased in July



Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697, 5780-6046 and 8200-8328.

The July 1995 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Same-day cross-border car trips

	Americans to Canada		Canadians to the United States	
	July 1995 ^P	July 1994 to July 1995	July 1995 ^P	July 1994 to July 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canada	2,874	4.8	3,826	-3.3
Province of entry/ re-entry				
New Brunswick	183	-1.8	549	-4.0
Quebec	152	4.2	459	-2.3
Ontario	2,224	6.1	1,679	-5.9
Manitoba	44	0.6	90	-6.2
Saskatchewan	10	-4.1	28	-14.0
Alberta	25	0.7	23	-0.1
British Columbia	229	0.0	992	2.0
Yukon	6	-5.2	5	9.7

^P Preliminary figures.

□

Travel between Canada and other countries

	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^r	July 1995 ^p	June 1995 to July 1995
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000		% change	
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,044	3,031	3,017	-0.5
One or more nights	799	808	805	-0.4
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,213	1,232	1,183	-4.0
Other countries	297	293	295	0.5
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	1,916	1,866	1,877	0.6
One or more nights	740	746	747	0.2
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,100	1,100	1,102	0.2
Other countries ²	322	325	326	0.3
	July 1995 ^p	July 1994 to July 1995	January- July 1995 ^p	January- July 1994 to January- July 1995
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,826	-3.3	20,983	-6.1
One or more nights	1,472	1.2	5,562	-4.4
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,871	0.1	8,508	-4.1
Other countries	275	4.4	2,208	5.5
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from the United States				
Same-day	2,874	4.8	12,828	14.2
One or more nights	1,659	-2.8	4,964	2.4
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	2,261	-1.3	7,294	3.6
Other countries ²	656	11.2	2,137	13.0

¹ Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

² Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Construction union wage rate index August 1995

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) remained unchanged in August 1995 at July's level of 136.9. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 0.1% to 136.9 in August 1995, from 136.8 in August 1994.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986=100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where most of the trades are covered by collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848) Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending September 9, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 9, 1995, totalled 255 188 tonnes, down 2.2% from 260 823 tonnes a week earlier and down 9.1% from 280 606 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 10 127 422 tonnes, a 7.1% increase from 9 455 505 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

July 1995

Rolled steel shipments for July 1995 totalled 921 454 tonnes, down 18.0% from 1 123 178 tonnes in June 1995 and down 6.4% from 984 857 tonnes in July 1994.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of July 1995 totalled 7 764 696 tonnes, up 0.1% from 7 753 686 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The July 1995 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Selected financial indexes

August 1995

Data from August 1995 are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986=100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1995 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$23/\$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Services Unit, Prices Division. ■

Fruit and vegetable production

September 1995

The most recent updates to data on the area, production and value of fruits and vegetables are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1393, 1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587-5590, 5593-5610, 5614-5620, 5624 and 5627.

The September 1995 issue of *Fruit and vegetable production* (22-003, \$29/\$115) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bill Parsons (613-951-8727), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Chemical and chemical products industries, 1993

Catalogue number 46-250

(Canada: \$38; United States: US\$46; other countries: US\$54).

Air carrier operations in Canada, July-September 1994

Catalogue number 51-002

(Canada: \$30/\$99; United States: US\$36/US\$119; other countries: US\$42/US\$139).

Divorces, 1993, microfiche version

Catalogue number 84-2130XMB

(Canada: \$25; United States: US\$30; other countries: US\$35).

Divorces, 1993, paper version

Catalogue number 84-2130XPB

(Canada: \$30; United States: US\$36; other countries: US\$42).

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RELEASE DATES

September 18-22

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
18	Monthly survey of manufacturing	July 1995
18	Canadian social trends	Autumn 1995
19	Technology use and industrial transformation: empirical perspectives	
19	Education quarterly review	Fall 1995
20	Canadian international trade	July 1995
20	Retail trade	July 1995
21	Wholesale trade	July 1995
21	Canadian economic observer	September 1995
22	National population health survey	



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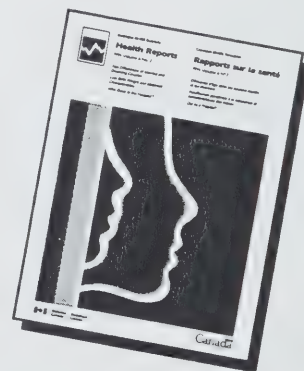
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 18, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

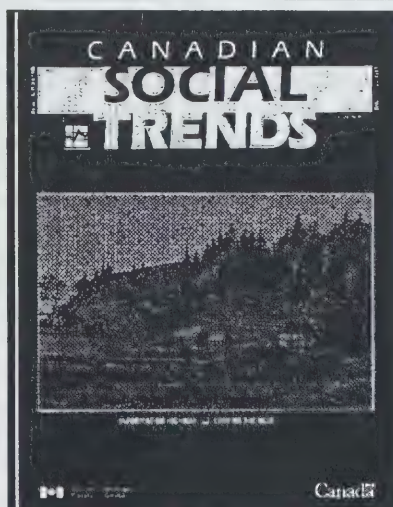
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, July 1995** 2
Total shipments were almost flat in July as weakness in the auto sector offset growth in other industries, while inventories rose again after a one-month pause in June. Unfilled orders increased after two monthly declines.

OTHER RELEASES

- Telephone statistics, July 1995 5
- Soft drinks, August 1995 5

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Canadian social trends

Autumn 1995

The feature articles in the Autumn 1995 issue of *Canadian social trends* are: "Preparing for the information highway: Information technology in Canadian households"; "Employment of people with disabilities"; "Leaving the nest? The impact of family structure"; "Alcohol use and its consequences"; and, "Vancouver's diverse and growing population."

Each quarter, *Canadian social trends* integrates data from many sources to examine emerging social trends and issues. It also features the latest social indicators, as well as information about Statistics Canada's products and services.

The Autumn 1995 issue of *Canadian social trends* (11-008E, \$9/\$34) is now available. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Cynthia Silver (613-951-2556), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

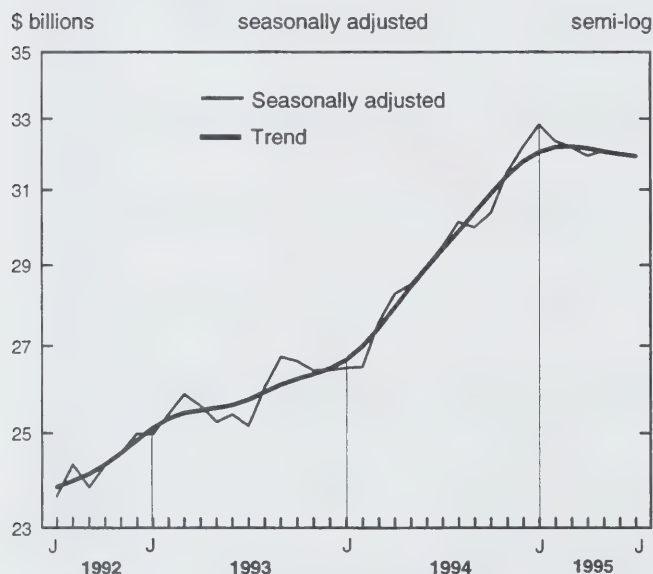
MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly survey of manufacturing

July 1995

Manufacturers' shipments fell slightly to \$31.9 billion (-0.1%) in July, extending the lull in shipments that has marked 1995. The July decrease was concentrated in 8 of 22 major groups (representing only 33% of total shipments). By far the largest monthly decrease (in current dollars) was in transportation equipment (-6.7%), particularly in its largest component, motor vehicles (-10.2%). Shipments increased significantly for primary metals (+7.9%), electrical and electronic products (+5.2%) and paper and allied products (+3.6%). Overall, monthly shipments remained 8.3% higher than in July 1994.

Total shipments were almost flat in July



Inventories rose (+1.2%) in July, after a pause in June. The July increase in inventories, combined with the small decline in shipments, produced an inventories-to-shipments ratio of 1.40, an increase from 1.38 in June.

Unfilled orders increased in July (+1.4%), in contrast with June's 1.5% decline. New orders were also up (+3.1%).

Definitions

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming orders are not cancelled.

New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (that is, orders received and shipped in the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Shipments edged down slightly

Manufacturers' shipments edged down 0.1% in July, following a 0.4% decrease in June. Monthly shipments were 2.8% lower than the last peak (January 1995) but 8.3% higher than in July 1994. The drop in July, largely caused by a decline in the auto sector, was almost offset by an increase in the rest of manufacturing. Shipments of motor vehicles were down (-10.2%) as sluggish demand and longer than normal summer plant closures dampened manufacturing activity. Shipments of motor vehicle parts and accessories also fell, but by a relatively small amount (-0.8%).

These decreases were partly offset by strong growth in the primary metals (+7.9%), electrical and electronic products (+5.2%), and paper and allied products (+3.6%) industries. The strength of the paper and allied products industry stemmed only partly from higher prices, which were up 1.5%.

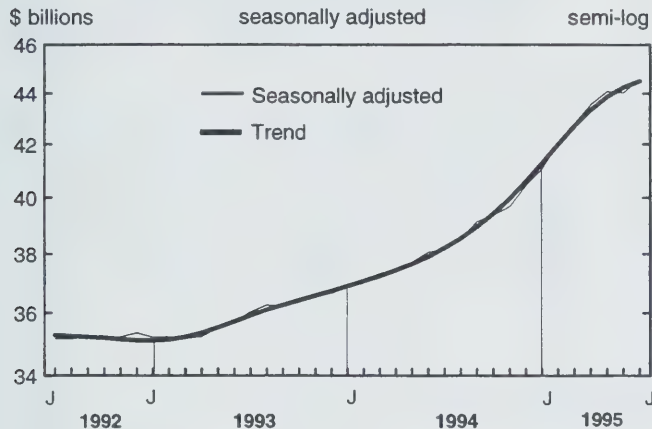
The motor vehicle industry's shipment figures for August might improve compared with July because there were reports of strong August sales in the United States.

After pausing in June, growth in inventories resumed

Inventories rose 1.2% in July, marking a return to growth after a small decline in June, which interrupted 20 months of consecutive increases. Motor vehicle inventories rose 22.6% and accounted for nearly half the increase in total inventories. Manufacturers have been accumulating supplies in anticipation of the new model year, after having reduced them before the summer vacation period. As well, July's below-average shipments may not have drawn down finished product inventories as expected.

Inventories of paper and allied products (+3.2%) and primary metals (+2.7%) also rose significantly. These increases were only partly offset by drops in electrical and electronic products (-9.0%) and other transportation equipment (-16.6%) inventories.

Inventories resumed growing



July's increase in inventories, along with the slight decline in shipments, pushed the inventories-to-shipments ratio up from 1.38 to 1.40. This was the sixth increase in as many months, and it left the ratio at a level last reached in February 1994.

The latest Business Conditions Survey (July 1995) indicated that a larger percentage of manufacturers felt that inventories were too high compared with a year earlier.

Unfilled orders also rose

Manufacturers added to their backlog in July as unfilled orders climbed 1.4%. The increase came on the heels of a significant decline in June, which interrupted 17 months of growth. Most of the increase was in the aircraft and parts industry (+6.7%), with smaller contributions from the machinery (+1.5%) and primary metals (+3.2%) industries. Decreases were reported in unfilled orders of motor vehicles (-1.5%) and trucks, buses and trailers (-7.7%).

After June's negative showing, new orders rose 3.1% in July, led by more new orders for aircraft and parts (+60.3%) and primary metals (+16.0%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9579 and 9581-9582.

The July 1995 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, \$19/\$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

Detailed data on shipments by province are available on request. For further information, or to order, contact Robert Traversy, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories- to- shipments ratio
	seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
July 1994	29,485	1.8	38,164	0.3	31,373	1.3	29,874	2.5	1.29
August 1994	30,116	2.1	38,528	1.0	31,762	1.2	30,504	2.1	1.28
September 1994	29,978	-0.5	39,128	1.6	32,483	2.3	30,699	0.6	1.31
October 1994	30,363	1.3	39,372	0.6	32,796	1.0	30,676	-0.1	1.30
November 1994	31,463	3.6	39,682	0.8	32,948	0.5	31,615	3.1	1.26
December 1994	32,180	2.3	40,439	1.9	33,505	1.7	32,737	3.5	1.26
January 1995	32,830	2.0	41,055	1.5	33,848	1.0	33,173	1.3	1.25
February 1995	32,353	-1.5	42,036	2.4	34,323	1.4	32,828	-1.0	1.30
March 1995	32,177	-0.5	42,774	1.8	34,428	0.3	32,281	-1.7	1.33
April 1995	31,927	-0.8	43,547	1.8	34,519	0.3	32,018	-0.8	1.36
May 1995	32,067	0.4	44,078	1.2	34,397	-0.4	31,945	-0.2	1.37
June 1995	31,952	-0.4	44,033	-0.1	33,879	-1.5	31,434	-1.6	1.38
July 1995	31,919	-0.1	44,551	1.2	34,362	1.4	32,401	3.1	1.40

OTHER RELEASES

Telephone statistics

July 1995

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,170.1 million in July 1995, up 1.7% from July 1994.

Operating expenses totalled \$902.5 million, up 3.2% from July 1994. Net operating revenues totalled \$267.6 million, a 2.9% decrease from July 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The July 1995 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, \$9/\$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Soft drinks

August 1995

Data for August 1995 on the production of soft drinks are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The August 1995 issue of *Monthly production of soft drinks* (32-001, \$3/\$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian social trends, Autumn 1995

Catalogue number 11-008E

(Canada: \$9/\$34; United States: US\$11/US\$41; other countries: US\$12/US\$48).

Primary iron and steel, July 1995

Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Oil pipeline transport, June 1995

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

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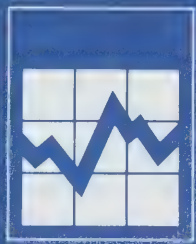
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 19, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Earnings and employment of postsecondary graduates** 2
Dismal labour market conditions, ushered in by the recession, dampened the 1992 employment outcomes of 1990 postsecondary graduates. Compared with graduates from the class of 1986, the 1990 graduates were more likely to be working part time. Even so, some 72% of 1990 graduates were working full time in June 1992.
- **Impact of technology on manufacturing wages and productivity** 3
Manufacturers using advanced technologies in their quest for new and/or better products pay higher wages, enjoy higher labour productivity, and are gaining market share at the expense of non-users.

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Sales of natural gas, July 1995 5

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MAJOR RELEASES

Earnings and employment of postsecondary graduates

Dismal labour market conditions, ushered in by the recession, dampened the 1992 employment outcomes of 1990 postsecondary graduates. Compared with graduates from the class of 1986, the 1990 graduates were more likely to be working part time. Even so, some 72% of 1990 graduates were working full time in June 1992.

Because of the recession of the early 1990s, the 1992 unemployment rates of 1990 postsecondary graduates were higher at all education levels than the unemployment rates experienced by the class of 1986 in 1988.

However, higher education continued to significantly reduce the likelihood that an individual would be unemployed. In June 1992, the unemployment rate for less-educated young people (20- to 29-year-olds without a postsecondary degree, diploma or certificate) was nearly 17%. Among 1990 postsecondary graduates, only trade/vocational graduates experienced a higher rate (20%). All other categories of 1990 graduates had lower unemployment rates in June 1992. Graduates who fared better were those who earned career/technical (10%), bachelor's (11%), master's (8%) or doctorate (6%) degrees.

Unemployment rates for 1990 graduates were higher in the east than in the west. Unemployment rates among graduates in Quebec and the Atlantic provinces tended to exceed the Canadian average, regardless of education level. In most provinces, unemployment rates two years after graduation were higher for 1990 graduates than they were for the class of 1986. Unemployment rates for Ontario graduates rose the most, whereas the largest drops were in Alberta.

Most 1990 graduates found full-time work

In June 1992, nearly three out of four 1990 graduates were working full time. Graduates from doctoral programs were most successful, with 87% working full time two years after graduation. By contrast, 64% of the 1990 trade/vocational graduates were employed full time in 1992.

For all education levels, the 1990 graduates were less likely to be employed full time two years after graduating than 1986 graduates. Again, this was due to the recession of the early 1990s.

Note to readers

This article examines the employment prospects and earnings of 1990 postsecondary graduates two years after graduation. The data are from the National Graduates Survey, which was conducted by Statistics Canada on behalf of Human Resources Development Canada. Because similar two-year follow-up surveys were conducted for the classes of 1982 and 1986, this article also compares the experiences of the graduates from the three classes.

sion of the early 1990s. However, except for those who earned master's degrees, the 1990 graduates fared no worse than the 1982 graduates, who had also graduated into a relatively weak economy. Indeed, 1990 trade/vocational graduates were more likely to be working full time in 1992 than their 1982 counterparts were in 1984.

Among the 1990 graduates employed full time in June 1992, median earnings rose by education level. Doctoral graduates led the way, earning \$46,000, followed by graduates with master's (\$44,000) and bachelor's (\$32,000) degrees. Graduates from career/technical programs earned \$26,000, while trade/vocational graduates made \$23,000. Median earnings for graduates of every postsecondary level exceeded the \$22,600 median income of less-educated 20- to 29-year-olds who worked full time.

Part-time work has become more prevalent

Graduates in 1990 from all levels were more likely to be working part time two years after graduation than were the graduates from the class of 1986. Just over 1 in 10 graduates in 1990 was working part time in June 1992.

Furthermore, graduates increasingly took part-time jobs involuntarily. More than half the part-timers worked part time because they could not find a full-time job. This was likely because the recession induced restructuring of Canada's overall labour market toward part-time employment at the expense of full-time jobs.

The Vol. 2, no. 3 *Education quarterly review* (81-003, \$20/\$66) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jim Seidle, (613-951-1500, fax: 613-951-9040, the Internet education@statcan.ca), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Impact of technology on manufacturing wages and productivity

Canadian manufacturing establishments using computer-based technologies extensively in their quest for new and/or better products have a distinct competitive edge over those not using advanced technology.

In terms of performance, plants using advanced technology in their manufacturing processes gain market share at the expense of non-users. They also enjoy a significant labour productivity advantage and are able to pay higher wages than non-users. The productivity and wage-rate advantage of technology users has increased over the 1980s. Moreover, the wage-rate differential is growing fastest in those technology groups where relative wages were initially highest.

In other words, the use of advanced manufacturing technologies is increasingly associated with higher skilled, higher paid, and more productive workers, as compared with non-technology users.

Technology use is widespread, especially in large plants. In 1989, while only 48% of establishments reported using at least one computer-based technology, this group accounted for 88% of the goods manufactured that year. Establishments adopting technology generally use more than one type. This use of multiple technologies has become increasingly important. In 1989, some 23% of shipments originated in plants using 10 or more advanced technologies. By 1993, this had increased to 38%.

To date the computer-based revolution has been felt most in the area of knowledge acquisition. Computers have been put to work acquiring, digesting and disseminating information. The adoption of computers for making, cutting and assembling on the factory floor has been less rapid.

New technology means a new kind of workplace

Introduction of the computer into the manufacturing process is ushering in a new industrial revolution. Computers are transforming technology and changing the way in which manufacturers do business.

Technology is altering the way products are designed and engineered, the cutting and shaping of parts, the assembly process, the planning and control of materials requirements, and the integration of these processes. With computers, manufacturers are able to produce goods faster without sacrificing quality, and they can respond more quickly to changes in consumer attitudes and preferences.

Benefits of technology use are being realized in the form of increased market share and labour productivity

Note to readers

This study examines advanced technology use in Canada's manufacturing sector, and how a set of technology-using establishments performed relative to non-users. Results are based on the linkage of a Statistics Canada technology survey to panel data from the Census of Manufacturers. This linkage allows evaluation of the effect of technology use in the manufacturing sector by comparing the market share, productivity, employment share and wage rates of establishments using, and not using, advanced manufacturing technologies.

An earlier study, released in The Daily on March 2, 1995, examined the extent to which Canadian manufacturers have adopted advanced technologies. It showed that by 1993 the use of advanced manufacturing technology was widespread, especially in large establishments, and that the trend toward multiple technology use in the manufacturing sector was expected to gain strength.

(relative to non-users). To achieve these benefits requires a workplace where information is shared rapidly and training is paramount.

Adopting technology has meant the elimination of some managers, and a change in the functions of the remaining ones. Responsibilities are shifting from basic filtering and monitoring toward searching for new ways to put machines to use.

This is leading to a new way of organizing work. Not just managers, but all employees—from the factory floor, to the research and development shop, to management—are encouraged to participate in improving the company's position. The emergence of computers that ease the flow of information among all parts of an organization, as well as with customers and suppliers, have made this transformation possible.

The additional information provided by computers means that monitoring programs are far more detailed than in the past. This in turn is leading to a substantial improvement in quality control.

More importantly, quality control is being extended to encompass the concept of total quality management, through certification of stages in the production process.

The introduction of information technologies has helped the development of soft manufacturing—where software and computer networks now rival the importance of production hardware. Soft manufacturing technologies enhance rather than replace the abilities of workers. The introduction of labour-enhancing technologies has been stimulated by a recognition on the part of managers that humans possess the invaluable kind of dexterity that can never be programmed into a robot.

Success in computer-based revolution is related to use of communications technology

Computer-based technologies have had the biggest impact on the inspection and communication functions within manufacturing plants. In short, computers provide knowledge. However, the application of that knowledge to the actual fabrication and assembly process on the factory floor has been somewhat slower.

For instance, some 73% of manufactured goods in 1993 originated in establishments using inspection and communications technologies, while less than half (46%) of goods were produced by establishments using fabrication and assembly technologies.

The productivity advantage of technology users over non-users is highest among establishments using com-

munications and inspection technologies. This is also the case for wages paid. Moreover, this advantage has been increasing the most for communications users. Additionally, those establishments are more likely to have grown most rapidly if they effectively integrated communications technologies with those in other functional areas (such as fabrication and assembly, as well as design and engineering).

Research paper no. 75: Technology use and industrial transformation: Empirical perspectives is now available. Copies can be obtained by contacting Tara Gray (613-951-5314, the Internet: www.statcan.ca).

For further information on this release, contact John Baldwin (613-951-8588), Micro-economics Analysis Division.

■

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of natural gas

July 1995 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 3 290 891 000 cubic metres in July, up 4.8% from July 1994. All three sectors recorded higher sales. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) rose 5.1% from July 1994, due to higher demand for natural gas by electric utilities and the chemical industry.

Year-to-date sales to the end of July 1995 were up 2.7% from the same period in 1994. Sales decreased to the residential (-5.1%) and commercial (-5.7%) sectors because of mild weather in January and February 1995. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) continued to maintain strong growth, posting a 10.1% increase from the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The July 1995 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, \$14/\$140) will be available the third week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Natural gas sales

	July 1995 ^p	July 1994	July 1994 to July 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	3 290 891	3 141 593	4.8
Residential	390 702	378 593	3.2
Commercial	309 085	296 804	4.1
Industrial	1 757 473	1 866 771	5.1
Direct	833 631	599 425	
	Jan.-July 1995 ^p	Jan.-July 1994	Jan.-July 1994 to Jan.-July 1995
	'000 cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	38 295 205	37 301 506	2.7
Residential	9 815 867	10 338 460	-5.1
Commercial	7 244 282	7 683 914	-5.7
Industrial	14 509 551	14 228 249	10.1
Direct	6 725 505	5 505 883	

^p Preliminary figures.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Touriscope: International travel, July 1995,
vol. 11, no. 7
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other
countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Canada's balance of international payments,
Second quarter 1995
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: \$36/\$120; United States: US\$44/US\$144;
other countries: US\$51/US\$168).

Education quarterly review, Fall 1995, vol. 2, no. 3
Catalogue number 81-003
(Canada: \$20/\$66; United States: US\$24/US\$80;
other countries: US\$28/US\$93).

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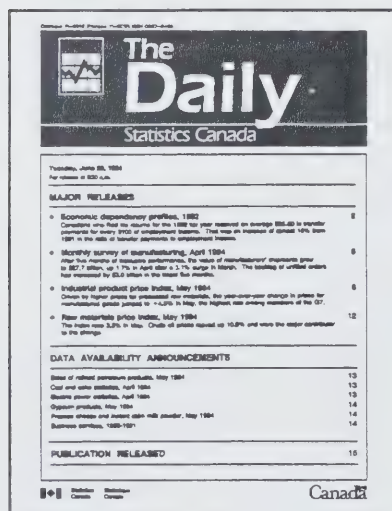
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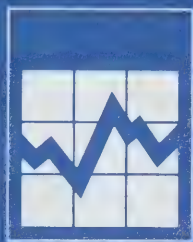
Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 20, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canadian international merchandise trade, July 1995** 2
Exports fell 7.1% in July, as auto plants closed for summer vacations and retooling. Imports were down as well, with declines widespread.
- **Retail trade, July 1995** 6
Consumers spent less on goods in July as retail sales declined for the first time in four months.

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes, July 1995 10

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MAJOR RELEASES

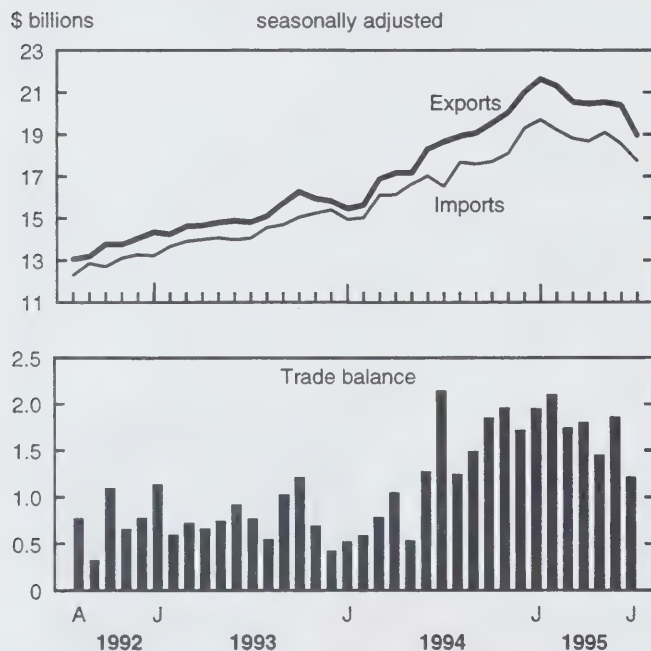
Canadian international merchandise trade

July 1995

Exports and imports reached a peak at the beginning of 1995 and have since declined. Although automotive trade has had the most influence on this trend, reflecting soft North American sales, a similar pattern is also evident for many other commodities.

Exports declined 7.1% in July, falling to \$19.0 billion. Two-thirds of the drop came as car and truck plants closed their doors for a longer than normal period to allow for model changes and vacations. Shipments to all trading partners were down, but declines were especially sharp to the United States and non-OECD countries.

Exports, imports and trade balance



Imports were down 4.4% to \$17.7 billion. Declines were widespread, with the deepest cuts in energy and machinery imports. Fewer goods were purchased from all major trading partners, but imports from the European Union and non-OECD countries fell the most.

The large auto-related decline in exports brought July's trade surplus down to \$1.2 billion, from \$1.9 billion in June. The trade balance with the United States

Note to readers

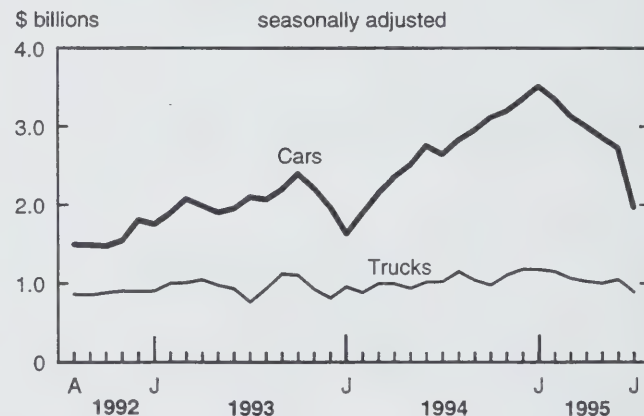
Merchandise trade is only one component of the current account of Canada's balance of payments, which also includes trade in services. In the second quarter of 1995, the overall merchandise trade surplus of \$5.0 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of \$5.7 billion.

fell from a record high in June (\$3.2 billion), settling at \$2.2 billion in July.

Exports curtailed by summer shut-downs in the auto industry

Falling automotive exports reflected a 55% drop in Canada's production of light vehicles in July. Although plant shut-downs are a usual occurrence in mid-summer, some Canadian auto plants closed their doors for longer than normal to accommodate vacations and retooling. In all, automotive exports declined 18.2%, with passenger cars down 28.0% and trucks off 14.9%. Despite similar shut-downs in the United States, exports of auto parts moved ahead for a third consecutive month, advancing 1.5%.

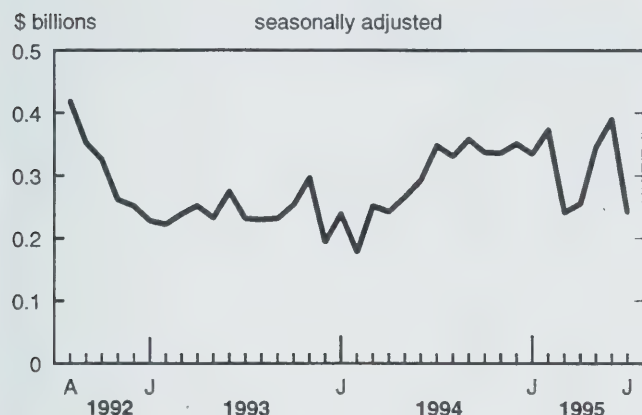
Exports of automotive products



Wheat exports fell 37.8% in July, as supplies for the 1994/95 crop year were all but exhausted by July 31. High export demand in the first half of the year drew farm stocks down to their lowest levels since 1989/90. Demand for the Canadian crop grew markedly in response to wheat shortages worldwide.

Barley and canola exports also dropped sharply as stocks dwindled. Domestic consumption of barley has been especially robust this year, as livestock numbers rose to record levels.

Exports of wheat



Hampered by lower crude oil shipments to the United States, exports of energy products declined 12.0% in July. Coal exports were also down (for a second straight month), but natural gas took up the slack, reflecting higher output of utilities in the United States, where Canadian gas is used increasingly in co-generation plants.

Weak exports of industrial goods (-5.1%) continued to reflect the slow pace of U.S. manufacturing growth, as inventories were drawn down. In July, demand fell the most for metal ores, inorganic chemicals and plastics. On the other hand, exports of some base metals rose, notably aluminum, zinc, and other non-ferrous alloys. These were destined primarily for locales other than the United States.

A 2.7% decline in machinery exports was confined largely to aircraft and other transportation equipment, while all other types of machinery advanced 1.6%. Since March, the overall trend for machinery exports has been slightly negative, a pattern echoed to varying degrees across the sector's major components. First-quarter strength in these exports reflected more robust U.S. investment in plant and equipment. In all, machinery and equipment exports stood 12.3% above last year's level.

Led by lumber and paper exports, forestry products remained a bright spot in the export picture. Responding to a pickup in U.S. construction activity, lumber exports advanced 2.0% in July, after declining through the first half of 1995.

Imports pulled down by machinery and energy

Machinery and equipment imports fell 6.1% in July, and the declines had a broad base. Aircraft imports were down the most (-37.1%), appearing low compared with June purchases, which included two large commercial airliners. Imports of most types of industrial machinery lost ground as well, especially engines and turbines. As with exports, machinery and equipment imports have been trending downward for six months (to July), but remained above their level of last year.

Lower demand for crude oil (-31.1%) dampened energy imports for a second straight month in July. The overall tendency for the energy group, however, remained positive. So far this year, crude has accounted for nearly three-quarters of all imported energy products.

Continued weakness in automotive imports in July reflected a 49% drop in U.S. production of light vehicles. As in Canada, most assembly plants south of the border closed to accommodate vacations and retooling. Automotive imports declined 2.2%, led by passenger cars (-10.5%) and light trucks (-2.7%). Fewer auto imports may also reflect declining sales in Canada.

Imports of food and consumer goods contracted by 1.7% and 7.9% respectively. The weakness in food imports was concentrated in coffee and sugar, but imports of consumer goods declined across the board.

Revisions

Merchandise trade data are revised on a continuing basis for every month of the current year. Factors that make revisions necessary include late receipt of import and export documentation, incorrect information on customs documents, replacement of estimated figures with actual values once available, changes to classification of merchandise based on more current information, and updated seasonal adjustments.

Revised data for January 1991 to June 1995 are available in the relevant matrices on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data that will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, \$19/\$182). It will include detailed tables by commodity and country on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, \$30/\$120). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzie Carpentier (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division (1-800-294-5583). □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	May 1995 to June 1995	June 1995 to July 1995	January- July 1994	January- July 1995	January- July 1994 to January- July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995
seasonally adjusted, \$ current									
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		% change		
Principal trading partners									
Exports									
United States	16,442	16,510	15,497	0.4	-6.1	97,302	116,036	19.3	3.8
Japan	992	1,034	1,008	4.2	-2.5	5,342	6,708	25.6	4.2
European Union	1,194	1,063	963	-11.0	-9.4	6,240	8,254	32.3	2.7
Other OECD countries ¹	229	245	218	7.0	-11.0	2,122	2,070	-2.5	-53.6
All other countries	1,688	1,558	1,266	-7.7	-18.7	8,244	10,821	31.3	-6.2
Total	20,545	20,410	18,951	-0.7	-7.1	119,249	143,889	20.7	1.6
Imports									
United States	13,692	13,305	13,289	-2.8	-0.1	83,403	97,500	16.9	7.9
Japan	733	675	631	-7.9	-6.5	4,728	5,349	13.1	16.0
European Union	2,045	2,144	1,770	4.8	-17.4	9,144	12,302	34.5	18.7
Other OECD countries ¹	760	670	512	-11.8	-23.6	3,472	4,730	36.2	-24.1
All other countries	1,872	1,764	1,543	-5.8	-12.5	11,673	11,952	2.4	3.7
Total	19,102	18,559	17,746	-2.8	-4.4	112,419	131,833	17.3	7.5
Balance									
United States	2,750	3,205	2,208	...	...	13,899	18,536	...	...
Japan	259	359	377	...	...	614	1,359	...	...
European Union	-851	-1,081	-807	...	...	-2,904	-4,048	...	...
Other OECD countries ¹	-531	-425	-294	...	...	-1,350	-2,660	...	...
All other countries	-184	-206	-277	...	...	-3,429	-1,131	...	...
Total	1,443	1,851	1,205	...	...	6,830	12,056	...	...
Principal commodity groupings ²									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,567	1,589	1,473	1.4	-7.3	10,013	10,943	9.3	-10.3
Energy products	2,133	2,118	1,864	-0.7	-12.0	11,891	13,739	15.5	-1.1
Forestry products	3,192	3,303	3,303	3.5	0.0	17,141	22,170	29.3	21.4
Industrial goods and materials	3,873	3,917	3,718	1.1	-5.1	21,511	27,839	29.4	7.9
Machinery and equipment	4,178	4,127	4,017	-1.2	-2.7	23,605	29,152	23.5	12.3
Automotive products	5,024	4,965	4,063	-1.2	-18.2	30,930	36,322	17.4	-14.8
Other consumer goods	539	572	586	6.1	2.4	3,241	3,915	20.8	20.1
Special transactions trade ³	836	864	839	3.3	-2.9	5,114	5,961	16.6	6.9
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,134	1,146	1,127	1.1	-1.7	6,955	7,866	13.1	7.7
Energy products	965	720	515	-25.4	-28.5	3,870	4,923	27.2	-1.7
Forestry products	179	175	178	-2.2	1.7	996	1,240	24.5	15.6
Industrial goods and materials	3,786	3,706	3,746	-2.1	1.1	21,204	26,648	25.7	15.6
Machinery and equipment	6,509	6,359	5,972	-2.3	-6.1	35,925	43,477	21.0	9.6
Automotive products	4,106	3,843	3,757	-6.4	-2.2	26,833	29,769	10.9	2.2
Other consumer goods	2,189	2,245	2,068	2.6	-7.9	13,224	15,093	14.1	6.1
Special transactions trade ³	457	425	444	-7.0	4.5	2,801	3,084	10.1	11.6

¹ Includes Australia, Iceland, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey.² Figures not adjusted to balance of payments basis.³ These are low-valued transactions, value of repairs to equipment and goods returned to country of origin.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

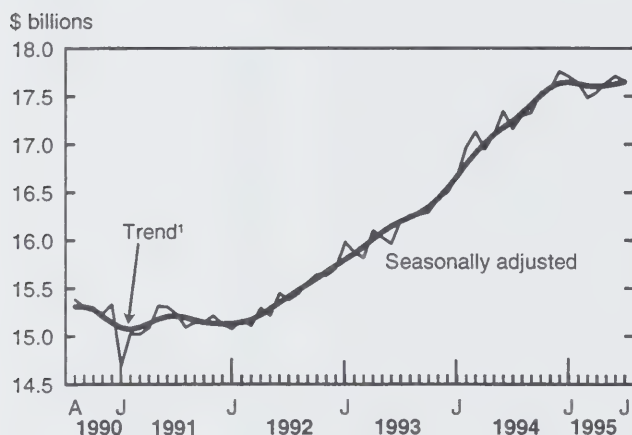
Retail trade

July 1995 (preliminary)

Consumers spent less on goods in July as retail sales declined for the first time in four months. Retail sales slipped 0.3% to \$17.7 billion after a 0.4% increase in June.

The relatively flat 1995 trend in retail trade contrasts with the general growth observed from early 1992 to November 1994. Nonetheless, sales in July were 2.9% higher than in July 1994.

Consumers spent less on goods in July



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

¹ Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

When the effect of price changes is removed and retail sales are expressed in real terms, July 1995 sales were 0.5% higher than in July 1994. The growth came almost entirely from motor vehicles (+4.7% from July 1994). Actually, sales in the rest of the retail industry were 0.7% below those of last year.

In July, retail sales decreased in four of the seven sectors, accounting for almost 60% of total sales. The automotive, clothing and general merchandise sectors decreased the most in dollar terms. Partly offsetting these decreases were higher sales by the other retail, food and furniture sectors. The decline was concentrated in six provinces and territories.

Consumers reduced their purchases of cars and clothes

Despite lower interest rates, sales in the automotive sector (includes new and used car dealers, gasoline service stations, and parts, accessories and services outlets) dropped 0.8% after rising in May and June. Automotive sector retailers recorded increases from February 1992 until November 1994. From December to July, however, the sales trend in the automotive sector levelled off.

Sales by new and used motor vehicle dealers declined 0.9% in July after a 2.8% rise in June. The number of new motor vehicles sold fell 5.7% in July.

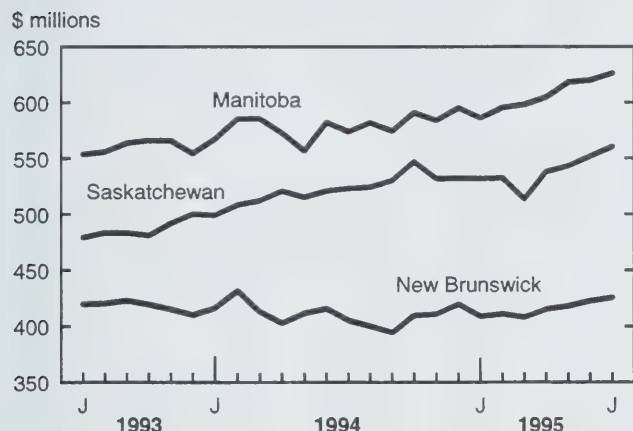
Gasoline service station sales declined 0.7% in July, a second consecutive monthly decline. However, this was mainly due to lower gas prices in June and July following four months of increases.

Slow sales in the clothing sector were also an important contributor to the overall sales decline. Sales by the clothing sector have slowed in recent months after strong growth since early 1994. Three of the four components of the clothing sector decreased in July: women's clothing stores (-7.6%), shoe stores (-3.3%) and men's clothing stores (-1.4%). The decline in women's clothing was particularly significant and more than offset the 5.6% rise in June.

Mixed results in the provinces and territories

Six provinces and territories recorded monthly decreases in sales. The largest drops in dollar terms were in British Columbia (-2.2%) and Ontario (-0.7%). Ontario's decline came after two consecutive monthly gains. Among the provinces and territories that posted monthly decreases, Quebec's retailers recorded a 1.1% increase in July after five declines in the previous six months.

Retailers in some provinces have shown sustained growth in recent months



Despite July's drop, retailers in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have shown sustained growth over the latest four months. In fact, Manitoba's retailers put in their best monthly performance since the start of the year. Moreover, after a 1.5% decline in January 1995, sales have been up for six months

(February to July). Compared with July 1994, sales were 9.2% higher in July 1995.

New Brunswick and Saskatchewan showed a similar pattern of four consecutive monthly increases. These resulted in year-over-year increases of 5.0% and 7.2% respectively over July 1994.

Early indications of August sales

Early indications of August sales are optimistic. Estimates indicate a rise in the number of new motor vehicles sold. In addition, employment in trade increased 0.5% from July to August 1995. Retail sales in the United States increased 0.6% in August after a 0.4% decrease in July.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The July 1995 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, \$20/\$200) will be available the second week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact John Svab (613-951-3549). For analytical information, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

	July 1994	April 1995 ^r	May ^r 1995	June ^r 1995	July ^p 1995	June 1995 to July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Food	4,518	4,562	4,539	4,489	4,497	0.2	-0.5
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,196	4,203	4,182	4,139	4,155	0.4	-1.0
All other food stores	322	359	357	351	342	-2.3	6.3
Drug and patent medicine stores	1,002	985	981	976	975	-0.1	-2.7
Clothing	1,030	1,053	1,090	1,117	1,081	-3.2	4.9
Shoe stores	148	140	154	158	153	-3.3	2.8
Men's clothing stores	140	132	134	138	136	-1.4	-3.4
Women's clothing stores	338	340	363	383	354	-7.6	4.7
Other clothing stores	403	442	439	438	439	0.2	8.7
Furniture	917	940	908	902	905	0.4	-1.3
Household furniture and appliance stores	724	747	720	715	720	0.7	-0.6
Household furnishings stores	193	193	188	187	185	-1.0	-4.0
Automotive	5,936	6,133	6,216	6,311	6,260	-0.8	5.5
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,751	3,998	4,013	4,126	4,089	-0.9	9.0
Gasoline service stations	1,193	1,210	1,254	1,220	1,212	-0.7	1.5
Automotive parts, accessories and services	991	925	949	964	960	-0.5	-3.2
General merchandise stores	1,779	1,849	1,883	1,910	1,898	-0.7	6.6
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,986	2,021	2,025	2,012	2,047	1.7	3.1
Other semi-durable goods stores	607	596	603	602	611	1.4	0.6
Other durable goods stores	475	478	468	467	475	1.8	0.1
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	904	947	954	942	961	2.0	6.2
Total, retail sales	17,168	17,544	17,642	17,716	17,663	-0.3	2.9
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,417	13,546	13,629	13,590	13,574	-0.1	1.2
Department store type merchandise	5,810	5,902	5,933	5,974	5,945	-0.5	2.3
Newfoundland	284	298	292	290	294	1.4	3.7
Prince Edward Island	71	73	76	77	75	-1.7	6.8
Nova Scotia	535	546	538	530	525	-0.8	-1.9
New Brunswick	405	415	418	423	426	0.7	5.0
Quebec	4,165	4,124	4,086	4,061	4,106	1.1	-1.4
Ontario	6,298	6,456	6,598	6,628	6,579	-0.7	4.5
Manitoba	574	605	618	620	626	1.1	9.2
Saskatchewan	523	538	543	552	561	1.6	7.2
Alberta	1,824	1,826	1,864	1,863	1,855	-0.4	1.7
British Columbia	2,432	2,602	2,548	2,613	2,555	-2.2	5.1
Yukon	18	18	18	19	19	0.2	5.6
Northwest Territories	39	42	42	42	42	-0.6	8.4

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Retail sales

	July 1994	June 1995 ^r	July 1995 ^p	July 1994 to July 1995
	unadjusted			
	\$ millions			% change
Food	4,808	4,740	4,610	-4.1
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,450	4,357	4,245	-4.6
All other food stores	358	382	364	1.8
Drug and patent medicine stores	963	980	923	-4.2
Clothing	933	1,123	953	2.1
Shoe stores	135	166	137	1.9
Men's clothing stores	118	147	115	-2.5
Women's clothing stores	322	393	323	0.2
Other clothing stores	357	418	377	5.5
Furniture	911	902	891	-2.2
Household furniture and appliance stores	710	702	701	-1.2
Household furnishings stores	201	200	190	-5.5
Automotive	6,282	7,498	6,540	4.1
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,943	5,111	4,226	7.2
Gasoline service stations	1,311	1,304	1,328	1.3
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,028	1,084	986	-4.1
General merchandise stores	1,620	1,853	1,700	4.9
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	2,088	2,134	2,122	1.6
Other semi-durable goods stores	611	646	614	0.5
Other durable goods stores	469	471	469	0.1
All other retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,008	1,017	1,039	3.0
Total, retail sales	17,605	19,231	17,738	0.8
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,662	14,120	13,512	-1.1
Department store type merchandise	5,507	5,976	5,549	0.8
Newfoundland	299	314	302	1.2
Prince Edward Island	82	87	86	5.1
Nova Scotia	557	587	534	-4.1
New Brunswick	427	466	440	3.0
Quebec	4,311	4,508	4,149	-3.8
Ontario	6,349	7,212	6,483	2.1
Manitoba	578	666	618	7.0
Saskatchewan	530	592	564	6.4
Alberta	1,875	2,012	1,872	-0.2
British Columbia	2,534	2,718	2,622	3.5
Yukon	21	22	23	7.2
Northwest Territories	41	46	44	6.1

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Export and import price indexes

July 1995

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Indexes are listed from January 1986 to July 1995 for the five commodity sections and 62 (exports)/61 (imports) major commodity groups.

Current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available on a customs basis. Indexes are listed from January 1986 to July 1995. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) section indexes. Indexes

for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups are also now available on a customs basis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The July 1995 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, \$19/\$182) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly production of soft drinks, August 1995

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$3/\$30; United States: US\$4/US\$36; other countries: US\$5/US\$42).

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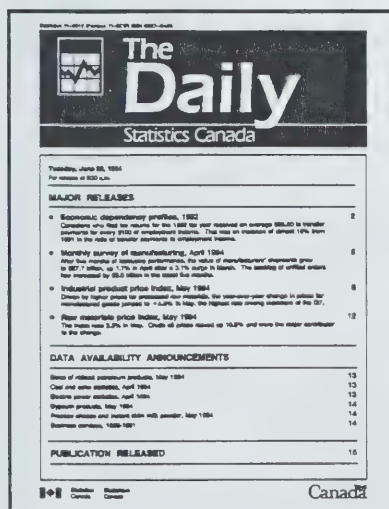
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To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to lstproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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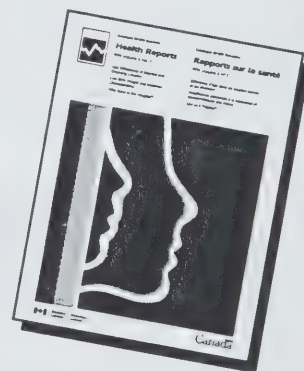
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 21, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

● Wholesale trade, July 1995

3

Wholesale merchants' sales, which have remained weak in 1995, were down 0.3% in July. Inventory levels continued to rise, resulting in the highest inventory-to-sales ratio in two years.

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales, August 1995

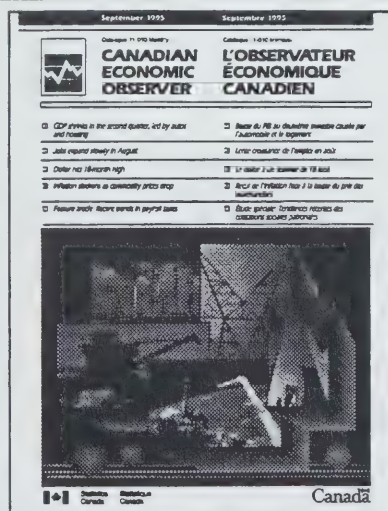
Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM, third quarter 1995

Steel primary forms, week ending September 16, 1995

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia, July 1995



(continued on following page)



Canadian economic observer

September 1995

The September 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, carries a monthly summary of current economic conditions and a feature article on recent trends in payroll taxes.

A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces, and the major industrial nations.

The September 1995 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cynthia Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.



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OTHER RELEASES – concluded

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies, July 1995	7
Construction type plywood, July 1995	7
Stocks of frozen poultry meat, September 1, 1995	8
Pack of processed asparagus, 1995	8

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REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

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MAJOR RELEASES

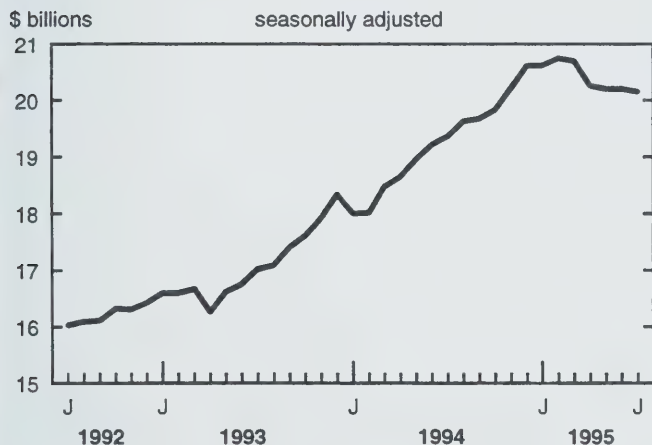
Wholesale trade

July 1995 (preliminary)

After almost two years of growth, wholesalers (like their counterparts in manufacturing) have felt the effects of a slowing economy in 1995. In July, wholesale merchants' sales fell 0.3% to stand 2.9%, or \$600 million, below the peak attained in February 1995. Despite the recent monthly declines, July sales were still 4.1% (+\$792 million) higher than in July 1994.

Weak sales and escalating inventories since the start of the year have pushed the inventory-to-sales ratio to 1.54, its highest level in two years. The ratio indicates that in July, for every \$100 worth of sales, wholesalers held goods valued at \$154 as inventory. The increasing ratio indicates a slower turnover rate of goods and higher costs to the wholesalers.

Sales continued to fade in July due to weak demand



In July, wholesale merchants' sales dropped slightly to \$20.2 billion (-0.3%), the fourth decline in five months. Wholesalers recorded lower sales in only 4 of the 11 trade groups (accounting for about 27% of all sales), but the declines were significant. The largest decreases were by wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-3.5% or -\$57 million) and by wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-2.9% or -\$48 million). In contrast, increases were generally small among the remaining seven trade groups.

The drop in sales by wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and

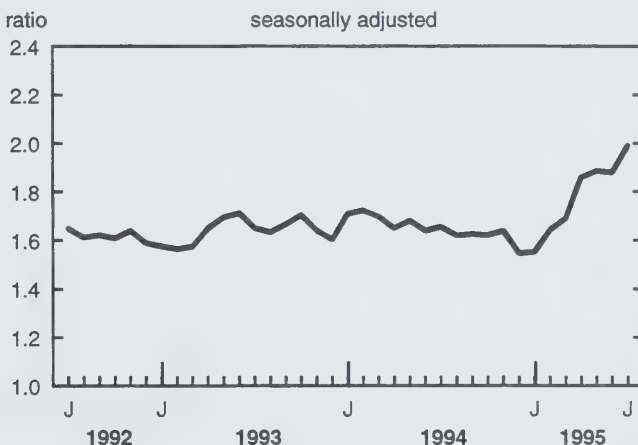
Note to readers

In recent months, substantial improvements have been made to the monthly publication Wholesale trade (63-008), which will now be available shortly after the release of wholesale trade data in The Daily. Also, the unadjusted wholesale trade data will no longer appear in The Daily. Those who need the unadjusted data may refer to the above-noted publication or contact the Wholesale Trade Section (613-951-3536).

supplies corresponded to a decline in metal products exports in July. Despite being relatively flat during 1995, sales by these wholesalers were up 5.2% or \$79 million from a year earlier, primarily because of a 13.3% jump in prices over the same period.

Wholesalers of lumber and building materials have been affected by declining housing starts in both Canada and the United States. Since the start of the year, sales of lumber and building materials have dropped 18.2% or \$363 million, while inventory levels have risen 5.0%; consequently, the trade group's inventory-to-sales ratio in July swelled to 1.99, compared with 1.55 in January 1995.

Inventory-to-sales ratio of lumber and building materials has jumped 28% since January 1995



Inventory-to-sales ratio highest in two years

In July, wholesalers' inventories rose for a 17th consecutive month, up 0.8% to \$31.1 billion. The most significant increase in current dollar terms was

in lumber and building materials, as inventories for wholesalers rose 2.9% or \$92 million.

The inventory-to-sales ratio continued to rise in July, reaching 1.54. Weak sales since the start of the year paired with rising inventory levels have contributed to a 6.9% increase in the inventory-to-sales ratio in the last six months (to July).

The July 1995 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, \$18/\$180) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648-649.

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	July 1994	April 1995 ^r	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^r	July 1995 ^p	June 1995 to July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995
seasonally adjusted							
	\$ millions					% change	
Sales, all trade groups	19,358	20,262	20,201	20,202	20,150	-0.3	4.1
Food products	3,583	3,619	3,691	3,635	3,638	0.1	1.5
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,112	1,178	1,158	1,154	1,155	0.1	3.9
Apparel and dry goods	479	449	440	430	435	1.1	-9.1
Household goods	608	626	656	634	630	-0.5	3.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	2,179	2,236	2,214	2,234	2,250	0.7	3.3
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,503	1,651	1,631	1,639	1,582	-3.5	5.2
Lumber and building materials	1,749	1,683	1,669	1,684	1,636	-2.9	-6.5
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	452	456	486	485	492	1.4	8.9
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	2,948	3,074	3,147	3,075	3,095	0.7	5.0
Computers and packaged software	1,589	1,783	1,601	1,673	1,639	-2.0	3.1
Other products	3,156	3,507	3,508	3,558	3,598	1.1	14.0
Newfoundland	191	193	186	186	187	0.6	-2.0
Prince Edward Island	48	42	48	50	37	-26.3	-23.0
Nova Scotia	410	444	447	429	453	5.8	10.5
New Brunswick	264	286	288	294	290	-1.3	10.0
Quebec	4,378	4,673	4,507	4,483	4,424	-1.3	1.1
Ontario	8,155	8,810	8,811	8,791	8,843	0.6	8.4
Manitoba	629	669	678	691	627	-9.3	-0.3
Saskatchewan	576	717	686	668	660	-1.1	14.6
Alberta	1,860	1,850	1,844	1,840	1,841	0.1	-1.0
British Columbia	2,822	2,556	2,681	2,743	2,762	0.7	-2.1
Yukon	10	9	12	15	13	-12.1	34.0
Northwest Territories	15	14	14	12	13	8.0	-11.4
Inventories, all trade groups	28,249	30,360	30,563	30,867	31,125	0.8	10.2
Food products	2,149	2,336	2,315	2,300	2,311	0.5	7.5
Beverage, drug and tobacco products	1,438	1,404	1,402	1,397	1,409	0.9	-2.0
Apparel and dry goods	1,086	1,025	1,019	1,035	1,039	0.4	-4.3
Household goods	1,286	1,504	1,494	1,492	1,498	0.4	16.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,706	4,021	4,117	4,367	4,370	0.1	17.9
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,536	2,855	2,837	2,868	2,878	0.4	13.5
Lumber and building materials	2,895	3,127	3,146	3,164	3,257	2.9	12.5
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,522	1,520	1,532	1,504	1,510	0.4	-0.7
Industrial and other machinery, equipment and supplies	5,810	6,528	6,648	6,701	6,755	0.8	16.3
Computers and packaged software	2,008	1,633	1,607	1,597	1,589	-0.5	-20.9
Other products	3,813	4,409	4,446	4,442	4,508	1.5	18.2

^p Preliminary figures.^r Revised figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Department store sales

August 1995

Consumer spending in department stores in August increased 0.9% from July (seasonally adjusted). The trend in 1995 for department store sales has been positive despite declines in February and July. Compared with August 1994, sales were up 2.9%.

Department store sales

	July 1995 ^r	August 1995 ^p	July 1995 to August 1995	August 1994 to August 1995
seasonally adjusted				
	\$ millions		% change	
Sales	1,170.7	1,180.9	0.9	2.9

^p Preliminary figures.^r Revised figures.

Unadjusted sales totalled \$1,137.9 million, a rise of 4.6% from a year earlier. Consumer spending in discount stores accounted for the majority of total department store sales. The market share of the discount stores has been steadily growing throughout 1995. Sales by the discounters in August amounted to \$619.2 million, a 14.6% increase from last year. In contrast, consumer spending in the majors declined in every month of 1995. August sales of \$518.6 million were down 5.2% from August 1994.

Sales for all provinces except Newfoundland increased compared with August 1994. Saskatchewan led the other provinces with a rise of 14.0%. British Columbia and Alberta both had healthy sales increases of 7.3%.

Department store sales including concessions

	August 1995	August 1994 to August 1995
unadjusted		
	\$ millions	% change
Canada	1,137.9	4.6
Newfoundland	x	x
Prince Edward Island	x	x
Nova Scotia	38.1	2.5
New Brunswick	29.6	1.6
Quebec	207.7	2.5
Ontario	459.7	3.7
Manitoba	48.6	5.9
Saskatchewan	36.8	14.0
Alberta	131.0	7.3
British Columbia, Yukon, the North- west Territories	163.1	7.3

x Confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

Note: Beginning with this release, the department store sales advance release will be combined with the regular release. This new release will contain data on seasonally adjusted sales, as well as unadjusted sales data by province. Each month, readers will also be notified when the department store sales and inventory data (by merchandise department) are available. This change will allow a more timely release of the data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111, 112 (series 1, levels 10-12) and 113 (series 3).

The August 1995 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, \$16/\$160) will be available in October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Leslie Kiss (613-951-3556), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM

Third quarter 1995

Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM is an essential tool for researching and monitoring the Canadian business scene and for keeping on top of the constantly changing corporate world. Its database covers more than 85,000 corporations and provides valuable data on parent firm, country of control, province of head office and percentage of owned voting rights. A sophisticated retrieval system allows rapid searching for such information on any of the listed corporations.

Inter-corporate ownership on CD-ROM can be purchased as a single issue for \$1,750 or as an annual subscription for \$3,000. A 50% discount is available to Canadian educational institutions.

For further details about this product, or to obtain a demonstration diskette, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

Steel primary forms

Week ending September 16, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 16, 1995, totalled 261 044 tonnes, up 2.3% from 255 188 tonnes a week earlier, but down 4.9% from 274 620 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date at the end of the week was 10 388 466 tonnes, a 6.8% increase from 9 730 125 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division.

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia

July 1995

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 420 632 cubic metres of lumber and ties in July, a 9.5% decrease from 2 674 813 cubic metres in July 1994.

For January to July 1995, production totalled 19 473 214 cubic metres, a 5.0% decrease from 20 499 982 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2).

The July 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia*

(35-003, \$8/\$80) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region.

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

July 1995

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 1.1% to 1 912 869 cubic metres in July, up from 1 891 756 cubic metres after revisions in July 1994. Stocks on hand at the end of July totalled 3 560 008 cubic metres, up 32.4% from 2 689 116 cubic metres in July 1994.

Year-to-date production at the end of July 1995 totalled 16 769 395 cubic metres, up 5.9% from 15 836 913 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except level 1.2, series 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The July 1995 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division.

Construction type plywood

July 1995

Manufacturers made 144 865 cubic metres of construction type plywood in July, a 4.7% decrease from 151 991 cubic metres in July 1994.

For January to July 1995, production totalled 1 066 736 cubic metres, a 0.2% decrease from the 1 069 114 cubic metres (revised) produced during the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The July 1995 issue of *Construction type plywood* (35-001, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region.

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

September 1, 1995

Preliminary data for September 1, 1995, on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

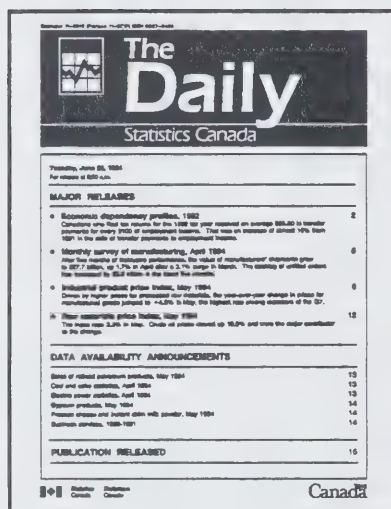
Pack of processed asparagus

1995

Data for 1995 on the pack of processed asparagus are now available.

Pack of processed asparagus, 1995 (32-233, \$14) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.



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Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, September 1995

Catalogue number 11-010

(Canada: \$22/\$220; United States: US\$27/US\$264;
other countries: US\$31/US\$308).

Gross domestic product by industry, June 1995

Catalogue number 15-001

(Canada: \$14/\$140; United States: US\$17/US\$168;
other countries: US\$20/US\$196).

Monthly survey of manufacturing, July 1995

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$19/\$190; United States: US\$23/US\$228;
other countries: US\$27/US\$266).

The labour force, August 1995

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$23/\$230; United States: US\$28/US\$276;
other countries: US\$33/US\$322).

Employment, earnings and hours, June 1995

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$31/\$310; United States: US\$38/US\$372;
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 22, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **The health of Canadians, 1994** 2
Most Canadians say they are healthy and in reasonable condition, and only a few say they have had trouble getting medical services. But there is still room to shape up.
-

OTHER RELEASES

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 - Processed fruits and vegetables, July 1995 4
 - Lime industry, 1994 Annual Survey of Manufactures 4
-

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

5

RELEASE DATES: September 25-29

6



MAJOR RELEASES

The health of Canadians

1994

Most Canadians say they are healthy and in reasonable shape, and only a few say they have had trouble getting medical services.

In 1994, 62% of the adult population rated their health as excellent or very good, while just 11% reported they were in fair or poor health. In addition, only a small minority (4%) felt they had been unable to receive the health care they required during the past year.

Still, there is room to shape up. For example, a quarter of the population aged 20 to 64 is overweight, which is not surprising because a majority of Canadians are inactive during their leisure time.

Women face unique health issues. Compared with men, women report more chronic health problems and double the rate of depression. Women are also more likely than men to use medications. And they are more likely than men to be underweight, particularly at younger ages.

A quarter of us are overweight

In 1994, about 3.9 million Canadians, or 23% of those aged 20 to 64, were overweight in relation to their height. As well, another 23% had some excess weight. The weight of fewer than half of all adults (43%) was in the acceptable range, and 9% were underweight.

A quarter of all men were overweight, compared with 20% of women. For both sexes, weight tends to rise at older ages—a trend that may be partly attributable to a more sedentary lifestyle.

In 1994, a majority of Canadians (56%) reported they were inactive during their leisure time. In fact, just 17% of the population aged 15 and over had physically active leisure pursuits. For both sexes, physical activity peaked among 15- to 19-year-olds, and was much less common at older ages.

Not unexpectedly, weight was related to levels of physical activity. In 1994, just 17% of people who were physically active were overweight, compared with 22% of the moderately active and 25% of those who were sedentary.

One in five adults both drink and smoke

The link between alcohol consumption and smoking is striking. In 1994, more than a third (35%) of current drinkers (that is, persons who consumed alcohol at

Note to readers

The National Population Health Survey was designed to measure the health of Canadians and to expand knowledge of what makes people healthy. The survey will collect information from the same panel of individuals every two years for up to two decades. It will provide increasingly valuable information on the interplay of factors that affect health and illness.

The first wave of the survey was conducted between June 1994 and June 1995. It examined health status, use of health services, risk factors, and demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

Residents in 26,400 households in all provinces (except persons living on Indian reserves or on Canadian Forces bases) were interviewed. The final response rate was 88%.

Body mass index

To calculate if the weight of respondents aged 20 to 64 (excluding pregnant women) was suitable for their height, their weight in kilograms was divided by the square of their height in metres. A value less than 20 indicates that the respondent was underweight; between 20 and 24 indicates an acceptable weight; between 25 and 27, some excess weight; and 28 and over, overweight.

least once a month) also smoked. But among those who never drank, only 10% smoked. One in five adults—25% of men and 16% of women—were both smokers and current drinkers.

Over half (58%) of adult Canadians, or 13.0 million people, reported they were current drinkers in 1994. An additional 21% drank on occasion, 12% were former drinkers, and 10% had never consumed alcohol.

Drinking among men was heaviest at ages 25 to 29, with almost 8 out of 10 (79%) reporting that they had at least one drink a month. Among women, drinking was most common at ages 20 to 24 and 35 to 44: at those ages, just over half (54%) were current drinkers.

Drinking rates were highest in Quebec and British Columbia. In both provinces, about 6 out of 10 residents were current drinkers.

In 1994, 6.9 million Canadians, or 31% of adults, were smokers. After 20 years of reduction in the prevalence of smoking (from 1970 to 1990), the rate has since remained stable. Men were more likely than women to be smokers (33% versus 29%). The exception was young people: at ages 15 to 19, 30% of women smoked, compared with 28% of men.

These estimates are consistent with the the first three cycles of the 1994-95 Survey on Smoking in

Canada. But they are somewhat higher than the estimate from the final cycle (total smokers, 27.4%). In the Survey on Smoking in Canada, the same persons were interviewed four times over a nine-month period, and the survey focussed on changes in individual behaviour. The final cycle's responses may have been affected by seasonality or repeated interviewing.

Some issues for women

The higher rate of smoking among young women is only one of a number of health issues where the situation of women differs from that of men.

For example, the prevalence of most chronic conditions was higher among women than among men. Women were also more likely to report multiple chronic conditions.

As well, the proportion of women who reported suffering depression in the 12 months before the survey was twice that of men (8% versus 4%).

A substantial proportion of young women were underweight. The percentage was highest among 20- to 24-year-olds, 25% of whom were underweight, compared with 9% of their male counterparts.

And, perhaps because they were more likely to suffer chronic conditions, women were also more likely than men to use medications. In 1994, 83% of women (compared with 71% of men) reported using at least one prescription or over-the-counter medicine in the month before the survey. Even after accounting for birth control medications and hormone replacement therapy, women still averaged 1.7 medications during the previous month, compared with 1.3 for men.

Half of Canadians consulted a dentist in 1994

Physicians and dentists are the most frequently consulted health care professionals. In 1994, over three-quarters (77%) of adults reported they had consulted a physician during the 12 months before the survey, and half (55%) had consulted a dentist. While there is no relationship between income and physician visits, the proportion visiting a dentist rises with household income.

Universal access and equity in the distribution of health care are principles underlying Canada's health care system. Only a small minority—4% of people aged 15 and over—reported that they had difficulty getting medical services during the past year. This proportion did not vary significantly by age or sex, nor were there marked differences by income or educational attainment.

About 15% of adult Canadians, 3.3 million people, reported using some form of alternative medicine in the previous year, such as chiropractic services, homeopathy or massage therapy.

National population health survey overview, 1994-95 (82-567, \$10) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information about the National Population Health Survey, contact Gary Catlin (613-951-3830, fax: 613-951-4198), Health Statistics Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending August 14, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the seven-day period ending August 14, 1995, decreased 4.6% to 4.2 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 6.0% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 295 000 tonnes, a 3.6% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures show an increase of 14.6%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 4.5% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 157.3 million tonnes, a 4.5% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables

July 1995

Data for July 1995 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly (32-011, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Lime industry

1994 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1994, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lime industry (SIC 3581) totalled \$179.7 million, up 3.5% from \$173.6 million in 1993.

The Annual Survey of Manufactures provides information on over 200 different industries. Principal statistics for each industry will be released as they become available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6859.

Data for the lime industry will appear in *Non-metallic mineral industries* (44-250, \$38), which will be released at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Suzanne Pépin-O'Brien (613 951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National population health survey overview,
1994-95

Catalogue number 82-567

(Canada: \$10; United States: US\$12; other countries:
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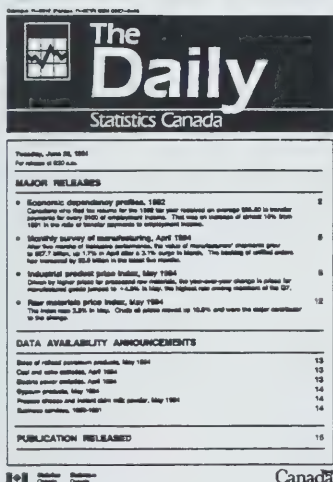
Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada,
10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to lstproc@statcan.ca.
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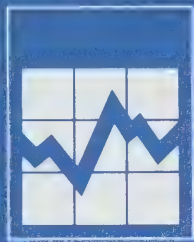


RELEASE DATES: SEPTEMBER 25-29

Week of September 25-29
(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	July 1995
25	Breaking and entering	1994
26	Unemployment insurance	July 1995
27	Domestic travel expenditures	1994
27	Industrial product price index	August 1995
27	Raw materials price index	August 1995
28	Employment, earnings and hours	July 1995
28	Senior families	1993
28	StatCan CANSIM disc	
29	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	July 1995

Use the command "DATES" to retrieve this calendar from CANSIM.



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 25, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's international transactions in securities, July 1995** 2
In July, non-residents purchased a substantial \$5.1 billion of Canadian securities, their second largest monthly investment so far this year. The funds went entirely into Canadian bonds. Meanwhile, Canadian investors increased their holdings of foreign securities by a large \$1.1 billion.
- **Breaking and entering, 1994** 4
The rate of breaking and entering dropped for a third straight year in 1994, falling to its lowest level in five years. Almost 60% of the 387,877 reported incidents were residential break-ins.

OTHER RELEASES

- Production and disposition of tobacco products, August 1995 6
- Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, August 1995 6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

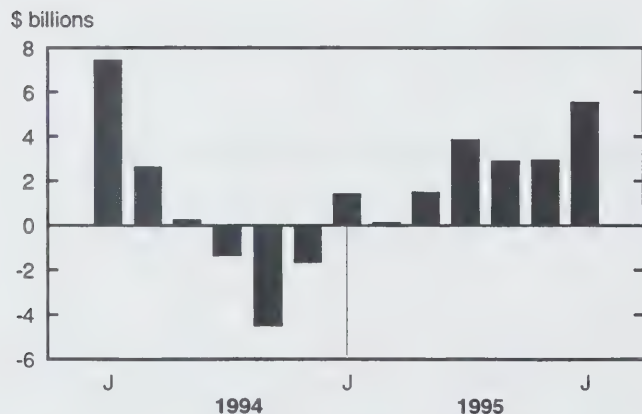
July 1995

In July, non-residents purchased a substantial \$5.1 billion of Canadian securities, their second largest monthly investment so far this year. The funds went entirely into new Canadian bonds. Meanwhile, Canadian investors increased their holdings of foreign securities by a large \$1.1 billion.

Foreign investors continued to amass Canadian bonds

Non-residents invested \$5.5 billion in Canadian bonds in July—their fourth largest net investment on record. This entire amount was invested in new issues of Canadian bonds, \$5.0 billion of which was denominated in U.S. dollars and Japanese yen. The net investment included a new Euro-U.S. dollar federal issue, the second issue in three months floated by the Government of Canada in the foreign market. Offsetting some of this strong investment were below average retirements of \$1.1 billion and a small disinvestment in the secondary market.

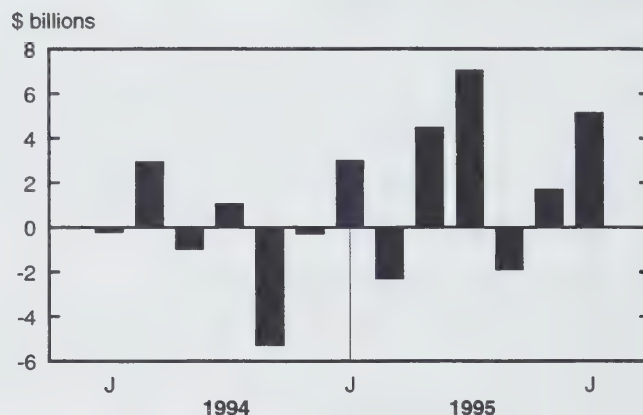
Foreign investment in Canadian bonds



Foreign selling of Canadian stocks ended

In July, after eight straight months of selling Canadian stocks, foreign investors made a small \$0.1 billion investment: U.S. investors bought \$0.4 billion, whereas overseas investors sold \$0.3 billion. Trading activity with non-residents declined to \$7.0 billion after the sharp run up to \$8.9 billion in June. Canadian stock prices as measured by the TSE 300 index gained a healthy 1.9%, but the gain was well below the 3.2% rise in U.S. stock prices.

Foreign investment in Canadian securities*

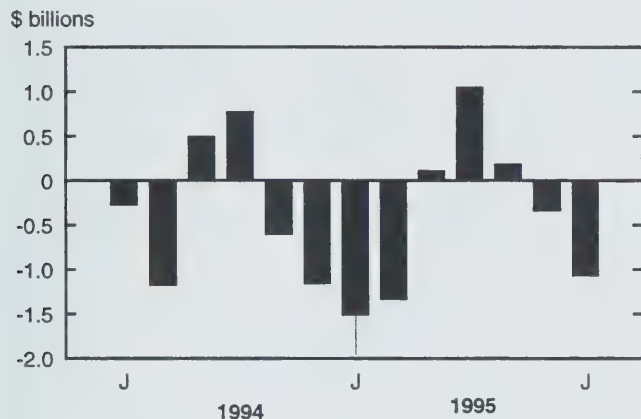


* Includes bonds, stocks and money market paper.

Canadians stepped up their purchases of foreign securities

Canadian investors stepped up their purchases of foreign securities in July, investing \$1.1 billion and matching their large investments recorded earlier this year. In July, they bought \$0.7 billion of foreign bonds (split between U.S. and overseas bonds) and \$0.7 billion of overseas stocks; but they sold \$0.3 billion of U.S. stocks.

Canadian investment in foreign securities



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The July 1995 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, \$17/\$170) will be available in October. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	April 1995	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	January to July 1994	January to July 1995
\$ millions						
Foreign investment in Canadian securities, total	7,005	-1,856	1,681	5,101	24,662	17,060
Bonds (net)	3,826	2,875	2,913	5,521	19,757	18,083
Outstanding	772	893	1,505	-265	-6,728	535
New issues	3,739	3,781	3,785	6,888	36,748	26,703
Retirements	-686	-1,799	-2,377	-1,102	-10,263	-9,154
Money market paper (net)	3,249	-4,439	-394	-500	177	1,620
Government of Canada	2,501	-4,051	-1,377	198	2,261	520
Other paper	748	-388	983	-698	-2,084	1,100
Stocks (net)	-70	-291	-838	80	4,728	-2,643
Outstanding (net)	-77	-588	-921	-7	3,715	-3,248
New issues (net)	6	297	83	87	1,013	604
Canadian investment in foreign securities, total	1,042	175	-336	-1,063	-7,024	-2,911
Bonds (net)	1,334	207	-130	-699	-487	-1,238
Stocks (net)	-292	-32	-206	-364	-6,538	-1,673

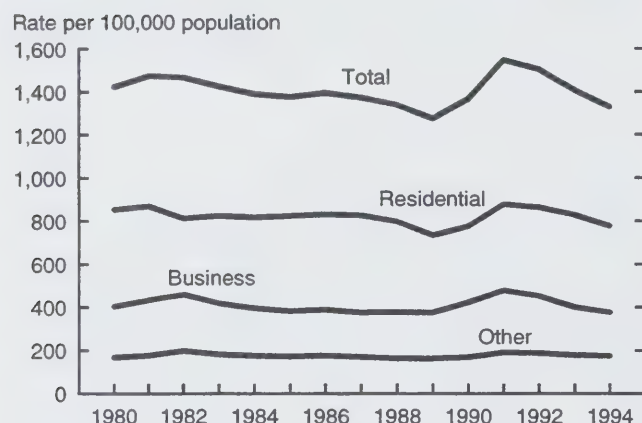
Note: Net is the "sales to" less the "purchase from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates an outflow of money from Canada.

Breaking and entering

1994

The rate of breaking and entering dropped for a third straight year in 1994, falling to its lowest level since 1989. Nationally, police reported 1,326 incidents per 100,000 population, a 6% drop from 1993.

Breaking and entering rates by type of break-in



As in previous years, breaking and entering constituted a major proportion of all reported crime, accounting for over 15% of Criminal Code offences (excluding traffic violations) and 25% of all property crime. Traditionally, the only property crime reported more frequently than breaking and entering is minor theft.

Almost 60% of the 387,877 incidents reported in 1994 were residential break-ins. An additional 28% occurred at businesses and the remainder at other premises such as schools, community centres, garages and sheds. About 81% involved forced entry.

Property was damaged in 71% of break-ins and stolen in 81% in 1994. In one-third of reported incidents, the stolen property was valued at less than \$1,000; in 25%, it was valued at between \$1,000 and \$5,000. In 8% of break-ins, property worth more than \$5,000 was

Note to readers

This release summarizes "Breaking and entering in Canada", which appears in the new issue of Juristat. Trend data are from Canada's Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, a survey of all police agencies in Canada. Descriptive data are from other surveys, including the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, which is a survey of a non-representative sample of 111 police departments in six provinces.

The Criminal Code defines breaking and entering as the crime that occurs when a dwelling or other premises is illegally entered by a person who intends to commit an indictable offence.

Financial costs resulting from theft and damage can be considerable. According to the Insurance Bureau of Canada, in 1993, break-ins accounted for more than \$373 million in residential insurance claims and \$118 million in commercial insurance claims.

taken. And in 14% of incidents, the property value was unknown.

More than 8 of 10 break-ins (83%) remained unsolved in 1994. In those cases that were solved by police, 90% of accused individuals were under 35.

Rate has dropped substantially since 1991

The breaking and entering rate has dropped a substantial 14% since 1991, when police reported 1,546 incidents per 100,000 population. This is consistent with the drop in all property crimes over the same period (-15%). Between 1991 and 1994, the largest decline occurred for break-ins at businesses (-21%), while those at residences dropped 12%, and others declined 8%.

Over the past 15 years, the rate of police-reported breaking and entering dropped at an annual rate of 0.4%, rising only in 1981, 1986, 1990 and 1991. The rate in 1994 was 7% lower than in 1980. The residential rate experienced a greater drop than business and other rates, falling 9%.

Over the past three years, the breaking and entering rate declined in all provinces and territories except Manitoba (+2%) and the Yukon (+9%). Since 1991, Prince Edward Island recorded the largest drop (-30%), followed by Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (both -27%), Alberta (-25%) and Quebec (-22%).

Breaking and entering rates

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991 to 1994 % change
	rate per 100,000 population				
Canada	1,546	1,502	1,405	1,326	-14
Newfoundland	983	884	700	719	-27
Prince Edward Island	1,083	1,130	880	761	-30
Nova Scotia	1,278	1,158	1,007	937	-27
New Brunswick	923	937	979	854	-7
Quebec	1,814	1,747	1,604	1,416	-22
Ontario	1,221	1,156	1,115	1,083	-11
Manitoba	1,757	1,648	1,701	1,793	2
Saskatchewan	1,725	1,834	1,665	1,704	-1
Alberta	1,678	1,666	1,441	1,255	-25
British Columbia	2,043	2,088	1,979	1,958	-4
Yukon	1,752	1,927	2,013	1,904	9
Northwest Territories	3,234	3,265	3,125	2,876	-11

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Young males represented majority of accused

Because of the nature of the crime, break-ins tend to be difficult to solve or clear. In 1994, police were able to identify an accused person in only 17% of break-ins. Clearance rates for breaking and entering were considerably lower than those for violent crimes, but were similar to those for theft and vandalism (mischief).

Males represented 96% of those accused in breaking and entering incidents in 1994. Of all the males accused, 32% were aged 12 to 17, 32% were aged 18 to 24, and 25% were aged 25 to 34.

About a third (32%) of the accused females were also aged 12 to 17.

Including individuals of both sexes, youths aged 12 to 17 accounted for 32% of all persons accused of break-ins in 1994. In comparison, individuals aged 45 and older accounted for only 2% of the accused.

Conviction likely to result in incarceration

Both adult and youth courts are likely to hand down custodial sentences in cases where breaking and entering is the most serious conviction. Data from five jurisdictions (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and the Yukon) indicate that 61% of cases in adult court resulted in prison sentences in 1994. The maximum penalties are life in prison for residential break-ins and 14 years for business and other break-ins. However, in the five reporting jurisdictions, median sentence lengths ranged from just two to eight months for convictions in adult courts.

National data indicate that 40% of breaking and entering cases in youth courts resulted in custodial sentences in the fiscal year 1993/94. Youths may be sentenced for up to three years for a conviction. Nevertheless, the median custodial sentence length for a conviction in youth court was only three months in 1993/94.

"Breaking and entering in Canada" appears in the Vol. 15, no. 13 *Juristat* (85-002, \$10/\$90), which is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free in Canada: 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Production and disposition of tobacco products

August 1995

Canadian manufacturers made 3.57 billion cigarettes in August, a 22.7% decrease from 4.62 billion in August 1994. Shipments totalled 4.67 billion cigarettes, 3.3% less than the 4.82 billion shipped in August 1994.

Production and shipments usually recover in August after plant closures in July for summer holidays. Production volume in August rose 57.8% from the July 1995 level of 2.26 billion cigarettes. Shipments were 16.7% higher than July's 4.00 billion cigarettes. As in July 1995, sales exceeded production, so inventories were further reduced in August, to 4.24 billion cigarettes.

Domestic sales (94.7% of total shipments) decreased slightly compared with August 1994 (-1.6%), but exports dropped substantially (-29.9%).

Data on domestic shipments are an aggregate of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers, and are not data on retail sales or final consumption.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The August 1995 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

August 1995

Manufacturers shipped 1 756 148 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in August 1995, a 41.7% drop from 3 012 169 (revised) square metres a year earlier, but up 10.6% from 1 587 373 square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of August 1995 totalled 16 178 561 square metres, a 20.3% decrease from the same period in 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32-33).

The August 1995 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined petroleum products, June 1995

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240;
other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

**Juristat: Breaking and entering in Canada, Vol. 15,
no. 13**

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$10/\$90; United States: US\$12/US\$108;
other countries: US\$14/US\$126).

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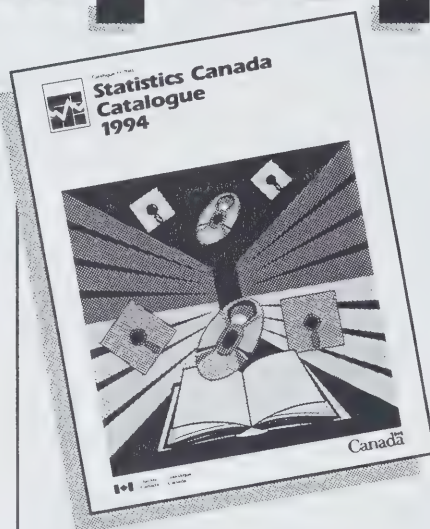
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 26, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Low income among children**

Earnings of workers under 35 have declined substantially since the late 1970s. Even though most young children live in families headed by these workers, low income among children has remained relatively stable through the 1980s and early 1990s because of rising transfer payments and changes in the types of families in which children live.

2
 - **Unemployment insurance, July 1995**

The number of Canadians receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits remained almost unchanged in July at 716,000. However, there were significant variations among the provinces and territories.

4
-

OTHER RELEASES

- Corrugated boxes and wrappers, August 1995 7
 - Traveller accommodation statistics, 1993-94 7
 - Industrial monitor, September 1995 7
-

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 8



MAJOR RELEASES

Low income among children

Employment earnings of workers under 35 have declined substantially since the late 1970s. Even though most young children live in families headed by these workers, low income among children remained relatively stable through the 1980s and early 1990s, rising and falling only with the business cycle.

If employment earnings had declined in isolation, the percentage of children in families with low income would have risen. Two factors explain this apparent paradox: rising transfer payments to families through the 1980s, and changes in the characteristics of families with children.

Employment earnings have been falling among young and low-wage workers

The decline in earnings among young adults began in the late 1970s and accelerated during the 1981-82 recession. For example, real annual earnings among men aged 25 to 34 working full time fell 12% between 1979 and 1992. Among full-time workers aged 17 to 24, the decline was 25%. Furthermore, earnings inequality rose throughout the 1980s. This has been associated with declines in earnings among lower paid workers.

Employment earnings are the major part of family income, and the majority (60%) of young children (those aged 0 to 6) live in households where the highest earner is under 35. Consequently, the rate of low income among children might be expected to rise as the earnings of younger adults dropped.

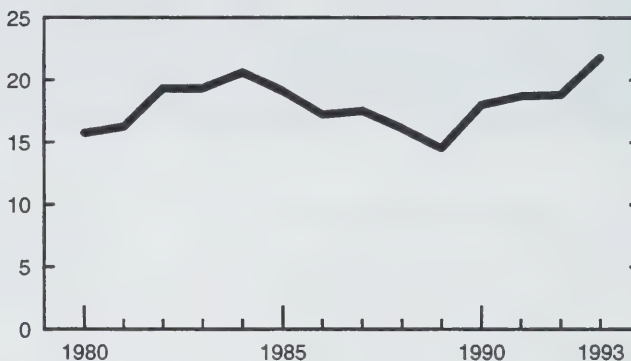
However, during the past two decades, the drop in earnings among young adults and low-wage workers was not accompanied by increases of corresponding magnitude in the rate of low income among children.

Any fluctuations that occurred in the rate were associated with the business cycle during this period. The percentage of children below Statistics Canada's Low Income Cutoffs rose during recessions and declined during expansions.

There was little evidence of any rising long-term trend in the percentage of children in low-income families through the 1980s, although the value for 1993 was higher than during the previous business cycle.

Rate of low income among children

% below Low Income Cutoffs*



* Statistics Canada's Low Income Cutoffs (LICOs) are a measure used to identify families with low income.

Government transfers grew as employment income fell among young families with children

Between 1973 and 1991, in the face of declining employment earnings, government transfers became an increasingly important source of income for young families. This was particularly evident among those with children. Employment earnings constituted two-thirds of their disposable income in 1973, but only one-third by 1991. The reliance on social assistance transfers rose correspondingly.

In low-income families (those earning less than half the median income) with young children, the share of disposable income from government transfers rose from 36% in 1973, to 45% in 1981 and to 63% in 1991. Most of this increase in transfer payments was associated with increasing income from the child tax credit and social assistance.

Thus the prevalence of low income before taxes and transfers grew significantly among young children, but it grew only modestly after including taxes and transfers. The result was a more or less stable incidence of low income among children.

Changing family structure has had a major impact on low income among children

Transfer payments are not the only reason for the relative stability in the prevalence of low income among children in the face of declining earnings. The families in which children live today are substantially different from those of one or two decades ago.

The share of children in families with two or more adult earners rose dramatically, from 38% in 1973 to 62% in 1991. This increased the earning power of families and reduced the risk of low income among children.

The proportion of children in families where the highest earner has at least some postsecondary education rose from 25% in 1973 to over 40% in 1991, again increasing the earning power of these families.

The number of children per family fell (the proportion with two or fewer increased from 60% to 70%). This resulted in a lower risk of low income because there are fewer people sharing the family resources.

The age at which families are having children rose. The proportion of children in families with the highest earner under 26 dropped from 18% to 11%. That tends to increase family income because older families generally have higher earnings.

It is well known that the proportion of children in lone-parent families has been increasing. This tends to increase the incidence of low income among children.

However, the other changes in household characteristics—particularly the trend toward more dual-earner families and the lower number of children per family—more than offset the impact of rising numbers of lone-parent families.

Research paper no. 82: Social transfers, changing family structure, and low income among children is now available. Copies can be obtained from H  l  ne Lamadeleine (613-951-5231). The Analytical Studies Branch research papers series is also available through the Internet (<http://www.statcan.ca>).

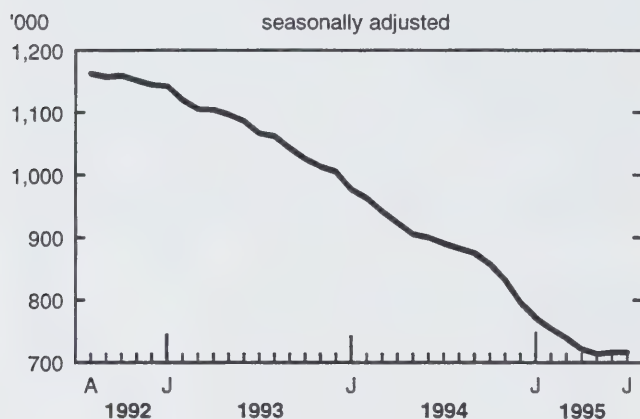
For further information on this release, contact
Garnett Picot (613-951-8214), Business and Labour
Market Analysis Division. ■

Unemployment insurance

July 1995 (preliminary)

The number of Canadians receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits remained practically unchanged in July (+0.1%) at 716,000. This followed a slight 0.4% increase between May and June, which was the first advance since October 1992.

The number of beneficiaries* remained almost unchanged in July



* Receiving regular benefits.

These changes are in line with indications of a general weakening in labour market conditions. For example, in July, the composite leading indicator continued to fall (-0.3%) and the unemployment rate edged up 0.2 percentage points.

However, there were significant variations among the provinces and territories in July. The number of beneficiaries increased 5.8% in Newfoundland and 4.0% in British Columbia. Minor increases (less than +2%) were observed in the Northwest Territories, the Yukon and Prince Edward Island. These increases were offset by decreases in seven provinces, the largest occurring in Ontario (-2.4%), Manitoba (-1.9%) and Quebec (-1.5%).

Note to readers

Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Most who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (76.8% in July). To qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants may qualify for special benefits (for example, training, maternity, sickness and fishing benefits).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

Number of UI beneficiaries of regular benefits

	July 1995	June 1995 to July 1995
	seasonally adjusted	
		% change
Canada	716,450	0.1
Newfoundland	38,780	5.8
Prince Edward Island	10,070	0.8
Nova Scotia	36,960	-0.6
New Brunswick	40,080	-1.1
Quebec	244,670	-1.5
Ontario	176,890	-2.4
Manitoba	19,100	-1.9
Saskatchewan	14,530	-0.5
Alberta	49,800	-0.3
British Columbia	78,910	4.0
Yukon	1,280	1.0
Northwest Territories	1,260	1.6

Number of claims decreased

In July, 260,000 people filed claims for unemployment insurance benefits, down 2.2% from June. Since mid-1994, the number of claims received has fluctuated around an upward trend. On an unadjusted basis, for the first seven months of 1995, 1,682,000 people submitted claims, 2.1% higher than during the same period last year.

Benefits paid at lowest level in six years

Canadians received \$928.4 million (unadjusted) in UI benefits (including regular and special benefits) in July, down 9.3% from July 1994. Comparing the same month in previous years, this was the lowest level since July 1989, when \$763.6 million was paid. For the first seven months of 1995, \$8.7 billion was paid to UI beneficiaries, down 14.4% from the same period last year.

The July 1995 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, \$16/\$160) will contain data for May, June and July. It will be available in October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4045) or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

Number of UI beneficiaries¹

	July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995
	unadjusted	
		% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	8,750	-10.2
Halifax	9,290	-22.3
Saint John	4,790	-7.9
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	7,300	-10.4
Québec	24,760	-11.9
Sherbrooke	4,920	-12.3
Trois-Rivières	5,480	-15.3
Montréal	109,050	-15.7
Hull	8,470	-8.1
Ottawa	13,870	-11.7
Oshawa	5,110	-22.7
Toronto	91,150	-17.1
Hamilton	11,700	-25.0
St. Catharines-Niagara	8,130	-26.9
Kitchener	6,830	-22.8
London	7,610	-12.8
Windsor	6,360	-3.9
Sudbury	4,040	-22.9
Thunder Bay	3,010	-27.3
Winnipeg	14,080	-19.1
Regina	2,830	-14.0
Saskatoon	4,010	-18.0
Calgary	18,400	-13.6
Edmonton	21,330	-18.8
Vancouver	40,190	-15.7
Victoria	6,190	-9.2

¹ Beneficiaries include all claimants who are paid regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness).

Unemployment insurance statistics

		July 1994	May 1995	June 1995	July 1995	June 1995 to July 1995
seasonally adjusted						
						% change
Regular beneficiaries	'000	891	714 ^r	716 ^p	716 ^p	0.1
Amount paid	\$ '000	963,712	817,020	781,474	790,754	1.2
Weeks of benefits	'000	3,801	3,219	3,068	3,084	0.5
Claims received	'000	259	260	265	260	-2.2
unadjusted						
						% change
All beneficiaries	'000	978	912 ^r	814 ^p	803 ^p	-17.9
Regular beneficiaries	'000	793	696 ^r	615 ^p	617 ^p	-22.2
Male	'000	417	415 ^r	347 ^p	324 ^p	-22.4
Female	'000	376	281 ^r	268 ^p	293 ^p	-22.1
Claims received	'000	261	217	233	265	1.5
Amount paid	\$ '000	1,023,601	1,251,309	951,844	928,390	-9.3
Weeks of benefits	'000	3,942	4,702	3,592	3,477	-11.8
Average weekly benefit	\$	251.49	261.43	255.49	254.64	1.3
Year-to-date (January to July)						
		1994		1995		1994 to 1995
						% change
All beneficiaries, average	'000	1,227		1,024 ^p		-16.5
Regular beneficiaries, average	'000	1,000		799 ^p		-20.1
Claims received	'000	1,648		1,682		2.1
Amount paid	\$ '000	10,211,181		8,742,129		-14.4
Weeks of benefits	'000	37,830		31,822		-15.9
Average weekly benefit	\$	260.32		261.95		0.6

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Note: "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who are paid regular benefits (for example, because of layoff) or special benefits (for example, in case of sickness).

OTHER RELEASES

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

August 1995

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 202 490 000 square metres in August, a 6.1% decrease from 215 624 000 square metres (revised) in August 1994.

For January to August 1995, domestic shipments totalled 1 607 575 000 square metres (revised), a 1.9% increase from the 1 577 766 000 square metres (revised) shipped during the same period of 1994.

The August 1995 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Traveller accommodation statistics

1993-94

Advance 1993-94 data on the traveller accommodation service industries are now available by special request.

The final data will be released in *Traveller accommodation statistics* (63-204, \$27), which will be available in October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Samuel Lee (613-951-0663), Accommodation and Food Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

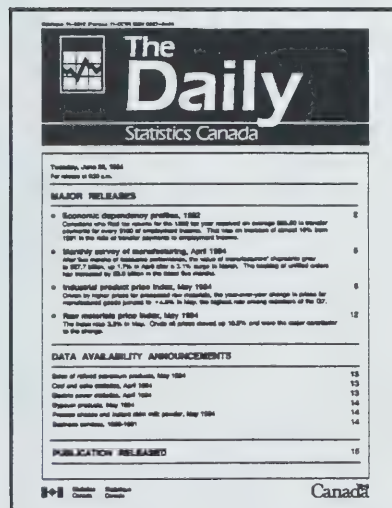
Industrial monitor

September 1995

The September 1995 edition of *Industrial monitor* is now available. Its tables present up-to-date statistics on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors.

The *Industrial monitor* can be purchased as a full package (22 sectors) or by industrial sector. The annual subscription is \$200 per industrial sector. The annual subscription for the totals of the manufacturing industries (15F0017XPE) costs \$50. The full 22-sector package (1500115XPE) is priced at \$3,000, a savings of \$650. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-9060), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction type plywood, July 1995

Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, July 1995

Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$8/\$80; United States: US\$10/US\$96; other countries: US\$12/US\$112).

Energy statistics handbook, September 1995

Catalogue number 57-601

(Canada: \$330; United States: US\$400; other countries: US\$460).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 27, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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In 1994, Canadians spent more money on travel in Ontario than in any other province. But British Columbia was the big winner in terms of net inflow of funds.
- **Industrial product price index, August 1995** 5
Overall industrial prices remained stable for a third month in August following a period of weakening international trade and industrial production. August's stable prices also saw a further decline in the 12-month change in industrial prices, which dropped to 7.1% from 8% in July.
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MAJOR RELEASES

Domestic travel expenditures

1994

In 1994, Canadians spent \$4.7 billion while travelling to Ontario destinations, more money than in any other province. This sum represents about 30% of the \$15.9 billion in direct business generated by domestic travel.

However, in terms of net inflow of funds, British Columbia was the big winner. Residents who live outside British Columbia spent \$722.8 million travelling in the province in 1994, compared with \$486.6 million spent by B.C. residents in other provinces.

British Columbia's domestic travel expenditures surplus in 1994 was \$236.2 million, more than three times the surplus of Prince Edward Island, which was second highest. Only four provinces (British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec) recorded travel surpluses in 1994.

Ontario had the highest travel expenditures deficit

Even though Ontario led the travel industry in total direct business, it also recorded the highest travel deficit (\$147.2 million). That's because Ontario residents spent \$956.3 million outside the province, a nation-wide high, compared with \$809.1 million spent in Ontario by residents of other provinces (mainly Quebecers).

Saskatchewan recorded the second highest deficit at \$62.0 million.

The balance of travellers entering a province compared with the number of residents travelling outside their province seems to be an important factor explaining expenditure levels. In 1994, four provinces had a surplus in the travellers account balance, those same provinces also showed a surplus in the expenditures travel account.

However, the type of clientele travelling to a province and the type of trips made within a specific province also influence expenditure levels.

Business travellers spend more per trip on average

On average, business travellers spent \$228 per trip in 1994, compared with \$96 spent by individuals travelling for pleasure. Based on overnight trips alone, the average for business travellers almost doubles, to \$443.

Although pleasure travellers spent less per trip, they outnumbered business travellers by 2.5 to 1.

Note to readers

Data for this release came from the Canadian Travel Survey, a supplement to the Labour Force Survey. In 1994, the travel survey covered a sample of 118,000 individuals. The data cannot be compared with previous years because methodological changes in the 1994 survey caused a break in the historical statistical series.

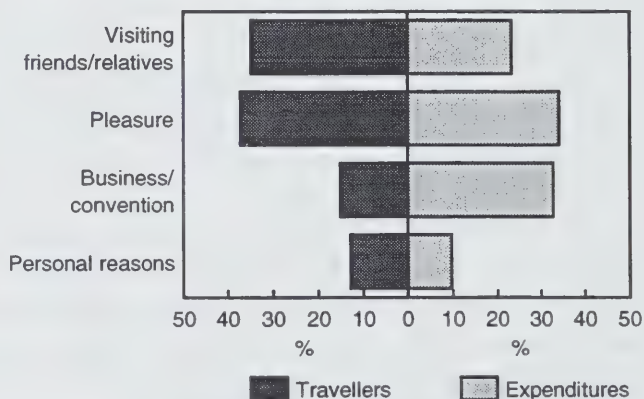
To be defined as domestic, a trip must cover 80 kilometres or more, be taken by a Canadian, and have a Canadian destination.

Figures on the number of travellers are measured as person-trips, that is the number of trips made by one Canadian multiplied by the number of people from the same household who were on each of those trips. For example, if four persons go on a trip together, it counts as four person-trips. The provincial distribution of trips is made according to the main destination.

Expenditures reported by travellers cover all travel costs (includes transportation, gasoline, accommodation, recreation and entertainment, and food and beverages). When travellers visited more than one province, the expenditures are generally allocated on the basis of the number of nights spent in each province.

Canadians travelling for pleasure within Canada spent \$5.4 billion in 1994, accounting for about a third of the \$15.9 billion in travel expenditures. That was slightly higher than the \$5.2 billion spent by business travellers.

Business travellers generate a third of expenditures with fewer travellers



Business travellers tend to spend more on accommodation and transportation. In 1994, business travellers spent 22.8% of their total budget for

accommodation and 27.5% for transportation. The Canadian averages were 16% and 16.2% respectively.

About 12% of business travellers flew to their destination, compared with the Canadian average of only 3.5%. More than three out of four business travellers stayed at a hotel or motel, compared with the national average of only 25.9%.

Trips to visit friends and relatives and personal trips (to visit a doctor, for example) accounted for the remaining 23.3% and 9.7% of total expenditures respectively.

This release presents a brief overview of figures now available on domestic travel expenditures for 1994. It completes the data series on Canadian trips and travellers in Canada. Various statistical profiles and microdata files are now available on request.

The biennial publication *Touriscope: Domestic travel, 1994* (81-504) will be released in December.

For further information on this release, contact Sylvie Bonhomme (613-951-1672), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Domestic travel account balance 1994

	Reallocated expenditures				Travel account balance
	Total spending in this province	Spending by			
		Residents in that province	Residents in another province	Non- residents in that province	
	\$ millions				
Newfoundland	382.5	318.0	87.2	64.5	-22.6
Prince Edward Island	149.5	33.4	41.1	116.1	75.0
Nova Scotia	596.3	402.4	241.3	193.9	-47.4
New Brunswick	434.3	257.7	155.9	176.7	20.8
Quebec	3,072.7	2,581.0	491.3	491.7	0.4
Ontario	4,713.7	3,904.6	956.3	809.1	-147.2
Manitoba	673.4	483.6	234.2	189.8	-44.4
Saskatchewan	744.5	545.2	261.2	199.3	-61.9
Alberta	2,353.0	1,728.8	658.9	624.2	-34.6
British Colombia	2,765.1	2,042.4	486.6	722.8	236.2
Canada	15,910.9	12,297.1	3,613.8	3,613.8 ¹	...

¹ The Canada total exceeds the sum of the provinces because it includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Domestic travellers account balance¹

1994

	Total number of travellers in that province	Number of travellers			Travellers account balance
		Who resided and travelled in that province	Who resided in that province and travelled in another province	Non- residents who travelled in that province	
		'000			
Newfoundland	2,952	2,790	199	162	-37
Prince Edward Island	702	231	211	471	260
Nova Scotia	5,891	5,014	1,125	877	-248
New Brunswick	4,252	3,170	858	1,082	224
Quebec	32,429	29,096	3,254	3,333	79
Ontario	54,174	49,988	4,305	4,186	-119
Manitoba	7,014	6,169	1,191	845	-346
Saskatchewan	8,127	6,970	1,314	1,157	-157
Alberta	19,045	16,779	2,732	2,266	-466
British Columbia	17,156	14,742	1,644	2,414	770
Canada	151,783	134,949	16,834	16,834 ²	...

¹ Travellers are measured in person-trips.

² The Canada total exceeds the sum of the provinces because it includes the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Industrial product price index

August 1995 (preliminary)

Overall industrial prices remained stable for a third month in August following a period of weakening international trade and industrial production. August's stable prices also saw a further decline in the 12-month change in industrial prices, which dropped to 7.1% from 8% in July. Except for March, the industrial product price index has declined since January. This period of decline in the 12-month change in industrial prices has been the longest since 1991-92.

The 12-month change in industrial prices continued to move downward in August



Between January and March, both manufacturing shipments and exports declined noticeably, falling 2% and 5% respectively. Since then, both have tended to stagnate, though exports did drop noticeably again in July.

Industrial prices have also shown little change since March, rising less than 1%. This increase was mainly due to rising prices for paper and allied products. Producers of these products were the only ones to see an increase in capacity utilization in the second quarter.

Gasoline price decreases offset pulp and paper increases

On a monthly basis, the overall level of industrial prices remained unchanged. Price increases for paper and allied products and for primary metal products were offset by declines for gasoline and for wood products. Pulp and newsprint prices rose marginally, 0.6% and 0.4% respectively, as markets remained quite tight.

Note to readers

The industrial product price index (IPPI) reflects the prices producers receive as goods leave their plants. It does not reflect what consumers pay. Unlike the consumer price index, the IPPI excludes indirect taxes and all costs (including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs) occurring from the time a good leaves a plant until a final user takes possession.

Canadian producers export many goods. They often quote their prices in foreign currencies, particularly for motor vehicles, pulp, paper, and wood products. A rise or fall in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar therefore affects the IPPI. A 1% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar has been estimated to change the IPPI by about 0.2%.

Among primary metals, aluminum product prices ended five months of decline, bouncing up 1.9%. Even so, analysts strongly disagree about the prospects for aluminum product prices due to uncertainty surrounding future inventory levels. Nickel product prices also increased, rising 2.2% as inventories declined. These increases were partly offset by a 1.6% decline in copper and copper alloy product prices, which occurred despite relatively low inventories.

The gasoline and fuel oil index continued moving downward in August, dropping 1.4%.

Declines in spruce and pine prices east of the Rockies accounted for most of a 0.4% decrease in lumber and timber prices.

According to the most recent figures, the 12-month increase in Canadian industrial prices remains the second highest among the G7 nations. Italy is highest at +9.2% for June. Canada is next at 7.1% for August. The United Kingdom is third at 4.4% for August. Canada's position can be attributed to a combination of exchange rate movements, the relatively large role non-ferrous metals and paper and allied products play in the Canadian economy, and a relatively low annual rate of wage increases.

Prices dropped both for consumers and manufacturers of consumer goods

In August, consumer goods prices dropped for both the manufacturer and the consumer. According to the consumer price index, the 12-month change in goods prices paid by consumers dropped from +2.2% in July to +1.6% in August. For manufacturers, the 12-month change in the prices received for Canadian consumer goods also dropped by a similar proportion, from a little under +3% to somewhat over +2%. About half of what the consumer pays goes to manufacturers;

the remainder is divided among retailers, wholesalers, indirect taxes and transporters.

Perspective

Domestically, both residential construction and automotive sales have remained weak. Still, there were some signs of improvement in August. Internationally, industrial production has been declining in Japan, whereas in Europe it has been recovering only slowly toward its December 1994 level. In the United States, although industrial production has been tending to

stagnate, some recent signs have been pointing to improvement. It is therefore not surprising that Canadian industrial prices have been sluggish.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The August 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350 or fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
(1986=100)

	Relative importance ¹	August 1994	July 1995 ^r	August 1995 ^p	August 1994 to August 1995	July 1995 to August 1995
					% change	
Industrial product price index (IPPI)	100.0	120.6	129.2	129.2	7.1	0.0
IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	122.2	131.5	131.5	7.6	0.0
Intermediate goods²	60.4	120.7	133.4	133.4	10.5	0.0
First-stage intermediate goods ³	13.4	122.1	148.9	149.2	22.2	0.2
Second-stage intermediate goods ⁴	47.0	120.3	129.0	128.9	7.1	-0.1
Finished goods⁵	39.6	120.3	122.8	122.7	2.0	-0.1
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	122.3	123.8	123.7	1.1	-0.1
Capital Equipment	10.4	121.5	124.5	124.5	2.5	0.0
All other finished goods	19.3	118.6	121.4	121.3	2.3	-0.1
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	119.0	121.4	121.0	1.7	-0.3
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	122.8	125.4	125.3	2.0	-0.1
Beverages	2.0	126.0	127.1	127.1	0.9	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.3	172.3	172.3	4.9	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	118.4	128.2	128.3	8.4	0.1
Textile products	2.2	112.6	118.0	118.2	5.0	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	116.2	118.1	118.4	1.9	0.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	159.9	154.8	154.4	-3.4	-0.3
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	121.9	125.1	125.1	2.6	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	117.5	163.2	163.7	39.3	0.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	141.8	175.8	176.0	24.1	0.1
Primary metal products	7.7	120.3	135.7	136.1	13.1	0.3
Metal fabricated products	4.9	119.4	128.0	128.0	7.2	0.0
Machinery and equipment	4.2	122.6	126.7	126.7	3.3	0.0
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	117.0	119.1	119.1	1.8	0.0
Electrical and communications products	5.1	115.0	117.8	117.9	2.5	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	116.6	124.3	124.3	6.6	0.0
Petroleum and coal products ⁶	6.4	97.3	96.6	95.7	-1.6	-0.9
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	125.2	135.3	135.1	7.9	-0.1
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	118.7	123.2	123.2	3.8	0.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	86.5	101.8	102.1	18.0	0.3

¹ Rounded figures.

² Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods.

³ First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods.

⁴ Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods.

⁵ Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment.

⁶ This index is estimated for the current month.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Raw materials price index

August 1995 (preliminary)

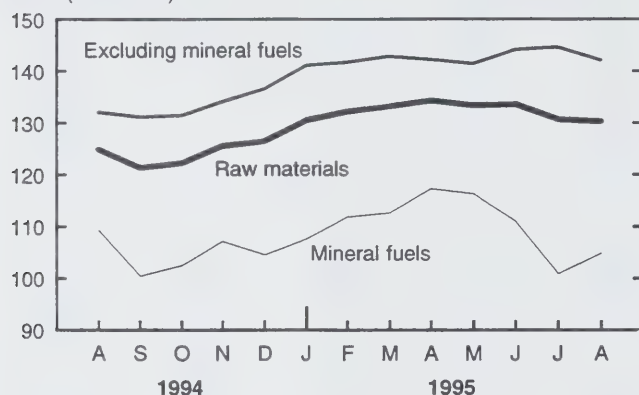
Manufacturers paid slightly less for raw materials in August as lower prices for wood were greatly offset by higher crude oil prices.

Note to readers

The raw materials price index (RMPI) reflects the prices paid by manufacturers for key raw materials. Many of these prices are set in world markets. Also, unlike the industrial product price index, the RMPI includes goods that are not produced in Canada.

Higher crude oil prices slowed the decline of raw material prices in August

index (1986=100)



Raw material prices edged down 0.3% on the strength of a 6% drop in wood prices. However, crude oil prices rose 4%, reversing a three-month decline of almost 15%.

Renewed tensions in the Middle East contributed to the potential uncertainty of crude oil supplies, adding upward pressure to prices. World tensions that affect potential crude oil supplies have taken on added importance as inventories of crude have been streamlined to levels of 16 years ago.

If mineral fuels were excluded, raw material prices would have dropped 1.7% in August.

On an annual basis, raw material prices were 4.3% higher in August than they were a year earlier. However, the rate of increase has been dropping without interruption since January, when the change was +18.4%.

Wood prices weakened again

Wood prices weakened in July (-1%) and August (-6%) after increasing 12% during the first six months of 1995. Lower demand for lumber and high pulpwood inventories contributed to the drop. However, the fall season often brings about a rally in prices. In addition, the housing market is improving, particularly in the United States.

Non-ferrous metal prices slipped slightly in August. Lower copper prices (-2%) were almost offset by higher prices for aluminum materials (+2%) and nickel concentrates (+3%). Compared with 12 months earlier, non-ferrous metal prices were up more than 17%.

Major contributors to the higher metal prices were copper concentrates (+25%), aluminum materials (+21%), radioactive concentrates (+28%) and nickel concentrates (+48%). Copper prices are expected to remain strong until copper inventories reach levels that meet current demand. Nickel prices appear firm as global demand for stainless steel remains strong and inventories decline.

Ferrous material prices, led by higher prices for iron and steel scrap, edged up in August. Iron and steel scrap prices increased almost 5%, after being almost flat from March to July. Supplies of some grades of scrap appeared to be tight, which could lead to greater competition among recycling plants.

Vegetable product prices fell 2% in August on the heels of lower prices for grains (-3%), oilseeds (-2%) and rubber (-11%). Wheat prices, which rose 24% from January to July, declined 6% in August. Higher wheat prices have somewhat reduced the overseas demand for wheat. However, the tight world wheat supply and strong global demand should tend to add further upward pressure to prices. Canola prices were down 14% from their 1995 peak in March. Forecasts of a good harvest may have dampened canola prices.

Higher hog prices

Animal and animal product prices rose 1.3% in August. Higher prices for fish, industrial unprocessed milk, and hogs were partly offset by lower cattle prices. Hog prices continued to lead the way (+28% since April). Even with the current ample supply of animals, prices continued to strengthen, apparently because of rising demand. Cattle prices have been on a downward trend, declining almost 15% since January. Farmers' resistance to carrying stock over the winter may further weaken cattle prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The August 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of October. See "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index
(1986=100)

	Relative importance ¹	August 1994	July 1995 ^r	August 1995 ^p	August 1994 to August 1995	July 1995 to August 1995
					% change	
Raw materials price index (RMPI)	100.0	124.9	130.7	130.3	4.3	-0.3
Mineral fuels	32.0	109.3	100.9	104.9	-4.0	4.0
Vegetable products	10.0	117.9	131.0	128.2	8.7	-2.1
Animals and animal products	26.0	109.2	111.4	112.8	3.3	1.3
Wood	13.0	204.8	233.1	219.3	7.1	-5.9
Ferrous materials	4.0	122.8	120.6	123.5	0.6	2.4
Non-ferrous metals	13.0	124.0	145.7	145.4	17.3	-0.2
Non-metallic minerals	3.0	100.9	105.8	106.0	5.1	0.2
RMPI excluding mineral fuels	68.0	132.1	144.6	142.1	7.6	-1.7

¹ Rounded figures.

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

OTHER RELEASES

Quarterly demographic statistics

April to June 1995

Preliminary post-censal population estimates as of July 1, 1995, for Canada, the provinces and territories are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1-6, 397, 5731, 5772-5778, 6470-6471, 6516 and 6981.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002, \$10/\$32), available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. Or, for further information on vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Garry MacDonald (613-951-1643), Health Statistics Division; on other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division.

Canada's population as of July 1

	1993 ¹	1994 ¹	1995 ²	1993 to 1994	1994 to 1995
	'000			% change	
Newfoundland	584.6	581.7	575.6	-0.5	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	133.2	134.6	136.2	1.1	1.1
Nova Scotia	930.8	935.1	938.2	0.5	0.3
New Brunswick	755.8	758.4	760.3	0.3	0.2
Quebec	7,229.1	7,284.0	7,329.9	0.8	0.6
Ontario	10,820.6	10,931.4	11,103.3	1.0	1.6
Manitoba	1,124.8	1,131.2	1,138.0	0.6	0.6
Saskatchewan	1,011.4	1,013.6	1,016.2	0.2	0.3
Alberta	2,688.5	2,719.0	2,748.3	1.1	1.1
British Columbia	3,574.0	3,667.9	3,764.2	2.6	2.6
Yukon	30.4	29.6	30.1	-2.7	1.6
Northwest Territories	63.7	64.7	65.8	1.6	1.7
Canada	28,947.0	29,251.3	29,606.1	1.0	1.2

¹ Updated post-censal estimates.

² Preliminary post-censal estimates.

Source: Demography Division, Population Estimates Section.

Crude oil and natural gas

July 1995

Exports of natural gas and crude oil increased in July, but at a slower pace, resulting in a production slowdown. Natural gas production rose 4.5% from July 1994, while crude oil production increased a modest 0.9%.

Natural gas production continued to moderate in July after strong year-over-year advances in the first five months of the year. Crude oil production rose slightly in July following a 5.1% increase in June. In the first seven months of 1995, production of crude was up 3.9% from the same period in 1994.

Natural gas exports rose 8.2% from July 1994. Exports have been rising since early 1991, due in part to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities.

Exports of crude oil rose 9.1% from July 1994. Exports have been rising in recent months, helped by pipeline expansion that has allowed increased exports to the United States, especially to refineries in the Chicago area. Canadian crude oil has found a ready market in the United States, where indigenous production has been declining in recent years.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The July 1995 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, \$18/\$180) will be available the last week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	July 1994	July 1995	July 1995 to July 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	9 610.4	9 692.1	0.9
Exports	4 869.3	5 313.2	9.1
Imports ²	3 333.5	3 036.9	-8.9
Refinery receipts	8 195.5	7 758.6	-5.3
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	11 273.0	11 776.8	4.5
Exports	5 920.0	6 402.7	8.2
Canadian sales ⁴	3 152.8	3 301.5	4.7

	January- July 1994	January- July 1995	January- July 1995 to January- July 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹			
Production	63 217.1	65 674.3	3.9
Exports	32 137.5	35 352.2	10.0
Imports ²	21 556.0	19 972.0	-7.3
Refinery receipts	52 710.6	51 170.0	-2.9
	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas³			
Marketable production	78 993.8	86 517.3	9.5
Exports	40 337.8	45 494.3	12.8
Canadian sales ⁴	37 372.7	38 379.3	2.7

¹ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Crude oil received by Canadian refineries from foreign countries for processing. Data differ from International Trade Division estimates due to timing differences and the inclusion in "trade" of crude oil landed in Canada for re-export.

³ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

⁴ Includes direct sales.

Railway carloadings

July 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) by railways in Canada totalled 20.0 million tonnes in July, a 0.1% decrease from July 1994. The carriers received an additional 1.7 million tonnes from U.S. connections during July.

Intermodal (piggyback) tonnage totalled 1.3 million tonnes, a 4.2% decrease from July 1994. The year-to-date figures showed an increase of 16.7%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 0.3% during July 1995. This brought the year-to-date total to 148.0 million tonnes, a 3.7% increase from the previous year. Receipts from U.S. connections increased 23.7% during the same period.

All year-to-date data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The July 1995 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, \$10/\$100) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Air carrier fare-basis statistics

Fourth quarter 1994 and 1994 (preliminary)

In 1994, the average fare (all types) paid by passengers on all domestic city-pairs was a record \$200, up 4.3% from the previous record of \$191 in 1993, and up 12.3% from \$178 in 1992.

Discount fares accounted for a record 72.0% of 1994 domestic passenger-kilometres, slightly above the previous record of 71.9% set in 1992. In 1994, 66.9% of passengers on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares, up from 64.0% in 1993, but still below the 1992 record annual level of 67.5%.

The greatest use of discount fares in 1994 was on long-haul services in the southern domestic (deregulated) sector, where 72.6% of passengers travelled on a discount fare. The lowest use was in the northern domestic (regulated) sector, where 50.0% of passengers travelled on a discount fare.

In the fourth quarter of 1994, 66.3% of passengers on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares, up from 64.8% in the fourth quarter of 1993, but below the record 67.8% in the fourth quarter of 1992. Discount fares accounted for 69.6% of domestic

passenger-kilometres, up from 67.9% in the same period of 1993, but less than the 72.0% reported in 1992.

Information on the types of fares used by passengers is based on data from the four Level I air carriers (AirBC, Air Canada, Canadian Airlines International Ltd., and Time Air) and from Inter-Canadien and Ontario Express (which were added to the Fare Basis Survey in January 1993). Preliminary data for 1994 are now available.

These estimates will be published in the October 1995 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, \$11/\$105). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6189) or Lisa Di Pi  tro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division.

Electric power selling price indexes

May to August 1995

Electric power selling price indexes (1986=100) are now available for the period from May to August 1995.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The August 1995 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$21/\$210) will be available at the end of October. See "How to order publications".

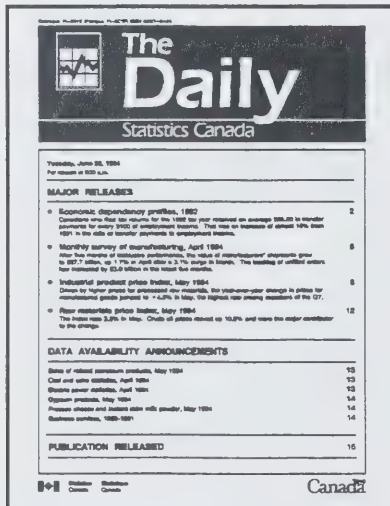
For further information on this release, contact Paul-Rom  o Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Client Service Unit, Prices Division.

Survey interviewing skills: A guide to successful interviewing

1995

Every year, Statistics Canada trains hundreds of interviewers for its surveys. A new guide, *Survey interviewing skills: A guide to successful interviewing* (12F0047XPE), assembles the successful techniques used by Statistics Canada's interviewers. Topics covered include how to introduce a survey, how to encourage response, how to maintain rapport throughout an interview, probing techniques; and strategies for dealing with non-response.

For further information on the guide, or to order, contact Jill Bench (613-951-9462), Survey Operations Division.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$240; United States: US\$288; other countries: US\$336.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, monthly,
July 1995

Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

The sugar situation, August 1995

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Production and disposition of tobacco products,
August 1995

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Pack of processed asparagus, 1995

Catalogue number 32-233

(Canada: \$14; United States: US\$17; other countries: US\$20).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, July 1995

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, August 1995

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation,
August 1995

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Oil pipeline transport, 1994

Catalogue number 55-201

(Canada: \$24; United States: US\$29; other countries: US\$34).

Canadian international merchandise trade, July 1995

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$19/\$182; United States: US\$22/US\$219; other countries: US\$26/US\$255).

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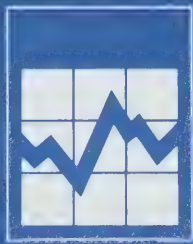
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 28, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Employment, earnings and hours, July 1995** 3
Employees received on average \$570.88 per week in July, down slightly from the previous month, but only 0.3% higher than the previous year. Businesses employed 10,703,000 employees in July, up slightly from June.
- **Senior families, 1993** 7
Senior couples in which at least one spouse was aged 55 or over became even more dependent on pension income in 1993 as their income from investments declined.

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- Electric lamps, August 1995 11
- Retirement savings through RPPs and RRSPs, 1991-93 11

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Senior families

1993

Data on "senior families" (a family where one spouse is aged 55 or over) are now available. Close to 5.6 million Canadians are aged 55 and over, and this segment of the population continues to grow. Today's release of demographic and financial data on senior families will be of particular interest to researchers and social policy planners. For example, the data indicate that in 1993, as in 1992, senior husband-wife families saw decreases in average investment income.

Small area data on senior families are produced annually for many levels of postal geography, and are ideal for supporting market analyses and policy decisions.

For further information on this release, contact client services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.



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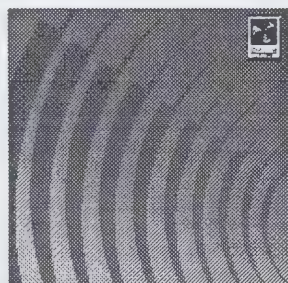
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MAJOR RELEASES

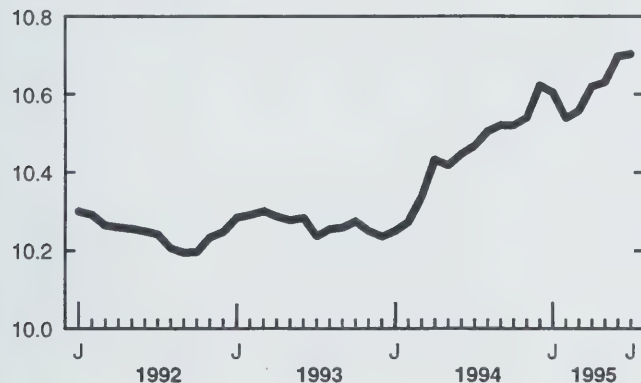
Employment, earnings and hours

July 1995 (preliminary)

Businesses employed 10,703,000 employees in July, up slightly from June. Moderate gains by businesses in finance, insurance and real estate; health and social services; and business services were partly offset by fewer employees in wholesale trade and public administration.

Employment growth continued its upward trend in July

millions of employees

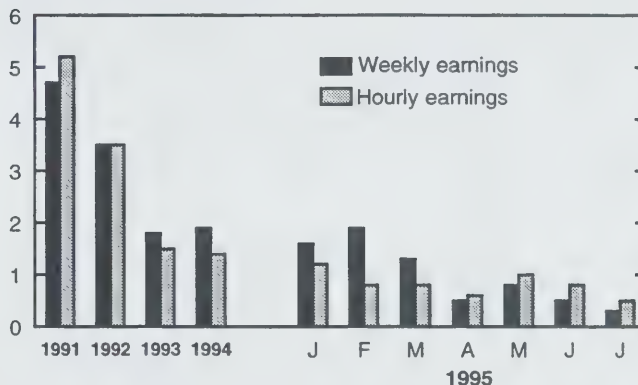


Employment edged up a fifth consecutive month for a total gain of 164,000 since February 1995. During this period, employment growth was concentrated in Ontario and to a lesser extent in British Columbia. Nearly one-third of the employment gain in Ontario was in business services, while gains in British Columbia were widespread across most industries.

Employees received on average \$570.88 per week in July, down slightly from the previous month, but only 0.3% higher than the previous year. This was the fourth consecutive month when employees' weekly earnings rose by less than 1% compared with the previous year.

Weekly earnings have grown only 0.3% since July 1994

year-over-year % change



The dampening of earnings growth was due partly to government-related industries; employees in health and social services received 1.8% less in weekly earnings, while employees in education and related services and in public administration saw almost no change in earnings. Employees in retail trade also received lower earnings in July, down 1.6% from July 1994.

Employees paid by the hour worked fewer hours in July at 30.6 hours per week, the lowest level in more than a year.

Finance, insurance and real estate companies and business services expanded employment

After five consecutive monthly declines, the number of employees in finance, insurance and real estate increased significantly in June and July, offsetting earlier declines and returning employment to December 1994 levels. July's employment increase was widespread and was concentrated in Ontario and Quebec. While employment has expanded, employees' weekly earnings have remained almost unchanged for three months (May, June and July).

Business services companies increased employment for a fifth consecutive month for a total increase of 27,000 since February 1995. During that period, the largest growth was by providers of architectural, engineering and other scientific and technical services in Ontario and British Columbia. Providers of computer and related services and management consultants also reported substantial

increases. After starting the year with two monthly declines, the industry has resumed a trend of increasing employment.

In addition, weekly earnings for business services employees rose for a second month and were 2.8% higher than in July 1994. Increased hours for employees paid by the hour, as well as higher earnings for salaried employees, working owners and commissioned agents, all contributed to the growth.

Employment in health and social services continued to grow

The number of employees in health and social services increased in every month of the year to July, and was 66,000 higher than in July 1994. The most significant increases were in Ontario and Quebec, and the remaining provinces registered little change in employment. Employment continued to shift toward industries providing services outside of hospitals, while the growth was concentrated in other institutional health and social services—such as residential care facilities (+34,000), non-institutional health services including ambulance services and clinics (+10,000), offices of physicians, surgeons and dentists (+8,000) and offices of other health practitioners (+11,000). During the same period hospitals reduced staffing by 10,000.

Weekly earnings for employees in health and social services dropped for a fifth consecutive month. Employees received on average \$496.75 per week, a 1.8% drop from July 1994. The decline was due in part to fewer average hours of work for employees paid by the hour, as the number of weekly hours declined for a fourth consecutive month. In addition, the drop in earnings resulted from employment growth in non-hospital industries, where employees are paid less than in hospitals on average.

Earnings were unchanged for public administration employees

The number of employees in public administration declined slightly in each of the six months to July, bringing the total loss over that period to 21,000. Federal, provincial and local governments all recorded declines in July, with the most substantial drop in Ontario. Employees in public administration earned an average \$750.38 per week in July, almost unchanged from July 1994. The weekly earnings of employees in this industry have decreased or remained unchanged for every month in 1995.

Growth in wholesale trade stalled

Employers in wholesale trade had fewer employees on payroll in July, and those employees worked fewer hours. The number of employees in wholesale trade fell by 7,000 in July. The decline was concentrated among wholesalers of machinery and equipment and among wholesalers of metals, hardware and building material. This was the second consecutive monthly decline following a long period of growth in this industry that began in February 1994. This turning point for employment mirrored the drop in wholesale trade activity: wholesale trade volumes have declined from their February 1995 peak and inventories have been growing.

Weekly earnings for wholesale trade employees fell \$5.59 in July, eliminating a similar increase in June. Earnings dropped mainly because employees paid by the hour worked fewer hours in July (34.9 hours per week) than in June (35.7).

Retail earnings declined

Weekly earnings for retail trade employees fell \$7.09 in July to \$339.40, eliminating the increase from the previous month. Despite the unsettled monthly movement, weekly earnings for retail trade employees remained below the June 1994 peak. Earnings dropped because employees paid by the hour worked 26.0 hours per week in July, compared with 26.2 in June.

Manufacturing slowdown

Following three consecutive monthly increases, manufacturers reduced the number of employees on their payrolls by a total of 6,000 in June and July. The reduction coincided with a drop in manufacturers' shipments during the previous two months. The economic slowdown since the start of the year has limited growth in this sector to only 5,000 employees since January. Since the beginning of the year, increased employment by manufacturers in Quebec (+14,000) and Alberta (+7,000) was partially offset by declines in Ontario (-10,000) and British Columbia (-5,000).

While the weekly earnings of manufacturing employees were unchanged, the average number of hours worked per week declined slightly in July, offsetting the increase of the previous month. Since the start of the year, both average earnings and hours for employees paid by the hour have shown a declining trend.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-3452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available through standard tables in the monthly publication *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, \$31/\$310) and in the historical publication

Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours, 1983-1994 (paper version: 72F0002XPB, \$75; diskette: 72F0002XDB, \$100; paper and diskette: 10-3000XZB, \$150), as well as by custom tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087, the Internet: philpat@statcan.ca), Labour Division.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 SIC)	May 1995	June 1995 ^r	July 1995 ^p	May 1995 to June 1995	June 1995 to July 1995
seasonally adjusted					
	'000			% change	
Industrial aggregate	10,631	10,697	10,703	0.6	0.1
Logging and forestry	61	66	68	8.2	3.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	133	130	131	-2.3	0.8
Manufacturing	1,670	1,665	1,664	-0.3	-0.1
Construction	438	441	440	0.7	-0.2
Transportation, communication and other utilities	839	844	842	0.6	-0.2
Wholesale trade	651	649	642	-0.3	-1.1
Retail trade	1,378	1,383	1,383	0.4	0.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	630	639	647	1.4	1.3
Business services	592	603	608	1.9	0.8
Education-related services	937	947	941	1.1	-0.6
Health and social services	1,188	1,194	1,201	0.5	0.6
Accommodation, food and beverage services	756	764	764	1.1	0.0
Public administration	690	686	683	-0.6	-0.4
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	149	147	145	-1.3	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	42	44	43	4.8	-2.3
Nova Scotia	301	301	297	0.0	-1.3
New Brunswick	234	239	239	2.1	0.0
Quebec	2,569	2,578	2,573	0.4	-0.2
Ontario	4,139	4,183	4,212	1.1	0.7
Manitoba	403	404	404	0.2	0.0
Saskatchewan	313	315	315	0.6	0.0
Alberta	1,041	1,046	1,032	0.5	-1.3
British Columbia	1,391	1,401	1,401	0.7	0.0
Yukon	13	12	12	-7.7	0.0
Northwest Territories	23	23	23	0.0	0.0

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Average weekly earnings¹

Industry group (1980 SIC)	July 1994	June 1995 ^r	July 1995 ^p	June 1995 to July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995
seasonally adjusted					
	\$			% change	
Industrial aggregate	569.15	571.60	570.88	-0.1	0.3
Logging and forestry	724.09	723.80	724.19	0.1	0.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	976.24	1,010.74	1,001.14	-0.9	2.6
Manufacturing	685.74	690.05	690.03	0.0	0.6
Construction	665.72	688.03	678.07	-1.4	1.9
Transportation, communication and other utilities	716.08	734.67	733.06	-0.2	2.4
Wholesale trade	605.89	624.89	619.30	-0.9	2.2
Retail trade	345.05	346.49	339.40	-2.0	-1.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	632.20	642.43	642.30	0.0	1.6
Business services	615.54	624.41	632.61	1.3	2.8
Education-related services	672.78	666.54	672.07	0.8	-0.1
Health and social services	505.68	500.78	496.75	-0.8	-1.8
Accommodation, food and beverage services	232.84	232.09	232.58	0.2	-0.1
Public administration	750.09	749.67	750.38	0.1	0.0
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	534.37	531.23	528.30	-0.6	-1.1
Prince Edward Island	452.77	471.25	465.03	-1.3	2.7
Nova Scotia	498.55	493.43	489.94	-0.7	-1.7
New Brunswick	508.46	511.00	512.33	0.3	0.8
Quebec	547.39	548.61	543.13	-1.0	-0.8
Ontario	604.98	606.42	605.76	-0.1	0.1
Manitoba	499.65	504.26	505.60	0.3	1.2
Saskatchewan	491.13	489.26	497.55	1.7	1.3
Alberta	553.38	554.56	554.54	0.0	0.2
British Columbia	582.50	597.58	598.00	0.1	2.7
Yukon	670.64	645.31	666.89	3.3	-0.6
Northwest Territories	700.60	710.26	724.68	2.0	3.4

¹ For all employees.

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Senior families

1993

Senior couples in which at least one spouse was aged 55 or over became even more dependent on pension income in 1993 as their income from investments declined.

Pensions (Old-Age Security, Canada/Quebec Pension Plan and private pensions) represented about a third (31.2%) of total income for all seniors families in 1993, a marginal increase from the previous year.

By comparison, investment income, (including interest and dividends) dropped for a second straight year for all senior families, from 13.1% of their total income in 1992 to 11.0% in 1993.

Average pension income for senior families who filed income tax returns for the 1993 tax year rose 4.3% to \$9,421. At the same time, average investment income fell 9.0% to \$7,799.

Median total income of senior husband-wife families was \$38,700 in 1993, a 1.0% increase from the previous year. However, after adjusting for inflation (1993=100) their median total income decreased 1.5% from 1992.

Oldest seniors hit hardest by decline in investment income

The drop in investment income was steepest for seniors aged 75 and over, who are more dependent on investment income than seniors in other age groups. Average investment income in the 75 and over age group fell 10.6% from 1992, the second straight year of double-digit declines. By comparison, senior husband-wife families aged 55 to 64 encountered the smallest drop in average investment income (-8.8%).

Note to readers

The source of the data produced by the Small Area and Administrative Data Division is the T1 tax form from Revenue Canada. Income of a non-filing spouse is calculated from information on the filing spouse's T1.

A senior is a person aged 55 and over.

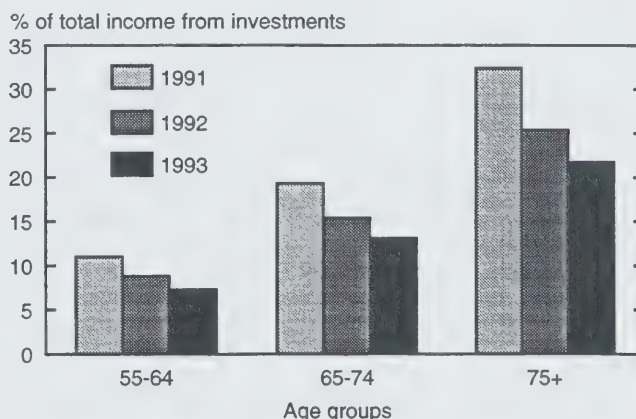
A senior husband-wife family is a family headed by a married or common-law couple with at least one spouse aged 55 or older. Families are classified by the age of the older spouse.

Investment income is the sum of dividends received from taxable Canadian corporations, interest, and other reported investment income.

Average investment income is calculated by dividing the total amount of investment dollars by the total number of families reporting investment income.

Median total income is the amount at which half the families have a higher total income and half have a lower total income.

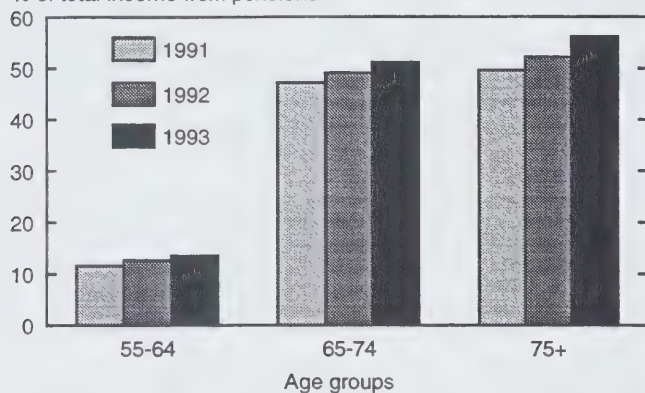
Investment income of senior husband-wife families



Pensions are becoming more important as a source of income for seniors aged 75 and over. Their average pension income rose 5.9% in 1993 to \$8,238. Pension income represented more than half (56.2%) of their total income.

Pension income of senior husband-wife families

% of total income from pensions



Median total income rose for all senior age groups

For all three age groups of senior families, median total income rose marginally in 1993 (before adjusting for inflation). Median income of senior families in the 75 and over age group increased the most (+1.1% to \$27,700). Senior husband-wife families aged 55 to 64 drew most of their income from employment (68.7%). These families had the highest median total income at \$48,900.

The Yukon had the highest median total income for senior husband-wife families at \$49,800, followed by Ontario at \$43,100, and both the Northwest Territories and British Columbia at \$40,000. Among the provinces and territories, Newfoundland had the lowest median total income at \$28,300, followed by New Brunswick (\$33,200) and Saskatchewan (\$34,200).

The census metropolitan areas with the highest median total incomes for senior husband-wife families in the 55-to-64 age bracket were Ottawa-Hull, Ontario part (\$68,600), Thunder Bay (\$60,400) and Windsor (\$59,600).

Median total income of senior husband-wife families 1993

	Age group		
	55-64	65-74	75 and over
	\$		
Canada	48,900	34,800	27,700
Newfoundland	36,200	24,800	20,500
Prince Edward Island	43,400	31,900	23,700
Nova Scotia	42,700	32,000	25,300
New Brunswick	41,800	30,900	23,900
Quebec	43,300	30,700	24,500
Ontario	54,600	38,200	30,800
Manitoba	46,200	33,900	26,200
Saskatchewan	43,200	33,300	25,200
Alberta	50,300	35,500	27,000
British Columbia	51,400	36,200	29,300
Yukon	56,700	41,800	29,100
Northwest territories	53,100	28,300	23,900
Census metropolitan areas			
St. John's	47,700	33,200	25,200
Halifax	52,100	40,300	32,300
Saint John	48,500	35,200	28,400
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	43,300	32,100	26,000
Québec	49,900	34,700	28,400
Sherbrooke	43,500	29,700	24,100
Trois-Rivières	41,200	30,300	23,700
Montréal	48,100	34,500	27,800
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec part)	49,000	34,700	25,700
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario part)	68,600	53,000	44,300
Oshawa	59,400	37,600	30,900
Toronto	58,900	41,100	32,300
Hamilton	58,000	38,400	30,900
St. Catharines-Niagara	52,500	36,400	29,800
Kitchener	55,100	37,300	30,100
London	55,900	40,400	33,500
Windsor	59,600	38,400	31,300
Sudbury	53,500	35,400	28,600
Thunder Bay	60,400	40,000	29,300
Winnipeg	52,100	37,700	29,600
Regina	55,000	39,900	30,200
Saskatoon	52,300	38,000	28,800
Calgary	55,900	39,800	30,300
Edmonton	55,700	38,600	28,500
Vancouver	56,200	39,100	31,100
Victoria	56,500	43,700	36,400

Three in ten husband-wife families headed by seniors

Nationally, senior husband-wife families represented 3 in 10 (30.9%) of all husband-wife families. Among the census metropolitan areas, St. Catharines-Niagara had the highest concentration of senior husband-wife families (38.2%), followed by

Victoria (37.6%) and Hamilton (34.3%). The lowest concentration was found in Ottawa-Hull, Quebec part (22.5%), followed by Calgary (24.4%) and St. John's (25.4%).

For further information on this release, contact client services (613-951-9720, fax 951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Sales of refined petroleum products

August 1995 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 633 800 cubic metres in August, up 1.1 % from August 1994. The largest sales increases were for heavy fuel oil (+122 000 cubic metres or +27.4%) and light fuel oil (+22 700 cubic metres or +13.7%). Partly offsetting these, the demand for diesel fuel oil declined (-56 700 cubic metres or -3.2%).

During the first eight months of 1995, sales increased for five of the seven major product groups. Strong sales of diesel fuel oil reflected higher demand by railways and the truck transport industry. Increased sales of petrochemical feedstocks reflected greater demand by the petrochemical industry; the sales of this product rose over the 20-month period ending in August. The decline in heavy fuel oil sales was mainly because of decreased use of the product by electric utilities. Lower-priced natural gas is displacing heavy fuel oil in the production of electricity.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The August 1995 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	August 1994	August 1995	August 1994 to August 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	7 550.0	7 633.8	1.1
Motor gasoline	3 295.9	3 312.0	0.5
Diesel fuel oil	1 745.3	1 688.6	-3.2
Light fuel oil	165.5	188.2	13.7
Heavy fuel oil	444.5	566.5	27.4
Aviation turbo fuels	457.5	464.9	1.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	396.7	410.4	3.5
All other refined products	1 044.6	1 003.2	-4.0

	January- August 1994	January- August 1995	January- August 1994 to January- August 1995
	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	54 718.0	55 652.4	1.7
Motor gasoline	23 331.0	23 430.9	0.4
Diesel fuel oil	11 822.4	12 312.7	4.1
Light fuel oil	3 917.9	3 472.1	-11.4
Heavy fuel oil	4 307.3	4 156.2	-3.5
Aviation turbo fuels	3 156.1	3 336.2	5.7
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	2 522.0	3 085.6	22.3
All other refined products	5 661.3	5 858.7	3.5

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.

Electric lamps

August 1995

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 21,695,000 light bulbs and tubes in August, a 3.2% increase from 21,013,000 in August 1994.

Year-to-date sales at the end of August 1995 totalled 169,399,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 7.8% decrease from 183,812,000 a year earlier.

The August 1995 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Retirement savings through RPPs and RRSPs

1991-93

Data on persons who either contributed to a registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) and/or belonged to a registered pension plan (RPP) from 1991 to 1993 are now available. These data have been produced from information provided by Revenue Canada.

A package of tabulations can be ordered.

For further information on this release, or to order, contact Karen Maser (613-951-4033, fax: 613-951-4087), Pensions Section, Labour Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, July 1995

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$14/\$138; United States: US\$17/US\$166;
other countries: US\$20/US\$194).

The crude petroleum and natural gas industry, 1994

Catalogue number 26-213

(Canada: \$28; United States: US\$34; other countries:
US\$40).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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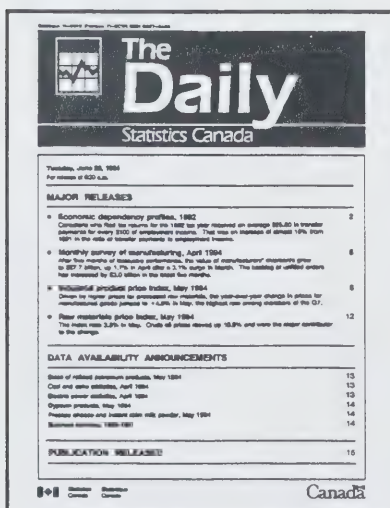
Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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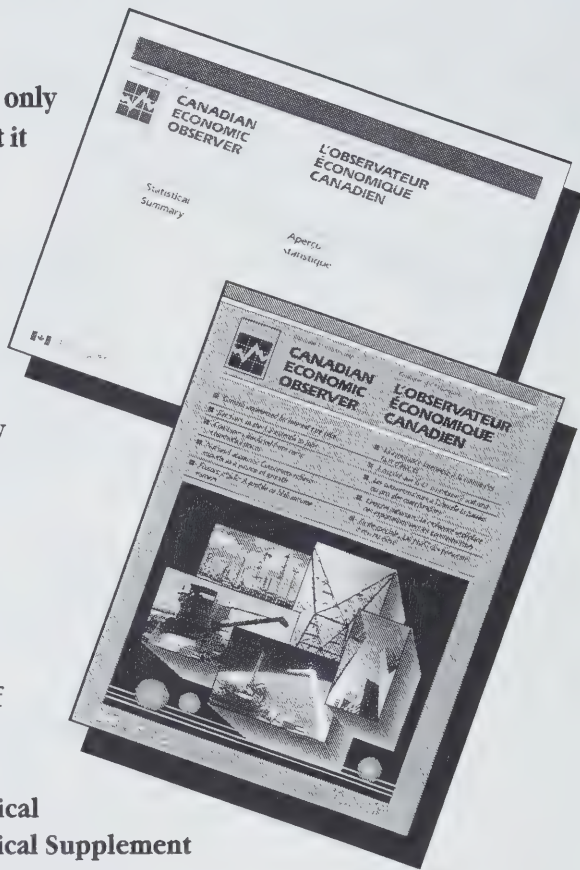
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 29, 1995

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, July 1995** 2
Economic activity remained in low gear in July. Gross domestic product at factor cost edged up 0.1%, but remained just short of its level in May.
- **Performing arts, 1993/94** 5
With both attendance and government grants falling off, Canada's 471 not-for-profit professional performing arts companies are turning more to private donations for help in staying afloat. In 1993/94 alone, they reported a total operating deficit of \$3.1 million.

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Steel primary forms, week ending September 23, 1995	7
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Stocks of frozen meat products, September 1, 1995	8



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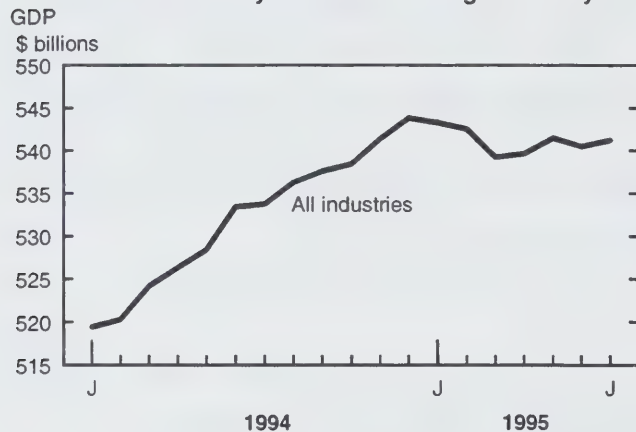
MAJOR RELEASES

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

July 1995

Economic activity remained in low gear in July. Gross domestic product at factor cost edged up 0.1%, but remained just short of its level in May.

Economic activity remained in low gear in July

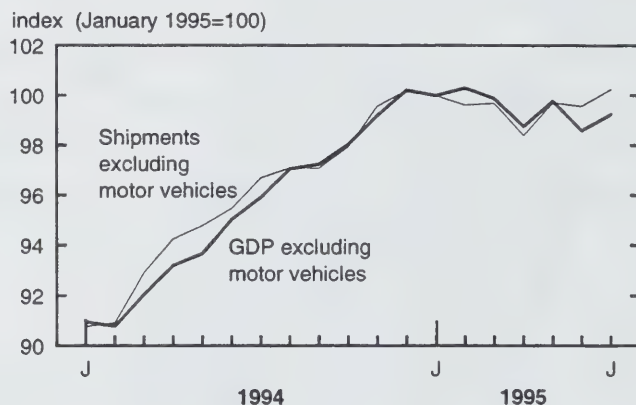


Note to readers

The gross domestic product of an industry is the value added by factors of production when those factors transform inputs purchased from other industries into output.

Monthly GDP by industry is valued at 1986 prices. The estimates presented here are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Demand for manufactured goods improved



Higher production in manufacturing and the mining sector contributed most to the gain. Increases in the finance group, communications, and utilities added to the advance. Community, business and personal services fell, mainly reflecting a labour dispute at the Montréal casino. Weakness in construction and lower retail and wholesale sales also moderated the overall increase.

Demand for manufactured goods brightened somewhat

Manufacturing production increased 0.7%, but this was not enough to offset the decline in June. Excluding motor vehicles, demand for manufactured goods improved somewhat in July and was up 1.8% compared with April. Shipments of electrical and electronic products, primary metals, and metal fabricated products rose the most in July.

Overall, inventories of finished goods grew moderately following a decline in June and substantial increases earlier this year. Manufacturers of motor vehicles accumulated the most stocks in July.

Output of electronic equipment and office machinery advanced 3.7% and 2.2% respectively, helped by a pickup in demand abroad.

Manufacturers of iron and steel increased output sharply, as did smelters and refiners of non-ferrous metal products. Iron and steel output grew faster than demand as producers continued to accumulate stocks of finished goods. Stocks were still low, however, relative to standard levels of previous years. Higher production of copper and nickel led the gain in smelting and refining.

Manufacturers of paper and allied products raised output 1.3%. Pulp and paper production increased 1.1%, some of which accumulated in inventories. Despite operating at almost full capacity, inventories were drawn down substantially over the last year to meet demand.

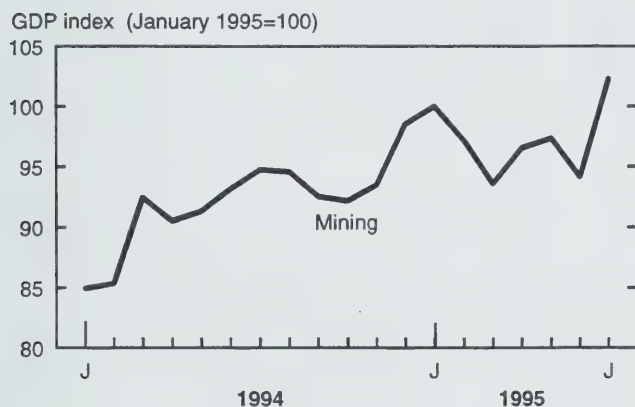
Producers of transportation equipment and wood products cut back the most. Wood production fell 2.1%,

mirroring a similar decline in sawmills. The cutbacks helped stem a buildup of inventories brought on by several months of weakened demand from abroad. The erosion in foreign demand ended in July when exports improved. At the same time, housing starts in the United States rose for a fourth straight month, pointing to more sustained growth in the sawmill industry in the coming months. The price of lumber rebounded in July after receding rapidly between March and June.

Widespread gains in mining

Output in mining, quarrying and oil wells, which has hovered around the same level since April, rose 1.0% in July. The gain was concentrated in an 8.7% increase in mining, where output of base metals, coal and gold advanced the most. After weakening earlier this year, growth resumed in base metal mines in June and July. The advance paralleled a rebound in the price of non-ferrous metal products, notably copper and nickel.

Production in the mining industries jumped



Coal producers boosted output in July after reducing their activities substantially in June. Production of bituminous coal, mostly responsible for the decline in June, was back to a more normal level in July.

Producers of crude oil and natural gas reduced output for a third consecutive month, while drilling activity slumped back to its March-to-May level.

Housing resales remained strong

Output in the financial group rose 0.3% after increasing 1.2% in May and 0.4% in June. The gain reflected another sharp increase in housing resales.

Mutual fund activity, which has been growing steadily since last March, improved again in July.

Home-building slumped

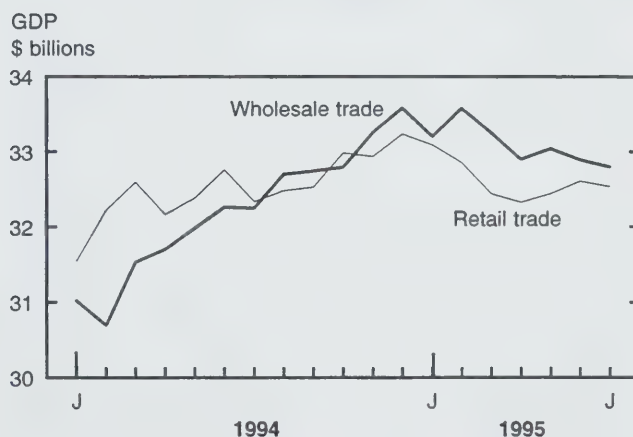
Construction activity fell a further 0.4%. Home-building slumped 4.6% to a level almost 24% lower than its most recent peak in June 1994. Sales of new houses have remained sluggish. Along with an oversupply of new dwellings, this obliged home-builders to cut back again in July. Nevertheless, the number of building permits issued rose in July after flattening out since March. This suggests that the long slide in residential construction may be ending.

Non-residential construction jumped 3.9%, its second consecutive monthly gain. An upturn in non-residential building permits earlier this year is now translating into higher activity on industrial and commercial projects.

Retail sales remained fragile

Retailers' sales slipped 0.2% after advancing in May and June. Lower sales by motor vehicle dealers and clothing retailers accounted for most of the loss. However, new motor vehicle sales posted solid gains in May and June, and preliminary information suggests that sales rebounded in August. Sales of furniture and appliances, which have dropped sharply since the beginning of the year, rose marginally in July.

Sales weakened



Wholesalers had another bad month

Wholesale trade fell 0.3% in July, its fifth decline in seven months. Sales of lumber, building materials, and

hardware products receded the most. Lower sales of machinery and equipment added to the weakness.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The July 1995 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, \$14/\$140) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	July 1994	May 1995 ^r	June 1995 ^r	July 1995 ^p	April 1995 to May 1995	May 1995 to June 1995	June 1995 to July 1995	July 1994 to July 1995
seasonally adjusted at annual rates								
	\$ millions				% change			
Total economy	533,756	541,482	540,486	541,225	0.3	-0.2	0.1	1.4
Goods-producing industries	184,565	186,859	185,246	186,169	0.2	-0.9	0.5	0.9
Services-producing industries	349,191	354,622	355,240	355,056	0.4	0.2	-0.1	1.7
Business sector	441,416	449,623	448,530	449,361	0.5	-0.2	0.2	1.8
Goods	183,606	185,935	184,317	185,241	0.2	-0.9	0.5	0.9
Agriculture	11,242	11,096	11,083	11,011	0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-2.1
Fishing and trapping	1,116	816	856	823	6.1	4.9	-3.9	-26.3
Logging	2,775	2,706	2,611	2,689	2.5	-3.5	3.0	-3.1
Mining	23,350	23,547	23,423	23,652	-0.8	-0.5	1.0	1.3
Manufacturing	98,546	102,463	101,191	101,925	0.9	-1.2	0.7	3.4
Construction	29,649	28,266	28,115	27,999	-0.9	-0.5	-0.4	-5.6
Other utility industries	16,927	17,041	17,039	17,143	-1.4	-0.0	0.6	1.3
Services	257,809	263,688	264,213	264,120	0.7	0.2	-0.0	2.4
Transportation and storage	23,500	23,796	23,866	23,815	0.5	0.3	-0.2	1.3
Communications	21,440	22,716	22,674	22,817	0.8	-0.2	0.6	6.4
Wholesale trade	32,253	33,042	32,897	32,798	0.4	-0.4	-0.3	1.7
Retail trade	32,335	32,439	32,609	32,539	0.4	0.5	-0.2	0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	83,691	85,379	85,691	85,980	1.2	0.4	0.3	2.7
Community, business and personal services	64,590	66,317	66,476	66,171	0.3	0.2	-0.5	2.4
Non-business sector	92,340	91,858	91,955	91,864	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.5
Goods	959	924	929	928	-0.6	0.5	-0.1	-3.3
Services	91,381	90,934	91,027	90,937	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.5
Government services	33,259	32,820	32,741	32,644	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-1.9
Community and personal services	54,713	54,741	54,880	54,928	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
Other services	3,409	3,373	3,406	3,365	0.4	1.0	-1.2	-1.3
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	139,782	143,975	142,581	143,648	0.3	-1.0	0.7	2.8
Non-durable manufacturing	44,018	44,200	43,975	44,194	0.6	-0.5	0.5	0.4
Durable manufacturing	54,528	58,264	57,215	57,731	1.1	-1.8	0.9	5.9

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

Performing arts

1993/94

With both attendance and government grants falling off, Canada's 471 not-for-profit professional performing arts companies are turning more to private donations for help in staying afloat. In 1993/94 alone, they reported a total operating deficit of \$3.1 million.

Donations from private sources have risen 20% over the past five years. However, attendance has dropped 3% over the same period. In 1993/94, for the first time, government grants to the performing arts fell.

Performing artists struggle for audiences and money

Canada's professional performing arts organizations have been locked in a struggle for both audiences and funds that has left them facing large annual operating deficits. The overall deficit for all disciplines in 1993/94 amounted to \$3.1 million. But this was a vast improvement from the \$6.7 million deficit five years earlier.

In 1993/94, only one of four disciplines—dance—was able to post a surplus. Canada's 65 dance companies recorded their best year ever with a surplus of about \$1.2 million. Quebec's dance companies reported 69% of that surplus.

Most performing arts companies rely on some government support. For instance, dance companies received nearly 43% of their total revenue from government grants.

The 108 music groups surveyed posted the largest deficit at \$1.5 million, followed by a \$1.4 million deficit for theatre organizations and a \$1.3 million deficit for 13 opera companies.

Overall, performing arts groups reported \$383.3 million in total income in 1993/94, the lion's share (\$180.4 million) from earned revenue, followed by \$135.4 million (34%) from government grants and \$67.4 million from private donations.

The recession and subsequent decline in disposable income were likely the major contributors to declining attendance over the past five years. In 1993/94, 13.3 million spectators attended a performance, down 3% from 1989/90. Six of every ten people went to the theatre.

Over the last 10 years, only opera companies (with a stable population of respondents) have managed to increase the average attendance per company (+2%).

Note to readers

The Performing Arts Survey is a census of all not-for-profit professional performing arts companies in Canada classified as primary theatre, music (instrumental or choral), dance and opera companies. A total of 471 respondents provided data for their financial year between September 1, 1993, and August 31, 1994. The survey covered 285 theatre, 108 music, 65 dance and 13 opera companies.

Grants shrink as private donations soar

Performing arts organizations are concerned about their future, which depends much on their ability to attract new audiences and solicit new partnerships in the private sector to replace shrinking government grants.

In 1993/94, for the first time, performing arts groups reported a drop in grants from the previous year. However, donations from private sources have increased 20% over the past five years, reaching \$67.4 million in 1993/94—and an 8.4% increase over 1992/93 alone.

Governments gave performing arts organizations \$135.4 million in 1993/94, down 2% from the previous year. The average grant per organization fell from \$318,183 in 1992/93 to \$287,564—the lowest level ever as the number of companies receiving grants in 1993/94 rose while the total amount of grants distributed fell.

Opera companies received the highest average grant in 1993/94 at \$881,348; theatre companies received the lowest, with an average of \$207,724.

About a third of the income of not-for-profit performing arts companies comes from public grants, with the federal and provincial governments contributing about the same amount.

More arts organizations are turning to the private sector for help. They will likely continue to do so if grants keep falling and it appears that will be the case.

The publication *Performing arts* (87-209) has been discontinued. Selected details from the Performing Arts Survey are now available in table format (\$50). Data from the survey are also available by province and territory. Custom tabulations are available on a cost-recovery basis.

For further information on this release, or to order tables, contact Pina La Novara (613-951-1573, fax: 613-951-9040), Culture Statistics Program, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Performing arts

	1989/90	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93 to 1993/94 % change
Attendance	13,715,453	13,603,500	13,263,731	-2.5
Earned revenue (\$)	169,146,320	178,514,625	180,380,042	1.0
Government grants (\$)	118,259,774	138,091,283	135,442,823	-1.9
Private donations (\$)	53,804,289	62,213,944	67,419,039	8.4
Operating deficit (\$)	-6,717,442	-1,081,398	-3,100,936	186.8

OTHER RELEASES

Steel primary forms

Week ending September 23, 1995 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 23, 1995, totalled 261 084 tonnes, up 0.02% from 261 044 tonnes a week earlier, but down 1.5% from 265 156 tonnes a year earlier.

The year-to-date total at the end of the week was 10 649 550 tonnes, a 6.5% increase from 9 995 281 tonnes for the same period in 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Ten-day period ending August 31, 1995

Carloadings of freight (excluding intermodal traffic) during the 10-day period ending August 31, 1995, decreased 6.0% to 6.3 million tonnes. The number of cars loaded decreased 13.0% from the same period of last year.

Intermodal traffic (piggyback) tonnage totalled 465 000 tonnes, a 1.8% decrease from the same period of last year. The year-to-date figures show an increase of 13.1%.

Total traffic (carloadings of freight and intermodal traffic) decreased 5.7% during the period. This brought the year-to-date total to 168.8 million tonnes, a 3.8% increase from the previous year.

All year-to-date figures have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric power

July 1995

Net generation of electricity in July increased to 41 949 gigawatt hours, up 1.1% from July 1994. Exports decreased 17.0% to 4 258 gigawatt hours and imports decreased from 692 gigawatt hours to 512 gigawatt hours.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro, 24 455 gigawatt hours (+0.1%); nuclear, 8 325 gigawatt hours (-4.1%); and thermal conventional, 9 170 gigawatt hours (+9.7%)

Year-to-date net generation at the end of July 1995 totalled 313 998 gigawatt hours, down 0.9% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (26 731 gigawatt hours) declined 5.5%, but year-to-date imports (5 463 gigawatt hours) climbed 74.9% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The July 1995 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, \$11/\$110) will be available the first week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke

July 1995

Coal production totalled 6 301 kilotonnes in July, up 1.2% from July 1994. Year-to-date production at the end of July 1995 stood at 43 096 kilotonnes, up 3.2% from the previous year.

Exports in July fell to 2 475 kilotonnes, down 4.0% from July 1994; imports increased 1.7% to 867 kilotonnes. For January to July 1995, exports totalled 19 293 kilotonnes, 13.2% above last year's level.

Coke production in July 1995 decreased to 288 kilotonnes, down 6.7% from July 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The July 1995 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, \$11/\$110) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Oilseed crushings

August 1995

Canola crushings amounted to 169 000 tonnes in August, the first month of the 1995/96 crop year. Processors reported that 72 000 tonnes of canola oil and 105 000 tonnes of canola meal were produced. These volumes were up marginally from July.

July and August are traditionally slow months for canola crushing because processors do plant maintenance and gear up for the arrival of the new crop. For example, the canola crush in August 1994 was only 139 000 tonnes, the smallest amount of canola processed in any one month of the 1994/95 crop year. Despite the slow start, processors met an unprecedented demand in 1994/95 by crushing a record 2 513 000 tonnes of canola from an enormous domestic crop.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The August 1995 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) will be released in November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jeannine Fleury (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division.

■

Stocks of frozen meat products

September 1, 1995

Frozen meat in cold storage as of September 1, 1995, amounted to 39 569 tonnes, compared with 42 118 tonnes a month earlier and 44 136 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Clothing industries, 1993

Catalogue number 34-252

(Canada: \$38; United States: US\$46; other countries: US\$54).

Air carrier traffic at Canadian airports,

July-September 1994

Catalogue number 51-005

(Canada: \$39/\$130; United States: US\$47/US\$156; other countries: US\$55/US\$182).

Gas utilities, June 1995

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$200; other countries: US\$23/US\$230).

Services indicators, second quarter 1995

Catalogue number 63-016

(Canada: \$34/\$112; United States: US\$41/US\$135; other countries: US\$48/US\$157).

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RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1995

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
3	Community profiles	1993
4	Building permits	August 1995
5	Help-wanted index	September 1995
5	Estimates of labour income	July 1995
6	Labour force survey	September 1995
6	Crop production estimates	September 1995
10	New motor vehicle sales	August 1995
11	New housing price index	August 1995
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing	August 1995
17	Composite index	September 1995
18	Canadian international trade	August 1995
18	Travel between Canada and other countries	August 1995
19	Canadian economic observer	October 1995
20	Consumer price index	September 1995
20	Retail trade	August 1995
23	Wholesale trade	August 1995
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	August 1995
25	Unemployment insurance	August 1995
27	Industrial product price index	September 1995
27	Raw materials price index	September 1995
30	Employment, earnings and hours	August 1995
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	August 1995
31	Release dates	November 1995

Use the command "DATES" to retrieve this calendar from CANSIM.

